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Sent: 04 March 2015 14:01
To: _planningadvice
Subject: H16-0040-14 Holland House
Attachments: SPHS14 final PDF report.pdf

Please find attached pdf copy of APS. Archaeological Evaluation Report to accompany Condition Compliance application submitted under seperate cover.

Regards

John
Cooper Architectural Design Ltd.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT HOLLAND HOUSE,
HIGH STREET/HOLLAND ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPHS 14)**

Work Undertaken For
Cooper Architectural Design

February 2015

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA(Hons)

Planning Application No: H16-0040-14
National Grid Reference: TF 25007 22713
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.136
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-203543

APS Report No: **15/15**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Holland House, on the corner of High Street and Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire as the area was archaeologically sensitive. The site lay within the historic core of Spalding close to the bank of the River Welland. It was possible that deeply stratified and well preserved archaeological remains would be revealed.

The archaeological trial trenching was undertaken following demolition of standing structures on the site.

The evaluation revealed, in a sondage, a probable medieval land surface cut by a possible pit of 12th-13th century date. This feature had been sealed by alluvial silts in the 13th century. The next occupation of the site appeared to have been in the late 15th to early 17th centuries with several pits of this date recorded. Layers of dumping and walls of later post-medieval date were also revealed.

Artefacts retrieved included medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and clay pipes.

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. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a

local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application: (H16-0040-14) was submitted to South Holland District Council for demolition of the former inland revenue building which stood on the east side of the site and for residential development.

The planning archaeologist advised that an archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was required before an informed comment could be made on the impact of the development on any buried remains which may have survived on the site.

The work was carried out between 8th December 2014 and 13th January 2015 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services (APS) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist of Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The proposed development site is located approximately 250m southeast of the centre of Spalding, as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF25007 22713. The site fronts on High Street and is bounded to the east by Holland Road. The southeast bank of the River Welland lies immediately to the west of High Street (Figs 1 and 2).

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 on generally level ground at a height of c. 4m OD.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Spalding is first referred to in a Tribal Hideage of the 7th century wherein a tribe known as the *Spaldas* are recorded. The place name is derived from the Old English *Spaldingas*, 'descendants of *Spaldas*' (Ekwall 1974, 432). The first account of the town was in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978).

The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Spalding was owned principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also belonging to Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). The survey also mentions the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. Although the name of the town is Saxon in derivation, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954, 8).

Spalding's wealth has been dependent on the River Welland as the town was the nearest port with trade routes to southwest Lincolnshire. It developed into a transport and administrative centre for the surrounding agricultural area, its main industries being shipping, the railway (construction of which began in 1848), and those using agricultural produce or providing a service for the local farmers. Once the railway had opened the port trade began to diminish and the port was last used in 1939 (Wright 1973, 38).

Prehistoric activity in this area of Spalding is represented by two unprovenanced stone axe hammers found in 1733 (SMR TF 22 S.E. 7), probably dating to the Neolithic period. Because of the depth of Neolithic deposits in the Spalding area, these tools are unlikely to have originated locally.

Approximately 550m southwest of the investigation area Romano-British pottery, including Samian ware has been found.

Also, cropmarks indicative of Romano-British domestic occupation are located on the outskirts of the town.

An evaluation undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at the corner of Spalding High Street and Church Street recorded post-medieval archaeological deposits at 0.6m below current ground level (Dymond 1995).

Evaluation during 1999 of the Acres Mill site located approximately 150m to southwest identified medieval deposits sealed beneath later flood deposits. (Rayner and Trimble, 1999). Pottery dating to the 10th - 13th century and evidence for the disposal of domestic food waste was recovered from close to the High Street frontage, indicating that settlement was well established in this area during the period. Medieval deposits further from the High Street were defined at 1.2m below the current ground surface.

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

4. METHODS

It was originally planned to open four trenches at the site, two measuring 15m long and two 10m long, all by 2m wide. However, the trench arrangement was altered, in agreement with the Planning Archaeologist, to three trenches (Fig 3) due to massive concrete foundations (Plates 2-4). These trenches, fitted in where possible, measured 13m by 1.6m, 10m by 2m and 6m by 4m.

Initially, the general concrete slab, which was about 0.7m thick was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was then undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. 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 a scale 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). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

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

This trench was located within the footprint of the demolished office building, immediately northeast of its intended location. It was also shorter than planned and excavated in two segments due to the concrete footings (Fig 3).

The earliest deposits were recorded in two auger holes in the base of the main part of the trench (Fig 4, Plan 2; Fig 8, Sections 7, 8). In both auger holes (AH 1 and 2), light brown clayey silt (039)/(043) was the earliest deposit. This was overlain by 0.35m thick light bluish grey silty clay (038)/(042) above which was a layer of fine yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.68m thick (037) in AH1 and 0.38m thick (041) in AH2. Above this was mid olive brown silt, 0.27m thick (036) in AH1 and 0.38m thick (040) in AH2 which were the same deposit as silt (025)/(029) in the base of the excavated trench. Sherds of 15th to early 17th century pottery were retrieved from (025).

This was cut by a number of features. Irregular shaped pit [024] had steep sides and was filled by dark grey silt and ash (023) (Fig 7, Section 5). Nearby possible post hole [033] had vertical sides and was filled with dark greyish brown silt (032) (Fig 7, Section 6). In the west side of the trench, sub-circular pit [045] (Fig 4, Plan 2) measured 2m by 1.2m and was filled with dark brownish grey silt (044) which contained post-medieval clay pipe and glass.

These features were sealed by a 0.18m to 0.28m thick layer of dark brownish grey

silt (022)/(028), possibly a buried topsoil. This was overlain by 0.2m thick silt layer (021) which was sealed by an up to 0.38m thick dumped deposit (020)/(027) of brownish grey silt with coal, cinders and CBM. Above this was 0.32m thick made ground (019) which also included coal, cinder and CBM fragments. This was overlain by a 0.14m to 0.16m thick former topsoil layer (018)/(026)/(034) (Fig 7, Sections 5, 6).

This probable former garden soil was cut by wall construction trench [013/014] which was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and was slightly curved (Fig 4, Plan 2). This cut contained red brick walls [009] and [010] forming a footing 0.78m wide, and at least 0.26m high, infilled with mixed brick rubble (008). This was overlain by solid wall foundation [007] (Fig 7, Section 5; Plates 6, 7).

The former topsoil was also cut, in the northwest end of this part of the trench, by steep-sided small pit [031] (Fig 7, Section 6). Measuring 0.48m wide and 0.24m deep, this was filled by brownish grey silt (030). These features were sealed by a 0.6m to 0.7m thickness of modern overburden, the details of which can be found in Appendix 1.

In the smaller, 1.5m long, section of Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plan 1), excavated 3m to the northwest of the main part, the earliest deposits were silty dumped deposits (051)/(064)/(069), the former containing coal and charcoal.

This was cut by amorphous feature [053] (Fig 6, Section 1) which was filled by dark brown silt (052) which was overlain by thin silt deposit (063). This was sealed by 0.3m thick yellowish brown silt dumped deposit (050) which contained a sherd of 15th to early 17th century pottery.

Layer (050) was cut by two pits. Pit [056] (Fig 6, Section 4) was steep-sided but unclear in shape and filled by greyish brown silt (055) while pit [062] was also of uncertain shape, measuring 0.61m deep and filled with dark brown silt (061). This was sealed by a 0.31m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt dumped deposit (049), which contained CBM fragments and coal. Layer (049) was cut by steep sided pit [059] (Fig 6, Section 2) which contained several fills. Lowest excavated fill (068) was mid reddish greyish brown silt and was overlain by 0.7m thick greyish brown mottled silt (057) which contained a sherd of 15th to early 17th century pottery. Above this, 0.45m thick greyish brown silt (058) contained a sherd of 17th century pottery. A cobbled surface (048) and brick wall (066) of probable 19th century date overlay these features. The uppermost 0.5m to 0.6m of the trench was modern overburden which is detailed in Appendix 1.

Trench 2 (Fig 4, Plan 3; Fig 9, Section 9)
This trench was located in the southeast corner of the site immediately west of the original plan and was slightly shorter.

The earliest deposit in this trench was mid greyish brown silt (212)/(240). It was overlain by 0.42m thick dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt dumped deposit (210). This was cut by a several features.

Near the northwest end of the trench, a southwest-northeast aligned linear feature [231] was 1.2m long and 0.18m wide and filled with mid yellowish brown silt (230).

Immediately northwest of this, a pit cut of uncertain shape [208], at least 1.88m wide and 0.34m deep was filled by mid yellowish brown silt (227/228) overlain by up to 0.34m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (204/207) which was topped by 0.15m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (239).

Further southeast, ovoid cut [229], was 1m long and 0.4m wide and filled with dark brown clayey silt (241).

Close to the centre of the trench a roughly east-west aligned curved wall construction cut [215] measured 1.42m wide and at least 0.64m deep. This contained red brick wall foundation [232] which was overlain by mid brown silt (213). This was topped by a mix of reddish brown sand, mortar and brick, at least 0.46m thick. A further wall cut [235] joined [215] near the southwest baulk of the trench. This was 0.58m wide and contained a reddish grey mix of cement and mortar fragments comprising wall foundation [234] which was overlain by mid brown to yellowish brown silt (233). Above these features were dumped deposits (209), a 0.14m thick light brown silt and (211), a 0.26m thick mix of silt, sand and mortar, both containing CBM fragments. They were overlain by a dumped deposit of 0.28m thick dark brown clayey silt (206) containing a piece of 18th century clay pipe.

These layers were overlain by an approximately 0.8m thickness of modern overburden, the details of which are included in Appendix 1.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was positioned in the north corner of the site and was shorter and wider than originally planned. The trench was stepped in, effectively a sondage, due to the depth of the deposits (Fig 5).

The earliest deposit, in the base of the sondage, was 0.23m thick mid yellowish brown silt (300). This was overlain by a 0.49m thick mid greyish yellow silt buried soil (301) probably representing the medieval land surface (Fig 9, Section 10; Plate 12). Cutting this was a feature [302] of unknown shape, probably a pit, with moderately steep sides which was 0.7m

deep and filled with 0.34m thick mid greyish yellowish brown silt (303) and contained late 12th to mid 13th century pottery. Overlying it was an upper fill of 0.31m thick mid yellowish brown silt (310).

The pit was sealed by alluvial silts. Greyish yellowish brown silt (311), 0.25m thick was overlain by 0.38m thick mid yellowish brown silt (304) which contained late 12th to 13th century pottery. This was the same layer as (316), recorded in the base of the wider trench (Fig 10, Section 13), from which late 12th to 14th century pottery was retrieved, (322) (Fig 10, Section 12) and (378) (Fig 10, Section 13).

This silt was overlain by further silt deposit, 0.32m thick greyish brown silt (319) which contained 16th -17th century pottery and mid brown silt (323).

Cutting these silts was an ovoid pit [305] with fairly steep sides and a fairly flat base. This measured 2.92m long, at least 1.45m wide and 0.49m deep. It was filled with 0.15m thick mid to dark greyish brown silt (306) overlain by 0.27m thick dark greyish brown silt (307) which contained late 17th to 18th century pottery. Adjacent small pit or post hole [308] (Fig 9, Section 10) was 0.32m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a fairly flat base. It was filled by dark brown silt (309) which contained 17th to 19th century pottery.

Also cutting silts (319) and (343) was a northeast-southwest aligned linear cut [324/362] with steep sides. This was a robber trench at least 3.84m long, 1.15m wide and at least 0.25m deep, filled with brick rubble (323/381). Also cutting the silts at this level was possible pit [355]. It was of uncertain shape and was filled by dark brown slightly clayey silt (350). It was cut by further possible pit [348] (Fig

10, Section 11) which had a steep side and flat base and was filled by dark brown silt (349). This was overlain by further silt laminations recorded as (325) to (330) Fig 10, Sections 11, 12).

Cutting the latter silts was possible pit [356] which had a steep side and was filled with dark brown silt (318) containing a large amount of 17th century pottery and clay pipe with one early 18th century piece of the latter. Upper fills were yellowish brown clayey silt (351) overlain by 0.39m thick mortar dump (357). This was cut, in turn, by steep sided pit [353] (Fig 10, Section 11) which was filled by dark brown clayey silt (317) which contained a good assemblage of 18th century pottery.

Sealing these features was a 0.8m depth of 19th and 20th century overburden (Fig 10, Sections 11-13; Plates 10-12), the details of which can be found in Appendix 1.

6. DISCUSSION

Naturally laid alluvial silts were encountered at a depth of about 3.15m OD in Trenches 1 and 2 and 3.3m OD in Trench 3. This was about 1.6m below the current surface in Trenches 1 and 3, and 1.2m in Trench 2.

In the base of the sondage in Trench 3, the silt was overlain by a buried soil probably representing the medieval land surface, at approximately 3.8mOD, 1.2m below the present ground surface. This was cut by a probable pit which contained late 12th to mid 13th century pottery. The pit was sealed by alluvial silts representing a flooding episode of likely 13th century date.

There then appeared to be a hiatus in the occupation of the site before the alluvium was cut by features containing 15th to 17th century pottery. Features of this date were

also recorded in Trench 1.

The site was subjected to dumping later in the post-medieval period and there were a number of brick walls of probable 18th and 19th century date, including a curving, probable garden, wall in Trench 1.

The curving wall in Trench 1 probably represents part of the boundary seen on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1888 and 1932 which show buildings fronting the High Street with a garden area to the rear.

The pottery from the site is domestic in nature, most pieces are quite small and date from the 16th-18th century with a small amount of medieval material.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Holland House, High Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire as the area was archaeologically sensitive, located close to the historic core of Spalding.

The evaluation revealed a probable medieval land surface cut by a pit of 12th-13th century date. This feature had been sealed by alluvial silts in the 13th century. The next occupation of the site appeared to have been in the late 15th to early 17th centuries with several pits of this date recorded. Layers of dumping and walls of later post-medieval date were also revealed.

Artefacts retrieved included medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and clay pipes.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Cooper

Architectural Design for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury who edited this report along with Gary Taylor.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisor: Andrew Failes
 Site Team: Alex Beeby, Chris Moulis, Jonathon Smith
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 Illustration: Andrew Failes, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation Analysis: Andrew Failes, Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General location plan

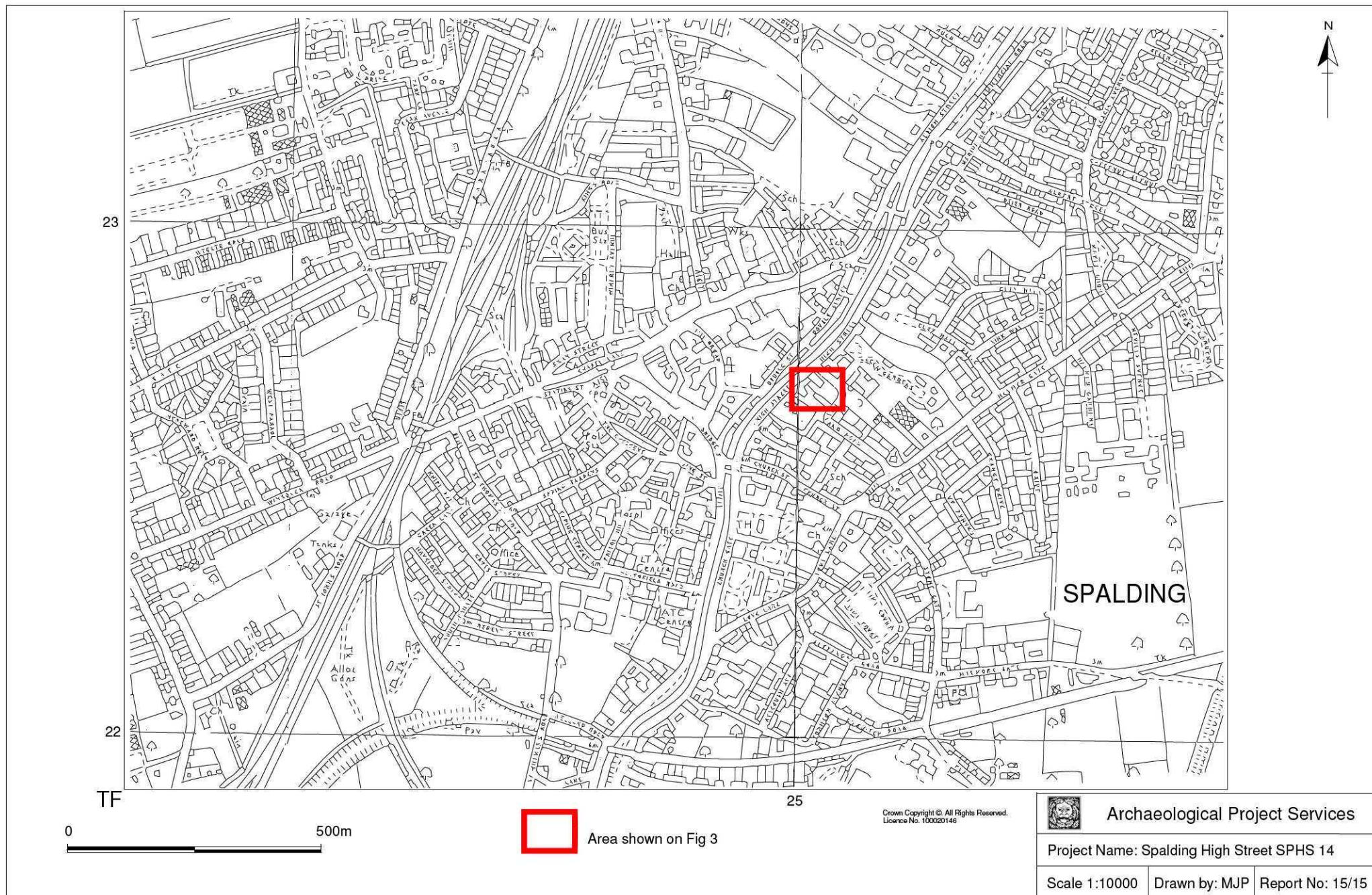


Figure 2. Site location plan

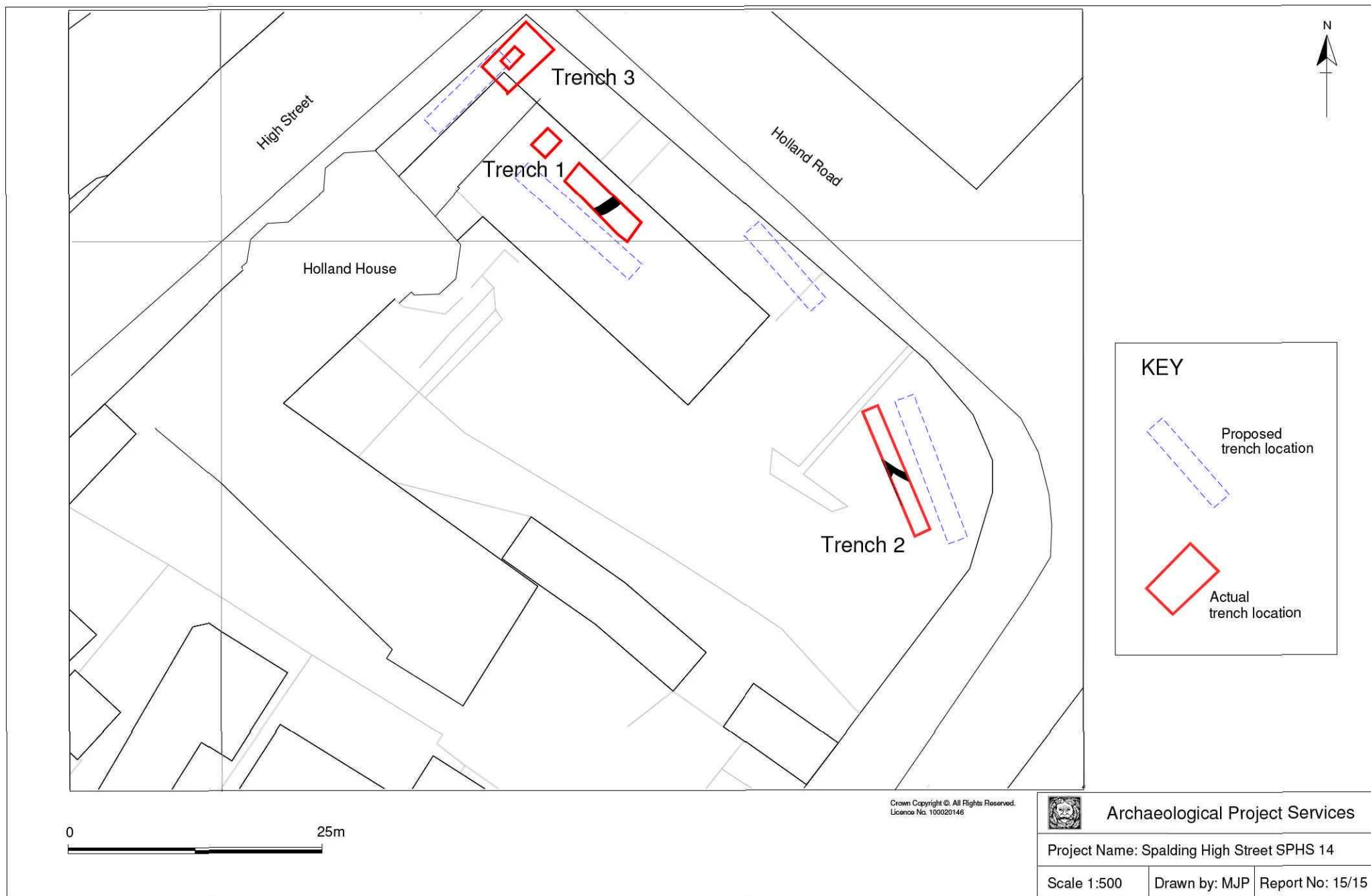


Figure 3. Trench location plan

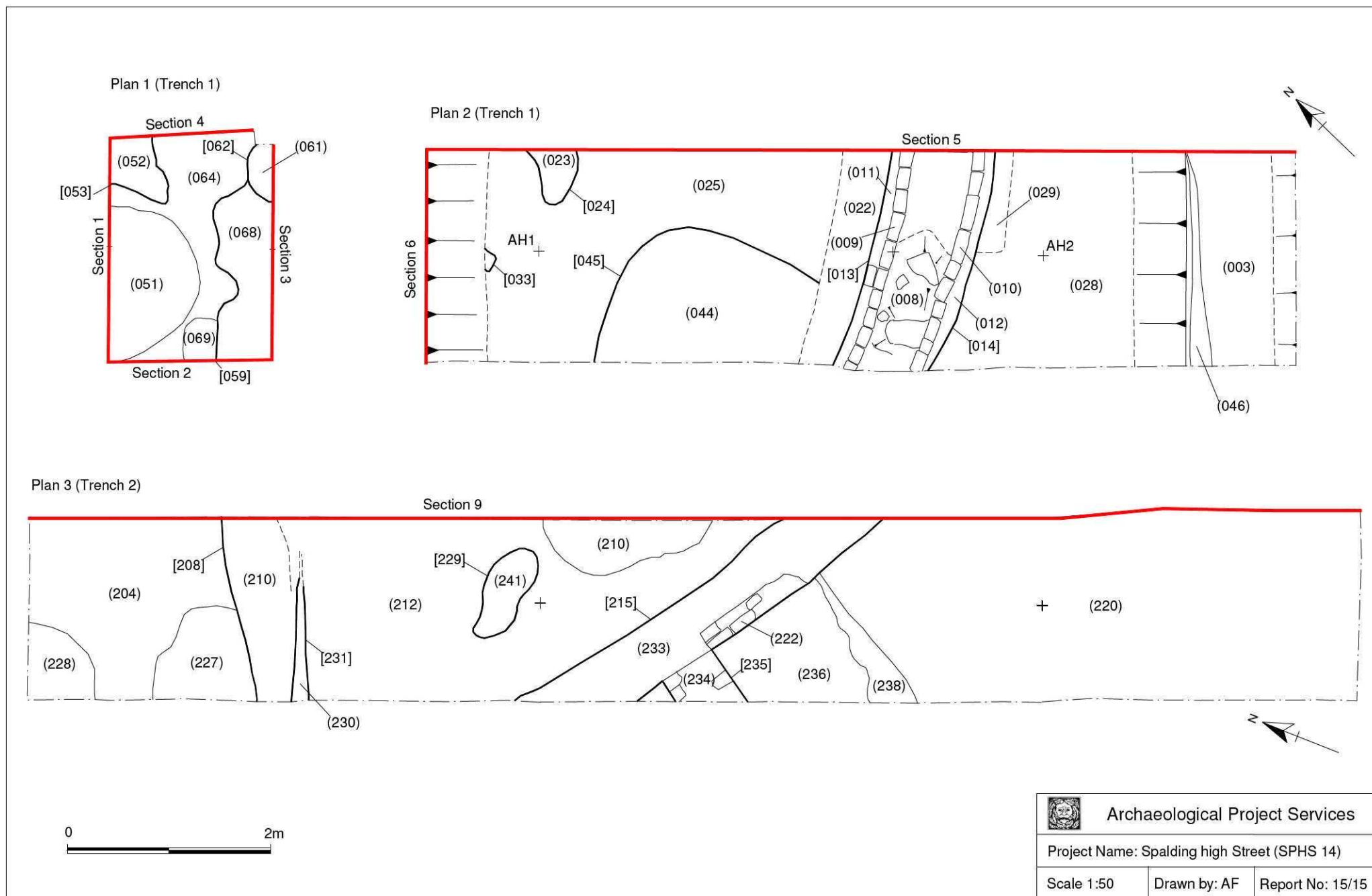
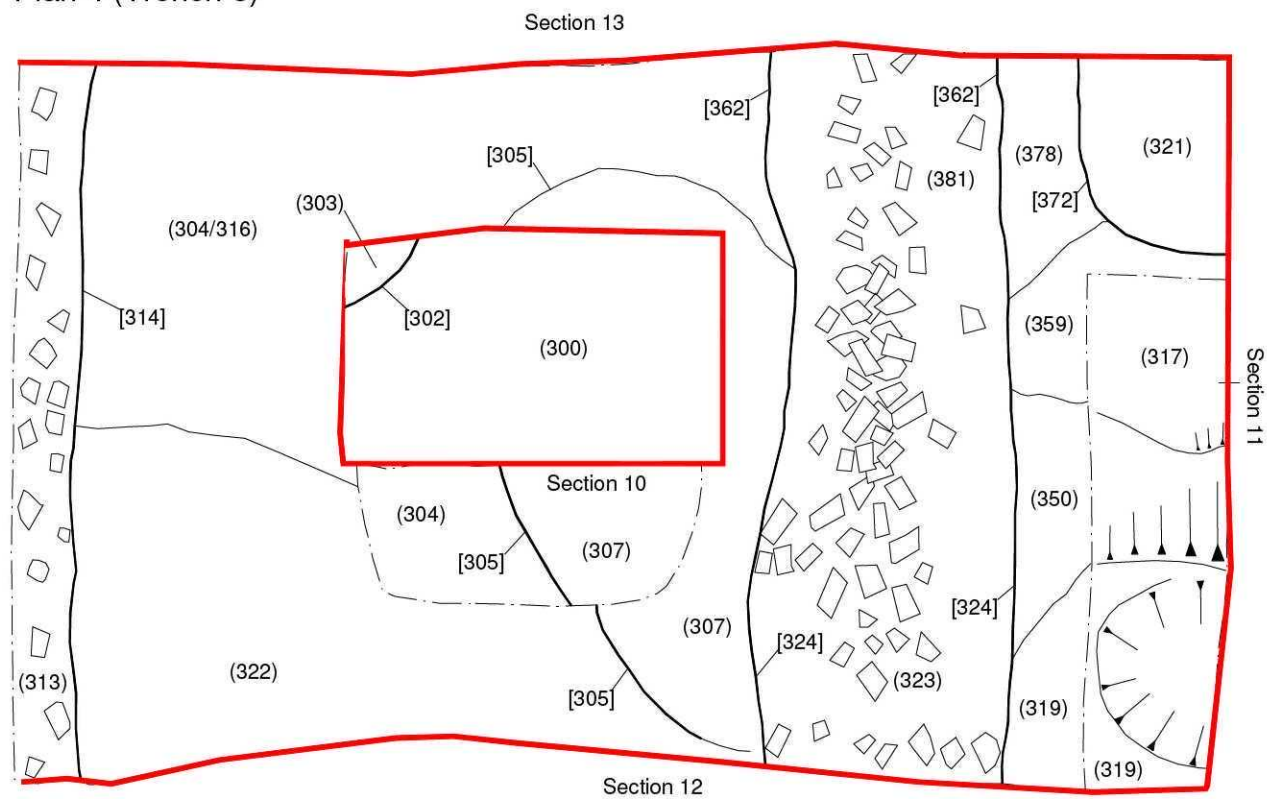


Figure 4 - Plans 1-3, Trenches 1 & 2

Plan 4 (Trench 3)



0 2m

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Project Name:Spalding High Street (SPHS14)			
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 15/15	

Figure 5 - Plan 4, Trench 3

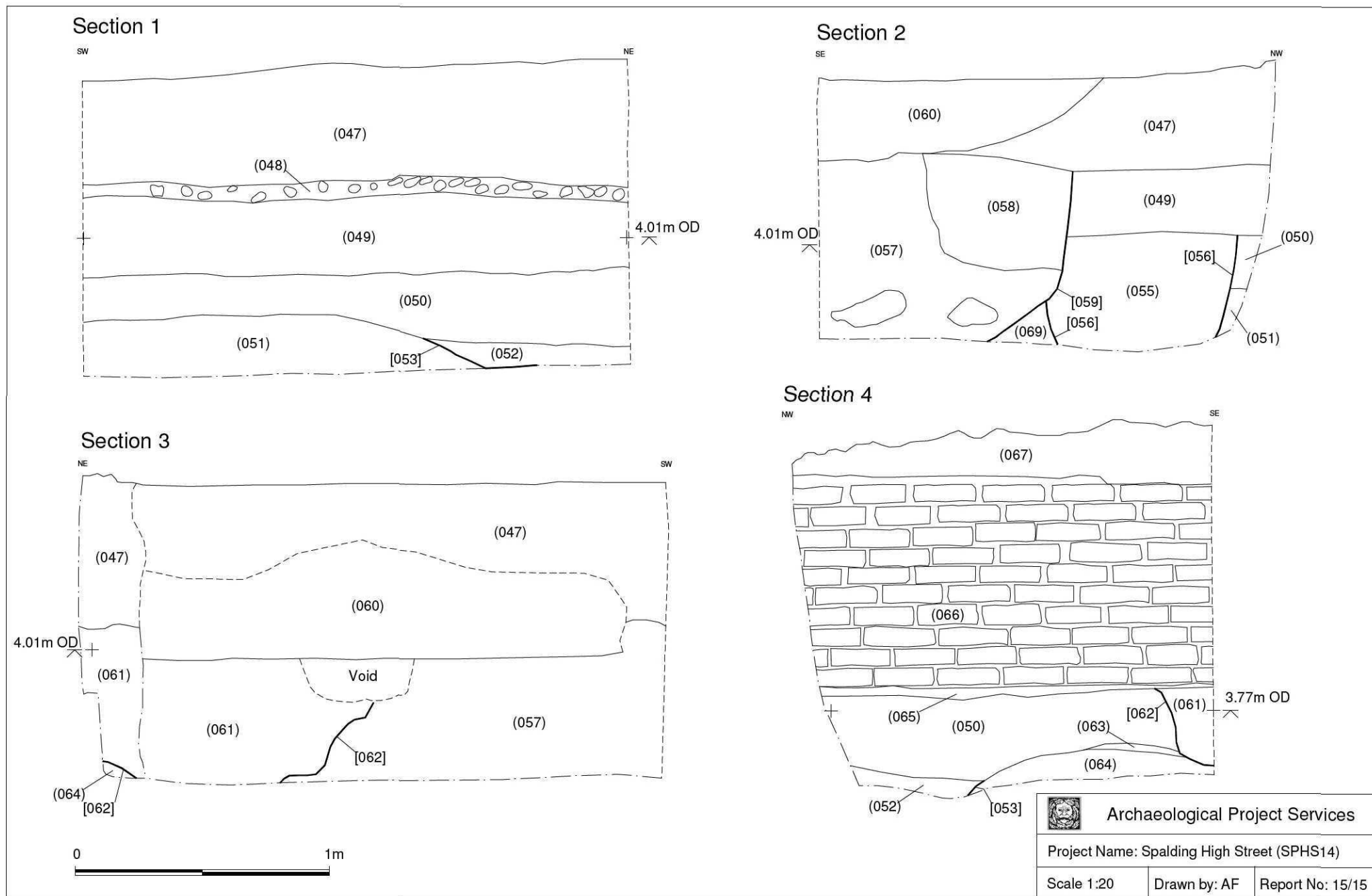
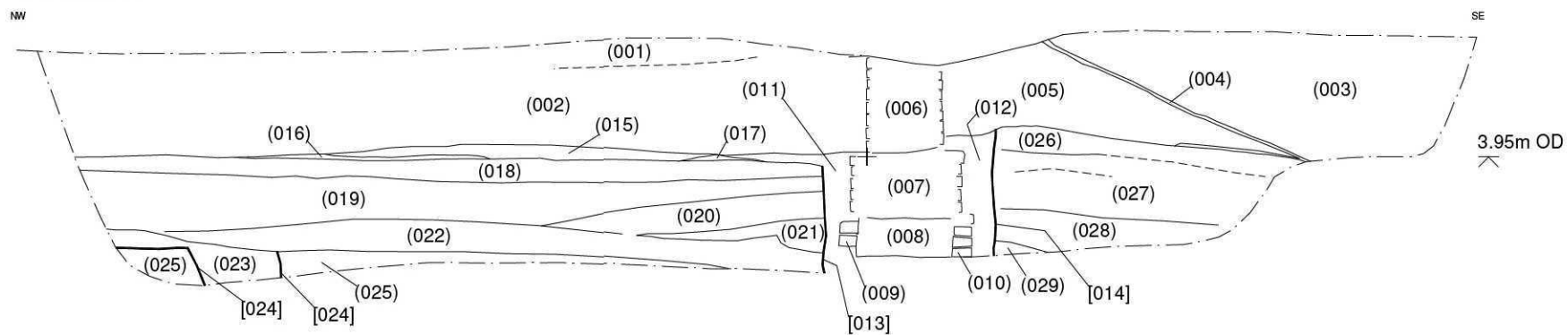
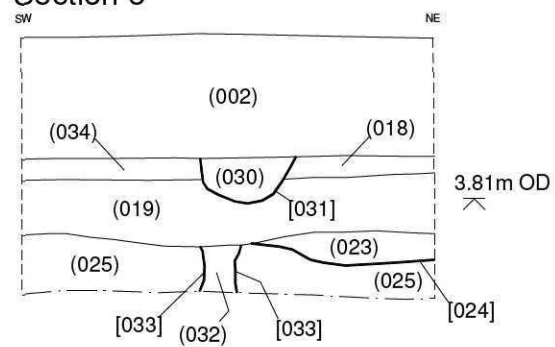


Figure 6 - Sections 1-4

Section 5



Section 6



0 2m



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Scale 1:40

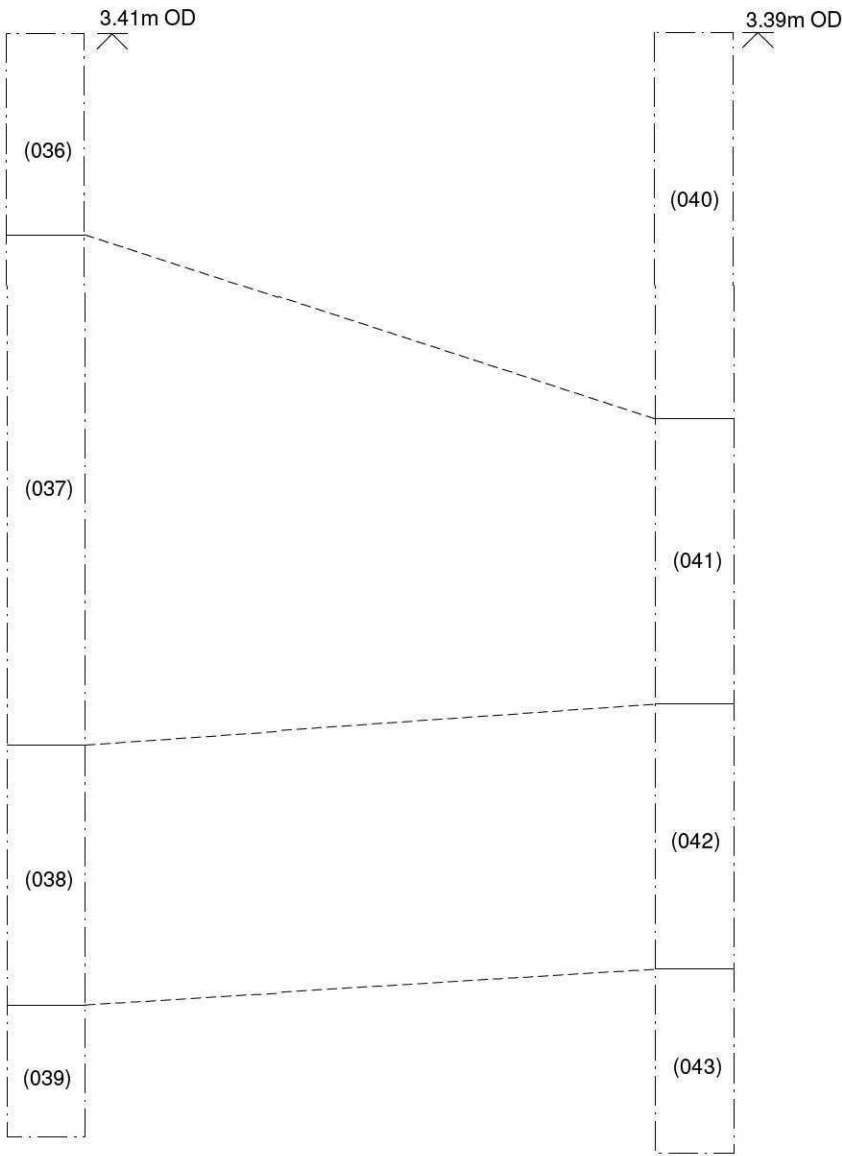
Drawn by: AF

Report No: 15/15

Figure 7 - Sections 5-6

Section 7 (AH1)

Section 8 (AH2)



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Scale 1:10	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 15/15

Figure 8 - Sections 7 & 8, Auger Holes 1 & 2

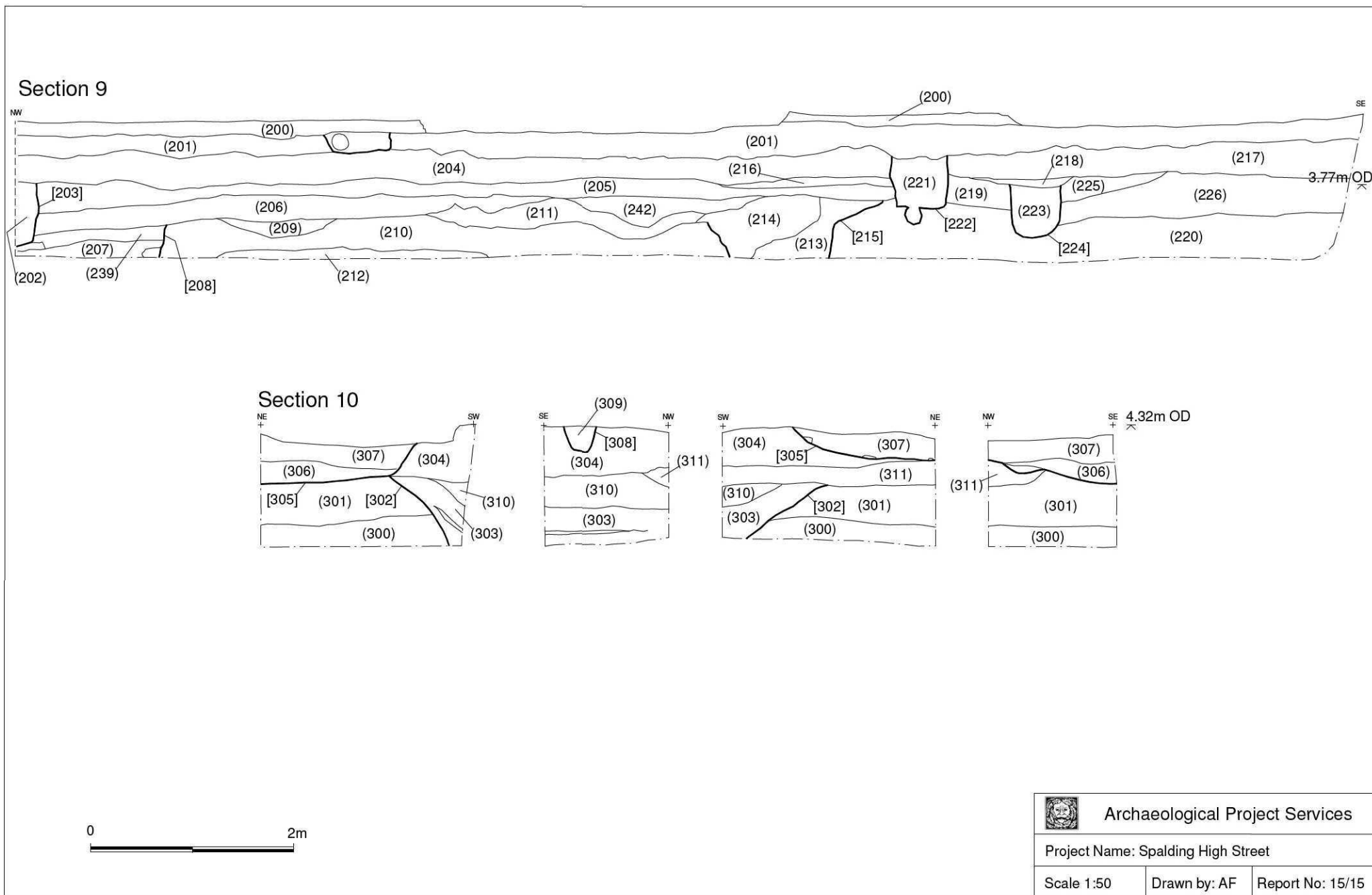


Figure 9- Sections 9-10

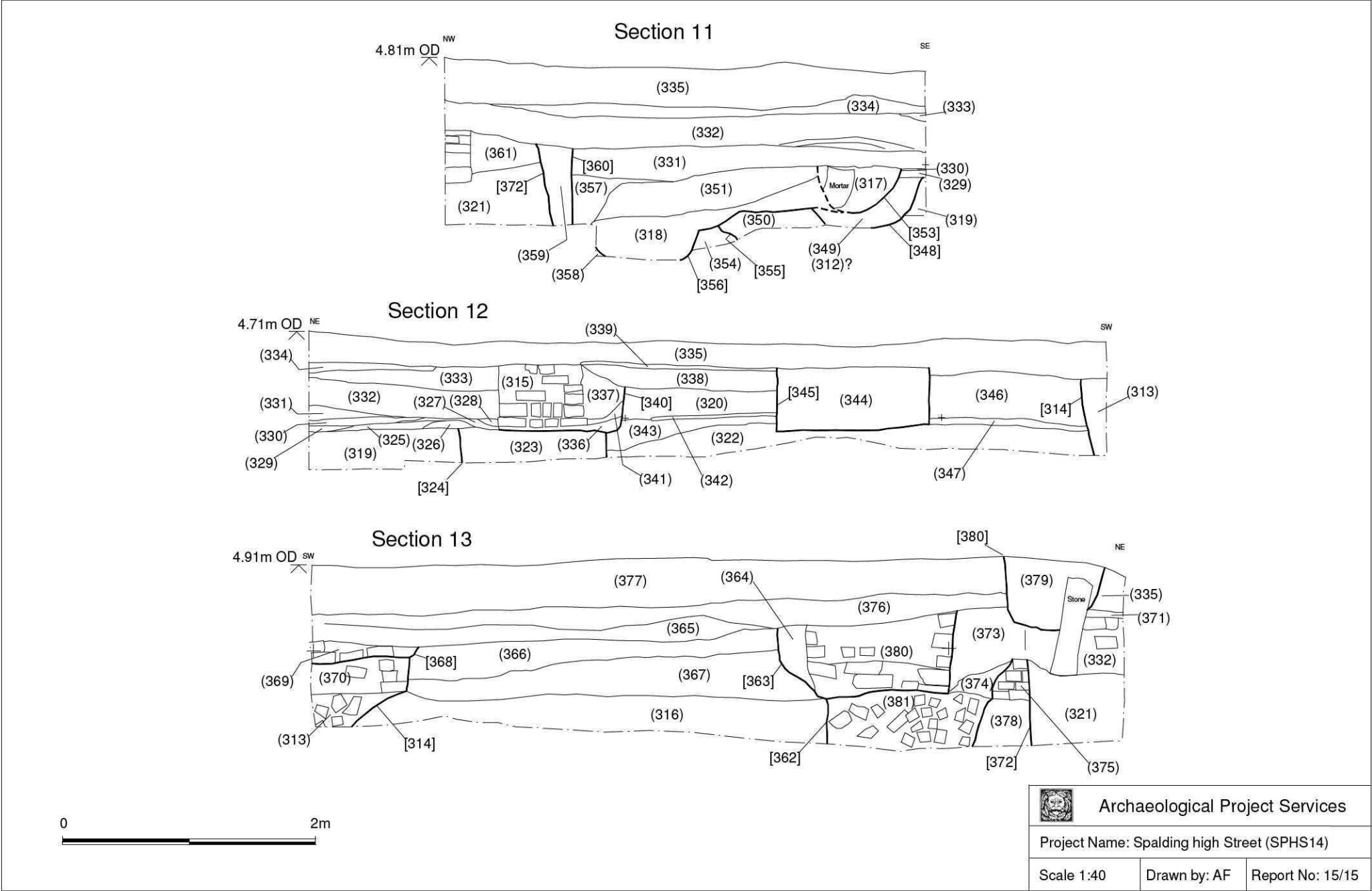


Figure 10 - Sections 11-13



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking northwest



Plate 2. View showing thickness of concrete slab in side of manhole

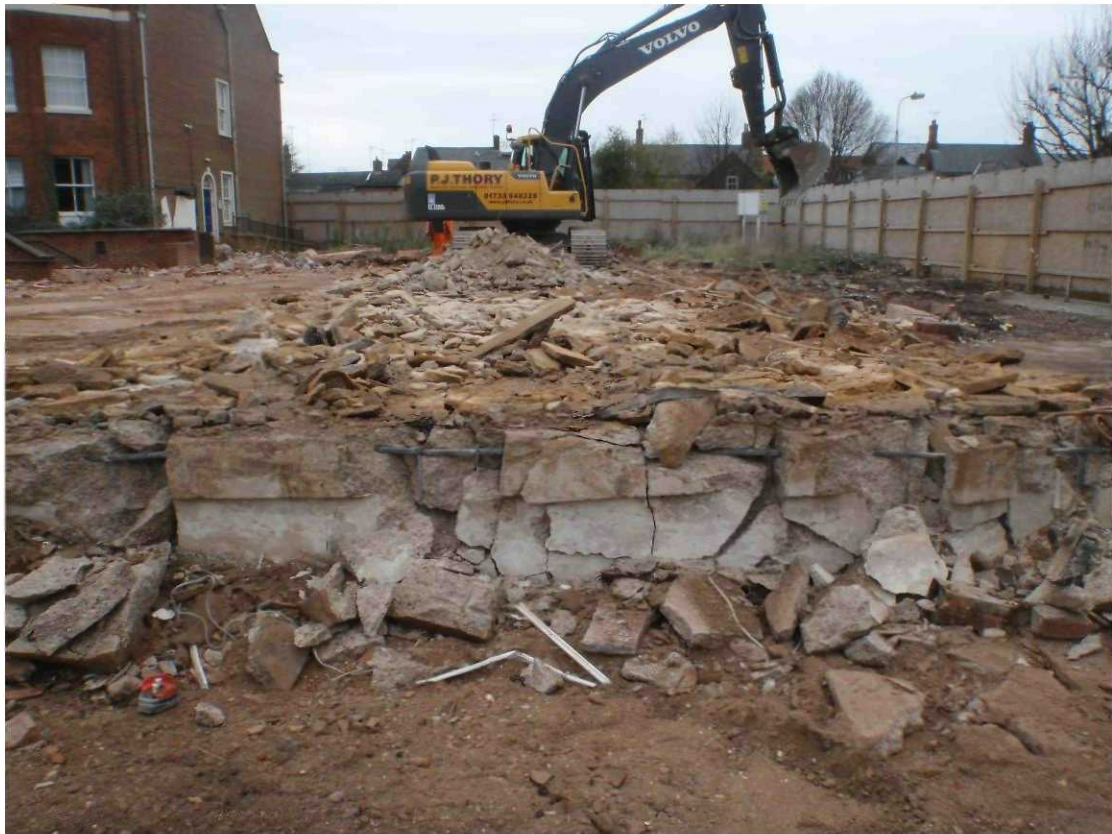


Plate 3. Breaking the thick reinforced concrete looking northwest



Plate 4. Removing concrete foundations looking northwest



Plate 5. Trench 1, Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 6. Trench 1, southeast part looking southeast



Plate 7. Trench 1, Wall [008], Section 5, looking northeast



Plate 8. Trench 2 looking southeast



Plate 9. Trench 2, Section 9, looking northwest



Plate 10. Trench 3, Section 11, looking northeast



Plate 11. Trench 3 looking northwest



Plate 12. Trench 3, Section 12, looking southeast

APPENDIX 1

Context Summary

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Modern disturbed demolition deposits	Demolition debris
002	1	Loose light reddish greyish brown mix of crushed brick and mortar	Dumped deposit
003	1	Soft light brown fine sandy silt, up to 0.75m thick	Dumped deposit
004	1	Soft dark greyish brown gritty silt, 20mm thick	Soil
005	1	Loose light greyish brown with reddish tinge mix of crushed fragments of brick and mortar, up to 0.52m thick	Dumped deposit
006	1	Coursed brick wall 0.45m wide with bricks measuring 10mm x 65mm x 225mm bonded with a hard light whitish grey mortar	Probable garden wall
007	1	Brick wall foundation, 0.65m wide, composed generally of bricks measuring 110mm x 65mm x 235mm, bonded with a hard light whitish grey mortar	Foundation of wall (006)
008	1	Mixed rubble brick infill with some silt and nicely coursed brick	Infill to (009) and (010), core of wall foundation
009	1	Bricks measuring 110mm x 55mm x 235mm, coursed and one brick thick at least 0.26m high, defining a foundation with (010) c. 0.78m wide	Wall foundation
010	1	Bricks measuring 110mm x 55mm x 235mm, coursed and one brick thick at least 0.26m high, defining a foundation with (009) c. 0.78m wide	Wall foundation
011	1	Soft light mid brown fine sandy silt with occasional coal fragments, up to 0.72m thick	Backfill of foundation trench [013]
012	1	Soft light mid brown fine sandy silt, up to 0.75m thick with occasional coal fragments	Backfill of foundation trench [014]
013	1	Linear (curvilinear) shaped trench oriented on a roughly east-west alignment and measuring 1m wide x at least 2m long x at least 0.78m deep with vertical sides	Foundation cut for wall
014	1	Linear (curvilinear) shaped trench oriented on a roughly east-west alignment and measuring 1m wide x at least 2m long x at least 0.78m deep with vertical sides	Foundation cut for wall
015	1	Soft light brown fine sandy silt, up to 60mm thick with moderate CBM fragments	Dumped deposit
016	1	Soft very light yellowish white sandy	Mortar spread

		mortar, up to 20mm thick	
017	1	Soft light yellowish brown sandy mortar, up to 20mm thick	Mortar spread
018	1	Soft very dark grey humic sandy silt, with occasional small CBM fragments and coal fragments, 0.14m thick	Former topsoil
019	1	Mix of dark brownish grey and light brown silt, 0.32m thick, with frequent fragments of coal and cinders and occasional CBM fragments	Made ground
020	1	Soft dark brownish grey silt, 0.16m thick, with moderate coal and cinders and moderate CBM fragments	Dumped deposit
021	1	Soft mix of light brown and dark brownish grey silt, 0.20m thick	Silt layer
022	1	Soft dark brownish grey silt, 0.18m thick with moderate coal and cinder fragments	Possible former topsoil or dumped deposit
023	1	Soft very dark blackish grey silt and ash, 0.22m thick, with frequent cinders and coal fragments	Fill of [024]
024	1	Irregular to oval shaped cut measuring at least 0.55m x 0.50m x 0.24m deep with steep sides	Pit cut
025	1	Soft mid olive brown silt, 0.22m thick, with occasional charcoal, CBM fragments and bone fragments	Layer (Same as (029))
026	1	Soft dark grey humic sandy silt, 0.16m thick, containing occasional small CBM fragments and coal fragments	Former topsoil
027	1	Soft dark brownish grey silt with light brown mottle, up to 0.38m thick with occasional CBM and wall fragments	Possible made ground
028	1	Soft dark brownish grey silt, 0.28m thick, with moderate coal fragments and occasional CBM fragments	Possible old land surface
029	1	Soft mid olive brown silt, 0.10m thick, with moderate charcoal flecks	Layer
030	1	Soft mix of light brown and mid to dark brownish grey silt, up to 0.24m thick	Fill of [031]
031	1	Pit cut measuring 0.48m wide x 0.24m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Post-medieval pit cut
032	1	Soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.24m thick	Fill of [033]
033	1	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners and vertical sides, measuring 0.20m 0.16m	Possible post hole or stake hole
034	1	Soft very dark grey humic sandy silt, with occasional small CBM fragments and coal fragments, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
035	1	Unstratified pottery	Unstratified pottery

036	1	Soft mid olivey brown silt, 0.27m thick	Continuation of (025)
037	1	Soft light yellowish brown fine sandy silt, 0.68m thick	Silt layer
038	1	Firm light bluish grey silty clay with mid greyish brown mottles, 0.35m thick	Naturally deposited silt
039	1	Firm light brown clayey silt, at least 0.20m thick	Naturally deposited silt
040	1	Soft mid olive brown silt, 0.52m thick	Continuation of (028)
041	1	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.38m thick	Possible naturally deposited silt
042	1	Firm light bluish grey silty clay with mid greyish brown mottles, 0.34m thick	Naturally deposited layer
043	1	Firm light brown clayey silt at least 0.15m thick	Naturally deposited silt
044	1	Soft dark brownish grey silt with dark greyish black ashy patches, ferequent coal and cinders and moderate CBM fragments	Fill of [045]
045	1	Sub-circular cut measuring 2m x 1.20m in plan	Post-medieval pit cut
046	1	Loose light brown deposit of mixed rubble, 0.20m thick	Dumped deposit
047	1	Friable mid yellowish greyish brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick with frequent mortar flecks, brick fragments and charcoal flecks	Dumped deposit
048	1	Firm grey cobblestone surface in a dark brown silt matrix, 10mm thick with cobbles measuring c. 100mm x 50mm	Cobble surface
049	1	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.31m thick with frequent charcoal/mortar flecks, CBM flecks and fragments and occasional small fragments of coal	Dumped deposit
050	1	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, up to 0.31m thick, with occasional small charcoal flecks and rare CBM flecks	Silt deposit
051	1	Mix of firm mid yellowish brown silt with bluish grey clay patches, 0.22m thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small coal fragments and rare flecks of CBM	Dumped deposit
052	1	Firm mid to dark brown silt with occasional small fragments of industrial residue, CBM and charcoal flecks	Fill of [053]
053	1	Amorphous cut with rounded corners and shallow fairly straight sides	Probable cut
054	1	Loose mid brownish yellow sand, up to 30mm thick	Made ground
055	1	Firm mid greyish brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks	Fill of [056]
056	1	Unclear shaped cut measuring at least	Possible pit

		0.45m deep with steep almost vertical sides breaking gradually to a fairly flat base	
057	1	Firm dark greyish brown mottled silt, 0.70m thick, with occasional CBM flecks and fragments, occasional mortar flecks and large fragments of stone	Fill of [059]
058	1	Friable mix of mid greyish brown silt and yellow sand, 0.45m thick, containing occasional brick fragments and frequent charcoal and coal flecks and fragments	Fill of [059]
059	1	Cut of uncertain shape measuring at least 0.72m deep with steep near vertical sides	Pit cut
060	1	Indurated light grey/white concrete, 0.80m thick	Concrete foundation
061	1	Friable very dark brown silt, 0.48m thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and occasional fragments of CBM	Fill of [062]
062	1	Cut of uncertain shape measuring 0.61m in depth with irregular sides	Pit cut
063	1	Friable black charcoal and silt, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
064	1	Friable light yellowish brown silt with dark greyish mottle, at least 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
065	1	Indurated light grey mortar/concrete, 50mm thick	Mortar base of wall (066)
066	1	Brick wall, 10 courses in height with bricks measuring 230mm x 70mm, at least 1.50m long	Brick wall
067	1	Indurated white grey concrete, 0.22m thick	Broken concrete
068	1	Firm mid reddish greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [059]
069	1	Firm mid grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Dumped deposit
200	2	Indurated black tarmac, 0.14m thick	Car park surface
201	2	Compact light yellow sand and stone rubble/hardcore, up to 0.29m thick	Made ground
202	2	Friable mid brown slightly clayey silt with moderate CBM and brick fragments, moderate fragments of shale and rare oyster shell fragments	Fill of pit [203]
203	2	Cut of uncertain shape measuring at least 0.54m wide x 0.64m deep with vertical sides breaking gradually to a fairly flat base	Pit cut
204	2	Very firm dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt, 0.34m thick, with moderate CBM and charcoal flecks and fragments and occasional small pebbles	Dumped deposit
205	2	Firm mid brown silt, up to 0.30m thick, with frequent CBM and brick fragments, moderate charcoal fragments, occasional	Dumped deposit

		shell fragments and frequent pebbles	
206	2	Friable dark brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick, with frequent charcoal flecks and CBM fragments	Dunped deposit
207	2	Firm dark greysish brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick, containing frequent CBM fragments and mortar flecks with a concentration of ash near the base of the deposit	Fill of [208]
208	2	Cut of uncertain shape, measuring at least 0.34m deep x at least 1.88m wide with steep sides	Pit cut
209	2	Soft light brown silt, 0.14m thick, containing frequent fragments of CBM and oyster shell fragments	Dumped deposit
210	2	Firm very dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt, 0.42m thick, containing frequent charcoal, occasional mortar fragments and moderate CBM flecks and fragments	Dumped deposit
211	2	Firm to friable mix of dark brown silt and mid yellowish brown sand and mortar, up to 0.26m thick, containing frequent brick fragments and concentration of demolition debris	Dumped deposit
212	2	Firm mid greyish brown silt with some yellowish tinge in places, at least 0.10m thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks and moderate CBM fragments	Deposit
213	2	Friable mid brown silt with light brown mottle, at least 0.60m thick, containing moderate charcoal and CBM fragments and flecks and occasional mortar fragments	Dumped deposit
214	2	Friable to loose mix of mid reddish brown sand, mortar and brick fragments, at least 0.46m thick	Fill of [215]
215	2	Linear cut oriented on an east-west alignment and measuring at least 0.64m deep x 1.42m wide and extends diagonally through the trench	Cut for wall [232]
216	2	Friable mid yellowish brown silt, 0.10m thick, containing occasional pebbles, mortar and charcoal flecks and frequent flecks of CBM	Thin dumped deposit
217	2	Very firm dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt, 0.40m thick, with moderate CBM and charcoal flecks and fragments and occasional small pebbles	Dumped deposit (same as (204))
218	2	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 40mm thick, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks and fragments	Redeposited silt

219	2	Firm mid greyish brown silt with light brown mottle, 0.28m thick, containing occasional shell fragments and frequent CBM flecks and fragments	Dumped deposit
220	2	Firm very dark brown slightly clayey silt, 0.60m thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate CBM flecks and fragments and occasional fragments of mortar	Possible garden soil
221	2	Loose mid brownish yellow sand and gravel	Fill of [222]
222	2	Linear cut oriented on an east-southeast to north northwest alignment, measuring 0.66m deep x 0.54m wide with straight near vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Pipe trench
223	2	Soft dark brown silt with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks along with moderate building stone	Fill of [224]
224	2	Cut of uncertain shape measuring 0.50m wide x 0.51m deep with vertical sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Pit cut
225	2	Friable dark brown silt, 0.24m thick, containing moderate flecks of CBM	Silt deposit
226	2	Firm dark brown silt with mid yellowish brown silt mottle, 0.46m thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks and fragments and occasional mortar flecks	Layer
227	2	Firm mid yellowish brown silt with occasional CBM flecks and charcoal flecks	Fill of [208]
228	2	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, containing moderate CBM fragments	Fill of [208]
229	2	Ovoid cut measuring 1m long by 0.40m wide	Ovoid pit cut
230	2	Firm mid yellowish brown silt with frequent CBM fragments	Fill of [231]
231	2	Linear cut measuring 0.18m wide x 1.20m long	Linear cut
232	2	Brick foundation bonded with cement like mortar and composed of bricks measuring 110mm x 65mm x 235mm	Wall foundation
233	2	Firm mid brown to mid yellowish brown silt mixed with mortar sand and brick fragments	Fill of [215]
234	2	Hard reddish grey mix of cement and mortar fragments, 0.58m thick	Wall foundation
235	2	Linear cut, measuring 0.58m wide	Construction cut for (234)
236	2	Firm mid to dark brown silt with frequent chalk, CBM and mortar fragments	Dumped deposit
237	2	Firm mid to dark brown silt with frequent chalk, CBM and mortar fragments	Dumped deposit
238	2	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Silt deposit

239	2	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick, with occasional coal fragments	Fill of [208]
240	2	Firm mid greyish brown silt with some yellowish tinge in places, at least 0.10m thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks and moderate CBM fragments	Silt deposit
241	2	Firm very dark brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and CBM fragments	Fill of [229]
242	2	Firm very dark brown silt, with moderate mortar flecks and CBM fragments	Dumped deposit
300	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.23m thick	Silt deposit
301	3	Firm mid greyish yellow silt with clay laminations, 0.49m thick	Silt deposit
302	3	Cut of unknown shape, at least 0.70m deep with moderately steep sides	Possible pit cut
303	3	Firm mid greyish yellowish brown silt, at least 0.34m thick	Fill of [302]
304	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.38m thick	Silt layer
305	3	Possible ovoid cut measuring 2.92m long x at least 1.45m wide x 0.49m deep with moderately steep straight sides breaking gradually to a fairly flat base	Pit cut
306	3	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silt, 0.15m thick, containing frequent charcoal, mortar fragments and brick fragments	Fill of [305]
307	3	Friable to loose dark greyish brown silt, 0.27m thick, containing frequent mortar flecks, brick fragments and charcoal	Fill of [305]
308	3	Cut of unknown shape measuring 0.32m wide x 0.25m deep with steep fairly straight sides breaking gradually to a fairly flat base	Possible post hole or small pit
309	3	Friable dark brown silt, 0.25m thick, containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional CBM flecks	Fill of [308]
310	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.31m thick	Upper fill of [302]
311	3	Firm mid to dark greyish yellowish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Silt deposit
312	3	Possibly same as (349)	
313	3	Loose dark brown and red mix of bricks and brick rubble in a silt matrix, containing frequent mortar and charcoal flecks	Rubble fill of [314]
314	3	Linear cut oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment measuring at least 3.80m long x at least 0.76m wide x at least 0.60m deep with steep to irregular sides	Trench for robbed out wall (313)
315	3	Hard red brick coursing which has been disturbed	Brick wall overlying wall (323)
316	3	Firm mid brown to yellowish brown silt with clay laminations, at least 0.32m thick	Silt deposit

317	3	Soft very dark brown slightly clayey silt, containing occasional mortar flecks and occasional brick fragments, 0.37m thick	Fill of [353]
318	3	Friable very dark brown silt with CBM frags, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.3m thick	Fill of [356]
319	3	Firm mid olivey greyish brown silt, at least 0.32m thick	Silt deposit
320	3	Friable dark brown to dark greyish brown silt, 0.50m thick, containing frequent charcoal, CBM and Mortar flecks and fragments	Dumped deposit
321	3	Firm mid greyish brown silt, at least 0.50m thick, containing frequent brick and charcoal fragments along with moderate mortar flecks and fragments	Fill of pit [372]
322	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Silt deposit
323	3	Loose to hard red bricks and brick rubble within a soft mid brown clayey silt matrix	Brick rubble fill of [324]
324	3	Linear cut oriented on a northeast-southwest alignment measuring at least 0.25m deep x 1.15m wide x at least 3.84m long with steep irregular sides	Robber trench for former wall
325	3	Friable black charcoal, 0.05m thick	Dumped deposit
326	3	Firm mid reddish brown clay, 60mm thick	Clay deposit
327	3	Firm light yellowish brown silt, 50mm thick	Silt deposit
328	3	Firm dark brown silt, 60mm thick, containing moderate flecks of brick and charcoal	Silt deposit
329	3	Firm very dark brown silt, 50mm thick with frequent charcoal flecks	Silt deposit
330	3	Friable light yellowish mortar, 70mm thick	Decayed mortar
331	3	Firm to friable dark brown slightly clayey silt, 0.29m thick, containing frequent charcoal, occasional CBM fragments and occasional mortar flecks	Dumped deposit
332	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.25m thick, containing frequent brick, mortar and charcoal fragments	Dumped deposit
333	3	Firm red and white speckled mid brown silt, 0.35m thick, containing frequent mortar brick and charcoal fragments	Dumped deposit
334	3	Loose light brownish yellow sand and gravel, up to 0.11m thick	Made up ground
335	3	Friable very dark greyish brown silt, 0.35m thick, with occasional small pebbles, and occasional brick fragments	Topsoil
336	3	Hard mid yellowish brown mortar, 50mm thick	Mortar base of wall (315)
337	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.43m thick,	Fill within [340]

		containing frequent charcoal, mortar and occasional brick fragments	
338	3	Firm mid brown silt, 0.16m thick, containing frequent charcoal, mortar and occasional brick fragments	Dumped deposit
339	3	Loose light brownish yellow sand and gravel, 40mm thick	Made up ground
340	3	Probable linear cut measuring 1.04m deep x 2m wide with a steep side breaking gradually to a flat base	Cut for wall (315)
341	3	Firm dark brown silt, up to 0.12m thick, containing moderate flecks of brick and charcoal	Fill within [340]
342	3	Friable black charcoal mixed with decayed mortar, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit
343	3	Friable mid brown silt, 0.25m thick, containing moderate small brick fragments and occasional charcoal	Silt deposit
344	3	Loose bricks and brick rubble, 0.5m thick	Possible robbed out wall
345	3	Probable linear cut, measuring 1.20m wide x 0.50m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Cut for wall (344)
346	3	Friable dark brown to dark greyish brown silt, 0.34m thick, containing frequent charcoal, CBM and Mortar flecks and fragments	Dumped deposit
347	3	Friable mid brown silt, 70mm thick, containing moderate small brick fragments and occasional charcoal	Silt deposit
348	3	Cut of uncertain shape, measuring 0.40m in depth, with a steep side breaking gradually to a probable flat base	Possible pit cut
349	3	Friable very dark brown silt, containing occasional stone and brick fragments	Fill of [348]
350	3	Mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt, 0.23m thick, with occasional CBM fragments	Fill of [355]
351	3	Mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silt, 0.29m thick, containing frequent mortar and brick fragments	Fill of [356]
353	3	Cut of uncertain shape measuring 0.37m deep x 0.65m wide, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base	Pit cut
354	3	Firm mid yellowish greyish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Silt deposit
355	3	Cut of uncertain shape (possibly the other side of [348]) measuring 0.11m deep with	Possible pit cut, perhaps the other side

		an irregular side	of [348]
356	3	Cut of uncertain shape measuring at least 0.30m deep x at least 0.80m with a moderately steep side that looks to be breaking gradually	Possible pit cut
357	3	Friable decayed whitish yellow mortar in a yellowish brown sandy matrix, 0.39m thick	Fill of [356]
358	3	Firm mid yellowish greyish brown silt	Silt deposit
359	3	Friable mid yellowish brown silt, at least 0.64m thick, containing occasional bone fragments, mortar flecks and CBM fragments	Silt deposit
360	3	Very straight sided vertical cut measuring at least 0.60m deep	Cut which may be the other side of [356]
361	3	Friable dark greyish brown silt, 0.35m thick, with frequent charcoal, brick fragments and mortar fragments	Fill of [372]
362	3	Linear cut, oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring 1.23m wide x at least 0.5m deep with steep sides, same as [324]	Same as [324], robber trench for former wall
363	3	Linear cut oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring 1.42m wide x 0.66m deep x at least 3.86m long with steep sides breaking sharply to a fairly flat base	Cut for wall (???)
364	3	Firm mid brown silt, 0.60m thick, containing frequent brick, mortar and shell fragments	Fill of [363]
365	3	Friable mid brown silt, 0.20m thick, containing frequent brick fragments, charcoal flecks and mortar flecks	Dumped deposit
366	3	Firm very dark greyish brown silt, 0.27m thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks and fragments	Dumped deposit
367	3	Firm mid brown silt, 0.40m thick, containing frequent large brick fragments, mortar fragments and charcoal	Dumped deposit
368	3	Linear cut, oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring at least 0.84m wide x 0.11m deep, and heavily truncated	Cut for wall (369)
369	3	Wall foundation of brick in a matrix of friable mortar and mid yellowish brown silt	Wall foundation
370	3	Brick rubble and some structured bricks in a friable mid brown silt matrix	Fill of (314)
371	3	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, 60mm thick	Made up ground, probably same as (334)
372	3	Rounded pit cut, measuring 0.64m deep x at least 1.04m wide with steep sides, one	Pit cut

		vertical and a second one undercut	
373	3	Friable mid yellowish brown mix of mortar and silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
374	3	Friable dark greyish brown silt with frequent charcoal	Dumped deposit
375	3	Small bit of bonded brickwork	Brick wall
376	3	Loose mix of mid brownish yellow sand and gravel	Made up ground
377	3	Friable very dark greyish brown silt, 0.38m thick, with occasional small pebbles, and occasional brick fragments	Topsoil
378	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Silt deposit
379	3	Loose very dark greyish brown slightly sandy silt, 0.56m thick	Fill of [380]
380	3	Linear cut measuring 0.80m wide x 0.56m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Services trench
381	3	Loose to hard red bricks and brick rubble within a soft mid brown clayey silt matrix	Brick rubble fill of [362]

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 102 sherds from 63 vessels, weighing 3713 grams, was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of pottery types shown in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Early Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The condition of the material is very mixed, although most pieces are generally quite small. Two contexts, (317 and 318) produced large fresh pieces from a single smashed vessel. The assemblage is not overly abraded, with just four sherds showing signs of this damage. Sherds from four further vessels have soot deposits, which is suggestive of use over a hearth or fire. Two additional pieces are sooted over the broken edge, an effect which can be caused by breakage of the vessel whilst in use or by post-deposition rubbish disposal activities. A single sherd has a thick internal cress or scale deposit.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Early Medieval	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	4	3	42
	SLEMS	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1150	1230	1	1	5
Early Medieval-Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	3	2	6
	ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	3	2	27
	GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	2	2	22
Medieval	LARA	Langerwehe/Raeren-type Stoneware	1350	1500	1	1	12
Medieval- Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	22	19	470
	MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	3	2	26
	RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1	5
	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	3	3	25
Post Medieval	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	33	8	2410
	FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1	15
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	8	7	158
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2	116
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	1	1	21
	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	3	3	17
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1800	7	1	39
Early Modern	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	63
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	2	2	58
	ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	1800	1900	1	1	176
Total					102	63	3713

Provenance

All of the pottery was recovered from features and deposits within Trenches 1 and 3. Table 2 below shows the origin of all of the material, along with a spot date given for the latest piece recorded within each context. An additional 17 pieces from Trench 1 are unstratified, these are recorded with the context number (035).

Table 2, the Provenance and date of the Pottery

Tr	Feature Type	Cut	Fill/Deposit	Date	NoS
1	Layer	-	025	15 th -Early 17 th	2
1	Layer	-	027	Late 15 th -Early 17 th	2
1	Pit	045	044	Late 12 th -14 th	1
1	Layer	-	050	15 th -Early 17 th	1
1	Pit	059	057	15 th -Early 17 th	1
1			058	19 th	1
3	?Pit	302	303	Late 12 th – Mid 13 th	3
3	Layer	-	304	Late 12 th -13 th	2
3	Pit	305	307	Late 17 th -18 th	6
3	Pit /Post hole	308	309	17 th -18 th	2
3	Robber Trench	314	313	Late 18 th – Mid 19 th	2
3	Wall	-	315	19 th	2
3	Layer	-	316	Late 12 th -14 th	2
3	Pit	353	317	Late 17 th - 18 th	26
3	?Pit	356	318	Late 16 th -17 th	26
3	Silt	-	319	Mid 16 th -17 th	2
3	Layer	-	320	Mid 16 th -17 th	3
3	Pit	372	321	Mid 16 th -17 th	1
Total					85

Range

Most of the pottery is of 16th to 18th century date and the assemblage is domestic in nature. A small quantity of Early Medieval and Medieval material was also recovered.

Trench 1

Pits and layers in Trench 1 produced 25 sherds, mostly of early Post-Medieval date, although 17 of these fragments are not stratified. This group included a range of pottery types of the period, although it is dominated by Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) pieces, which make up 56% of the total. Most of this material is likely to be of 15th-16th century date, or slightly later.

Layers (025) and (057) produced BOU as well as pit [053], with pieces from jugs and jar vessels, most common. In addition two fragments of Cistercian ware (CIST) from layer (027) can be placed within a similar date range. A fragment of Grimston type ware (GRIMT) from pit [044] is of medieval date, although it would appear to be residual here. A single piece of 19th century dated Pearlware (PEARL), from the upper fill of pit [059], could be intrusive as this feature also produced earlier pottery. This later sherd may derive for example from later pit [062].

Trench 3

Trench 3 produced 77 sherds, including pieces ranging from the early Medieval to the Early Modern period in date.

Medieval

The earliest features were recorded within a sondage, cut into the base of this Trench. Here, feature [302], a possible pit, gave fragments of Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM) as well as pieces of Medieval Ely (ELY) and Bourne (BOUA) ware. Based on this material a late 12th to mid 13th century date is suggested for this feature. These are all common domestic types of the period. Pottery of a similar date came from overlying silt layer (304).

Layer (316), recorded outside the sondage area, also produced two sherds in BOUA ware. Several further sherds of Early Medieval date were also recovered from later features, in which they are residual.

Post Medieval

Layers (319) and (320) produced a small number of Post Medieval dated sherds, including Bourne 'D', Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH) and Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE). These types are common domestic varieties of the mid/late 16th to 17th century date and their date of deposition may fall anywhere within this range.

Pits [353] and [356] produced a large quantity of material, most dating to between the 16th and 18th centuries. Pit [356] produced 26 sherds including 18 from a large storage jar in Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE). This vessel has an inturned rim and zones of thumb pressed decoration, below a press/notched neck cordon. Similar, although less elaborately decorated, vessels are recorded from Norwich (Jennings, 1981, fig 73). This piece is probably 16th or 17th century in date, although, such vessels may have been made beyond the 17th century in Norfolk (Jennings, 1981, 157). However fragments of Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) and Cistercian ware (CIST) also recovered from this feature certainly predate AD 1650 and a later 16th to 17th century date is likely for this context. Pit [353], which post dates [356] produced a similar range of material, but with the addition of several diagnostically very late 17th or 18th century types, including Staffordshire Type Mottled ware (STMO) and Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS). Pieces from a fine, smashed, mug/tankard in NOTS are of special note, as this vessel is a good example of this type. Joining pieces from the GRE storage jar recovered from [356], were also recovered from this context and were presumably redeposited here, along with several other sherds of earlier, Medieval and Post Medieval date.

Pit [307] gave a mix of material, although a piece of Staffordshire type Mottled ware (STMO) was produced in the later 17th or 18th century. Pieces of Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH) from pit/posthole [308] are similarly dated.

Early Modern

Wall 315 yielded two sherds; a fragment of Pearlware (PEARL) is of 19th century date. A piece of Creamware (CREA) from wall robber trench [314] may be slightly earlier, dating to between 1770 and 1830.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. It is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A relatively large quantity of pottery was recovered, with two trenches producing pieces. Pottery from features and layers here suggests intense archaeological activity on the site in the period between the 16th and 18th centuries. These later deposits seem to overlie a thick layer of alluvial silt, which produced pottery of Early Medieval date. This silt was only removed in one very small area, within a sondage pit, but a single feature within this exploratory excavation gave several pieces of pottery dated to the 12th to mid 13th centuries.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 569 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The ceramic building material is fragmentary and two pieces are heat affected, with one piece partially vitrified.

Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname		Fabric	Comment	Date	NoF	W(g)
025	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine	Heat affected surface	Roman or Post Roman	1	9
035	?WALLT	Decorative Wall Tile	Oxidised; fine sandy	Mortar adhered to rear side; stamped ?floral design; yellow glaze on white slip; similar to FLEMISH; Dutch?; curved corner; could be vessel?	16th-17th	1	4
035	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; Calcareous	Mortar adhered; Fenland type	Post Medieval to Early Modern	1	17
035	BRK	Brick	Reduced; Ca?	Partially clinkered		1	53
307	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; Calcareous	Fenland type fabric; probably BRK	Post Medieval to Early Modern	1	4
313	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy	Mortar adhered; shaped brick; measures 100mm long x 60mm wide; single level surface and single sloped surface; carefully moulded with no strike marks	18th-19th	1	460
317	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy	Leached; probably Pmed/Emod brick	Post Medieval to Early Modern?	1	22
					Total	7	569

Provenance

Seven pieces of Ceramic Building Material were recovered, with two trenches, numbers 1 and 3, yielding material.

Trench 1

Ceramic building material was recovered from layer (025) in Trench 1, whilst three further pieces from this trench are unstratified (035).

Trench 3

Deposits (307) in pit [305], (313) in robber trench [314] and (317) in pit [353] produced material.

Range

Most of the material is Post Medieval or Early Modern in date but otherwise largely undiagnostic. An unstratified fragment from Trench 1, labelled as (035), is very unusual. This thin, finely crafted item appears to be a piece of decorative ceramic wall tile. The fragment, which may be an import from Holland, has a floral pattern and thick yellow glaze; it is almost certainly Post Medieval in date.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered. Most of this is Post Medieval or Early modern in date, including several brick fragments. A probable piece of wall tile, from Trench 1, is of special note, although this piece is unstratified.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 38 (635g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts. In addition, 24 mollusc shells weighing a total of 115g were retrieved.

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 retrieved from the fills of pits (303, 307, 317 and 318) and silt layers (304 and 319).

Condition

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

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
303	large mammal	long bone	-	1	2	juvenile
	medium mammal	long bone	-	2	3	
	medium mammal	phalange	-	1	1	
	bird	femur	-	1	2	
304	large mammal	rib	-	2	28	cut marks
	medium mammal	mandible	-	1	33	
307	large mammal	tibia	-	1	13	
	large mammal	rib	-	1	2	
	medium mammal	rib	-	2	8	
317	cattle	skull	-	3	67	some chop marks, incl 1 molar all join cut marks juvenile juvenile
	large mammal	long bone	-	3	10	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	L/R	2	29	
	pig	maxilla	L	1	9	
	medium mammal	humerus	-	1	17	
	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	3	
	medium mammal	rib	-	2	7	
318	cattle	metacarpus	-	1	97	juvenile incl. 1 canine butchery mark
	cattle	metatarsus	-	1	89	
	cattle	humerus	L	1	59	
	large mammal	scapula	-	1	12	
	large mammal	long bone	-	3	31	
	pig	mandible	L	1	46	
	pig	rib	-	1	6	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	-	1	18	
319	large mammal	vertebra	-	1	27	chop marks
	large mammal	rib	-	1	4	
	sheep/goat	tibia	R	1	12	

Table 5, Mollusc shell

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
317	Cockle	Shell		1	1	
	Mussel	Shell		10	41	
	Oyster	Shell	4x top, 2x bottom	6	54	
318	Cockle	Shell		2	4	
	Mussel	Shell		5	15	

Summary

The bone assemblage falls below the minimum threshold of c. 300 bones required for meaningful analysis. Most of the domesticated species are represented apart from horse. Cattle are the most common (if including large mammals) followed by sheep/goat and pig. A single bird bone, probably chicken, was also recovered.

The animal bone is probably all butchery and food waste.

The mollusc shells are probably all food waste.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three pieces of glass weighing a total of 58g were recovered.

Condition

The glass is in quite poor condition, with one piece showing heavy patination and the other two pieces showing heavy lamination as well.

Results

Table 6, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
044	Sherd of pale green vessel glass. Quite bad condition – heavy lamination.	1	7	18 th century?
058	Top of green bottle, prominent string rim. Heavy patination.	1	43	17 th century
317	Sherd of pale green vessel glass. Quite bad condition – heavy lamination.	1	8	19 th century

Provenance

The glass was retrieved from pit fills (044, 058 and 317).

Range

All of the glass is from vessels. Two of the pieces are from bottles, with one neck fragment probably from an onion or mallet bottle of 17th century date. The third piece may be from a drinking vessel. All the fragments are post-medieval.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipes are in good condition.

Results

Table 7, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
044			1			1	5	stem	17 th century
206				1		1	3		18 th century
317		2	9	1		12	62	1x Oswald type G6 bowl, c. 1660-80, traces of red paint; remainder stems, traces of red paint on 2	18 th century
318		5	14	1		20	89	2x Oswald type G5-6 bowls, c. 1640-80; 1x Oswald type G6 bowl, c. 1660-80; remainder stems, traces of red paint on 1	18 th century
320		1	2			3	15	1x Oswald type G5-6 bowl, c. 1640-80; 2 stems	17 th century
Totals		8	26	3		37	174		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from pit fills (044), (317) and (318) and dumped deposits (206), and (320). They are probably all local Spalding products.

Range

There is a mixture of stems and bowls and bowl fragments. Most of the clay pipes are 17th century, perhaps extending a little into the 18th century. There are no distinct 19th century pieces. Several of the pieces show traces of red paint.

Potential

The clay pipes provide dating evidence and functional evidence of smoking but are of limited potential otherwise.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

Ten items weighing a total of 385g were recovered.

Results

Table 8, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
317	Iron	Nails	2	17	
	Stone	Tile	1	5	
	Iron conglomerate	Ferrous concretion	1	22	
318	Iron conglomerate	Ferrous concretion	1	33	
	Iron	Nail	1	15	
	Iron	L-shaped bar, corroded, possible hinge pivot	1	240	
320	Fire residue	Cinder	1	7	
	Plaster	Painted white	1	<1	
	Iron	Socket/ferrule	1	45	

Provenance

The other materials were retrieved from pit fills (317) and (318) and dumped deposit (320).

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 9, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
025	15 th – Early 17 th	
027	Late 15 th –Early 17 th	
044	18 th	based on 1 glass; also produced single Medieval pottery fragment
050	15 th –Early 17 th	based on a single sherd
057	15 th –Early 17 th	based on a single sherd
058	17 th	based on 1 glass
206	18 th	based on 1 clay pipe
303	Late 12 th –Mid 13 th	
304	Late 12 th – 13 th	
307	Late 17 th –18 th	
309	17 th –18 th	
313	Late 18 th –Mid 19 th	
315	19 th	
316	Late 12 th –14 th	
317	18 th	Good assemblage of 18 th material as well as some earlier types
318	Mid 16 th - Early 18 th (Possibly Mid to late 17 th)	Large quantity of pottery and well dated clay pipe; all 17 th century or earlier with the exception of one piece of pipe which is 18 th (possibly early) and could be intrusive from (317) and a fragment of 19 th century bottle glass, which is very likely to be intrusive.
319	Mid 16 th –17 th	
320	17 th	
321	Mid 16 th –17 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
1	025	BOU	Smooth	Jug	1	1	4		BS	Thick Cu glaze	
1	025	BOU	Smooth; +Ca	Jug or Jar	1	1	6		BS		15th- E17th
1	027	CIST		Drinking vessel	1	1	4		BS		L15th- E17th
1 1	027	CIST		Drinking vessel	1	1	7		Rim	Inverted upright rim with shoulder	L15th- E17th
1	035	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Jug	1	1	5		BS		15th- E17th
1	035	BOU	Bumpy	Bowl	1	1	60		Rim	Abraded; long everted rim	
1	035	BOU	Bumpy	Jar	4	1	93		BSS	Sooted	
1	035	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Jug	1	1	5		BS	Cu bichrome glaze	M15th -E17th
1	035	BOU	Smooth +oolite	Hollow	1	1	38		BS		
1	035	BOU	Smooth	Hollow	1	1	23		BS	Internal deposit - cess?; Cu glaze; abraded	
1	035	RAER		Hollow	1	1	5		BS		M15th -16th
1	035	GRE		Closed	1	1	10		BS		16th- M17th
1	035	BL	GRE type	Drinking Vessel	1	1	22		Base	Reduced over the break	16th
1	035	SLEMS		Jar	1	1	5		BS		M12th -E13th
1	035	BOU	Smooth +Ca	Jug	1	1	26		BS with HJ		
1	035	GRIMT		Jug	1	1	5	Fe strip - triangular profile	BS	?ID	L12th- 14th
1	035	ENGs		Ointment? Pot	1	1	176		Complete	Steep sided pot with groove below rim for attaching cover	19th
1	035	LARA		Jug	1	1	12		BS		

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
1	044	GRIMT		Hollow	1	1	17		BS	Pitted external surface	L12th-14th
1	050	BOU	Smooth	Jug or Jar	1	1	37		BS	Sooted exterior	15th-E17th
1	057	BOU	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Jug or Cistern	1	1	61		Handle	Strap handle with central groove	15th-E17th
1	058	PEARL		Bowl	1	1	45	Blue transfer print - chinoiserie	Base		19th
3	303	BOUA		Jug	1	1	5		BS	?ID-GRIMT?	L12th-14th
3	303	ELY		Jar	1	1	3		BS		
3	303	EMHM	BOUA	Jar	1	1	18		BS	Sooted; oxidised over the break	12th-M13th
3	304	ELY		Jar	2	1	24		BSS		L12th-13th
3	307	EMHM	BOUA	Jar	2	1	18		BSS		12th-M13th
3	307	STMO		Tankard	1	1	9		BS		L17th-18th
3	307	MP		Hollow	2	1	16		BSS		15th-16th
3	307	GRE		?	1	1	8		BS	Heat affected - glaze melted over break; reoxidised over break; deposit	16th-M17th
3	309	BERTH		Large Bowl	2	1	98		Base; BS		17th-18th
3	313	FREC		Hollow	1	1	15		BS		M16th-L17th
3	313	CREA		Dish	1	1	63		Profile		L18th-M19th
3	315	PEARL		Bowl	1	1	13		Rim		19th
3	315	BL	Bright orange	Large Jar or Bowl	1	1	94		BS		18th-E19th
3	316	BOUA	B +Fe	Jar	2	1	1		BS	Sooted	L12th-14th
3	317	STMO		Hollow	1	1	3		BS		

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
3	317	BOU	Bumpy	Jar	1	1	15		BS	Abraded; deposit adhered - ?mortar	L14th-16th
3	317	BERTH	Pale orange; +Fe	Jar or Bowl	1	1	10		BS	Red Fe slip;	17th-18th
3	317	BERTH	Dull orange	Jar or Bowl	1	1	15		BS	Abraded; Fe slip	
3	317	STMO		Drinking Vessel	1	1	5		BS		18th
3	317	BOU	Smooth +Ca	Jug or Jar	1	1	11		BS		L14th-16th
3	317	TGE		Hollow	1	1	21		BS		L16th-M18th
3	317	NOTS		Mug/Tankard	7	1	39	Cordons	Handle; BSS	Thin body; high sheen	18th
3	317	BERTH		?	1	1	15		BS		
3	317	GRE		?	2	1	7		BS		
3	317	GRE		Storage Jar	8	1	135	Thumb pressed strip below rim; thumb pressed zone - around handle?	BSS	Joins 318; Fe slip	16th-M17th
3	317	MP		?	1	1	10		BS	?ID; slip or glaze	
3	318	EMHM		Jar	1	1	6		BS	Sooted; abraded	12th-M13th
3	318	BERTH	Bright orange	Jar or Bowl	1	1	5		BS	Fe slip	17th-18th
3	318	CIST		Drinking Vessel	1	1	14		BS		L15th-E17th
3	318	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Jug	1	1	19		Rim	Upright tim; thick glossy copper glaze	
3	318	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Closed	1	1	21		BS		
3	318	BOU	Smooth	Jar or Cistern	1	1	15		BS	Sooted over the break	
3	318	BOU	Smooth	Large cistern	1	1	1		BS		15th-E17th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
3	318	GRE		Storage Jar	18	1	2224	Thumb pressed strip below rim; thumb pressed zone	Rim; BSS; Base	Fe slip; joins 317; stacking scar in base and side	M16th -17th
3	318	GRE		?	1	1	4		BS	Fe slip	
3	319	BOU	Slightly Bumpy; Ca	Closed	1	1	5		BS		L14th-E17th
3	319	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	17		BS	Fe slip	M16th -17th
3	320	GRE		?	1	1	5		BS		M16th -18th
3	320	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Jug or Jar	1	1	25		BS	Internal scale	15th-E17th
3	320	BERTH	Pale orange	?	1	1	6		BS		M16th -17th
3	321	BERTH		?	1	1	9		BS	Externally sooted	M16th -18th

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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely

settled by tribes from northern Germany

Sondage

Small investigative excavation, from French meaning 'sounding'.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context register sheets
192	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
15	Daily record sheets
2	Photographic record sheet
25	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2014.136
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SPHS 14
OASIS record number	archaeol1-203543

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-203543

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Holland House, High St/Holland Rd, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	A three trench evaluation, following the removal of thick concrete, revealed a medieval pit and buried ground surface which had been sealed by flooding. Following a hiatus of occupation at the site between the 13th and 16th centuries, the alluvial silts were cut by a number of post-medieval pits. These were sealed by thick modern overburden.
Project dates	Start: 08-12-2014 End: 13-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SPHS14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	H16-0040-14 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2014.136 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	SURFACE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SPALDING Holland House, High Street/Holland Road
Postcode	PE11 1UH
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 25007 22713 52.787145648 -0.146129276669 52 47 13 N 000 08 46 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.00m Max: 3.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Denise Drury
Project supervisor	Andrew Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cooper Architectural Design

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media "Context
available sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Evaluation on land at Holland House, High St/Holland Rd,
Spalding, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor Peachey, M.
(s)
Other 15/15
bibliographic
details
Date 2015
Issuer or Archaeological Project Services
publisher
Place of issue or Heckington
publication
Description A4 comb bound

Entered by Mark Peachey (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 11 February 2015