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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE WHITE HART HOTEL, MARKET PLACE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SPW 99)

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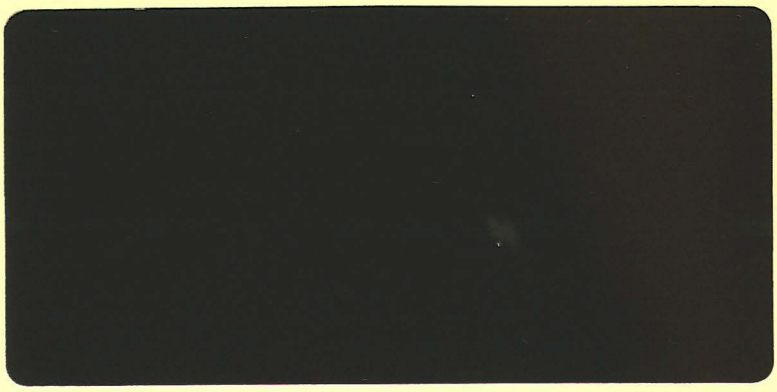

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE WHITE HART HOTEL, MARKET PLACE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SPW 99)

Work Undertaken For
Carlight Limited

November 1999

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2479 2270
City and County Museum Accession No: 243.99

A.P.S. Report No. **113/99**

CONTENTS

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development to the rear of the White Hart Hotel, Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The centre of the medieval town was located in the present market place, to the south of which was Spalding Priory. North of the investigation area was the medieval commercial centre of the town.

The front of the Hotel preserves the remains of a 15th century timber framed building, and these may represent part of the original structure, which may have been partially affected by fire in 1714. A map dated to 1732 shows that the building had been rebuilt, and that stables were located at the rear.

The evaluation identified deposits of flood silts overlain by dumped layers containing domestic household refuse. Later deposits were related to buildings associated with the White Hart Hotel. Finds include local and imported pottery and clay pipes, animal bone, brick, tile and glass. Some finds, such as tankards, cups and glass vessels, can be directly associated with the White Hart.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Evaluation

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, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 14th and 21st September 1999, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the rear of the White Hart Hotel, Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The work was carried out to provide information about the archaeological deposits present on the site, and an assessment of such deposits, to assist in the determination of development proposals.

The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Carlight Ltd. and carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford, in South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located at the town centre as defined by the Market Place (Figs. 2 and 3). Situated at a height of *c.* 7m OD, the investigation area comprises the former kitchen of the hotel, between the Market Place, and the car park at the rear of the property (National Grid Reference TF 2479 2270).

As an urban area, the soils have not been mapped. However, local soils are likely to belong to the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils developed over marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 36). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

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).

Crowland had been given land in Spalding by Thorold of Buckenhale, sheriff of Lincoln, supposedly in 1051. Money was provided to build a chapel and for six brethren to maintain it (Page 1906, 118). However, the lands passed to Ivo Taillebois, William the Conqueror's nephew, who forced the Crowland monks out of the town and then invited the abbot of St. Nicholas of Angers to build a monastery in its place (*ibid*, 119).

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).

The White Horse Hotel possibly originated as a hostelry associated with Spalding Priory, in the 15th century. It is first mentioned in the Spalding Acre Book of 1619 where it is referred to as '*an inn called the White Hart, with three roods of land attached to it, situated between the Markett stead south and Crackpoole lane north, being the property of George Villiers, marquis of Buckingham*' (Leveritt and Elsden 1989, 145).

During 1714 a fire started in the Market Place which soon spread to engulf much of the town centre. The White Hart was affected and the hotel was refurbished *c.* 1720. The front facade, with the exception of the portico, dates from this refurbishment (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 674).

During 1988 a trench was excavated to the rear of the White Hart Hotel (Symonds 1988). Two cellars were found, one of which was dated to the late 16th century. Medieval layers were located upon which a wooden building had been constructed. Wood survived in the form of timbers with peg joints and postholes

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits. This would permit the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resource present on the site.

4. METHODS

Excavation

A single trench was excavated within a building to the rear of the White Hart Hotel (Fig. 4). The position of the trench was determined by its proximity to standing walls and measured 3m by 2.8m to facilitate the possibility of deepening the trench beyond 1.2m, the maximum safe depth of unshored trenches as recommended by the Health and Safety Executive.

Once the former floors had been removed, all deposits and features were excavated by

hand. Sections and the sides of the trenches were rendered vertical and cleaned. Upon reaching a depth of 1m from the present ground surface, each trench was stepped in by 1m and excavated a further 1m down to the limit of excavation. A single auger core was taken through the deposits beneath the excavated area.

Environmental sampling was undertaken at the discretion of the site supervisor using guidelines established by Murphy and Wiltshire (1994).

Recording was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor unit modifications. Each deposit or feature was given a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and all sections and elevations at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was compiled using colour slide and monochrome formats.

Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, a total of three phases were identified:

Phase 1: Undated Deposits
Phase 2: Post-medieval Deposits
Phase 3: Recent Deposits

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

Phase 1: Undated Deposits

The earliest recorded layers comprised dark grey silts (015 and 017) and brownish grey silts (016), together measuring 0.95m thick (Figs. 6 and 7). Interpreted as flood deposits, these layers were recorded by augering the base of the trench. As such, no dating evidence could be retrieved.

Phase 2: Post-medieval Deposits

Overlying the flood deposits was a dumped layer of reddish yellow silt (012). The reddish colour was derived from a quantity of burnt daub within the layer (Appendix 7). This layer was 0.34m thick and contained a quantity of 17th century artefacts. Environmental sampling identified burnt cereal grains, fish and amphibian bones present amongst the refuse material.

Cut into this dumped layer was a sub-circular feature (013) measuring 0.3m by 0.26m and 0.12m deep. Identified as a posthole, it contained a single fill of light grey silt (014).

Sealing the posthole was a series of dumped deposits comprising predominantly grey silts (008, 009, 010, 011, 031 and 043). The lowest of these layers (009, 010 and 011) contained 17th century material with late 18th century pottery in the uppermost of this sequence which also produced a George III halfpenny dating to 1775 (008). The dumped layers had a total thickness of 0.6m.

Cut into these dumped silt deposits was a vertical sided feature (040), possibly a pit (Fig. 6). Only partially excavated, this feature was 0.8m wide and contained a minimum of three fills. The lowest (038) was dark grey sandy silt, overlain by light brown silt with limestone (037) and sealed by dark grey silt (039). No function could be determined for this pit.

Phase 3: Recent Deposits

Truncating pit (040) was an east-west aligned linear feature (036). A length of 2.55m was recorded within the trench and a width of 0.74m was recorded (Fig. 5). Within this cut was a single course of handmade brick foundations (033) and four courses of a brick wall (032). The foundation trench had been backfilled with dark grey silt (035). Although no clear cut was recorded, this wall appears to have been truncated by later 19th century activity.

Cut into the the post-medieval dump deposit (031) were two rectangular postholes (004 and 005). Both were 100mm by 60mm in size and 0.15m deep and were filled with grey sandy silt and decayed wood fragments (006 and 007). A third, possibly circular, posthole (042) was located to the west of the rectangular postholes and was 0.4m wide by 0.31m deep. A single fill of loose dark grey silt (041) was recorded.

Overlying wall (032) were two further walls (034) and (024, 025 and 026). Wall (034) was a single north-south course of bricks measuring 0.67m in length. Located to the south was another north-south aligned course (024) with a return to the west. This bonded to a north-south wall (025 and 026), visible in section only (Fig. 7).

Contained within walls (024, 025 and 026) were dumped deposits of loose dark grey silts (028 and 029). Greyish brown silt had also been dumped outside of the structure (027). Sealing the central part of the trench was a dumped layer of grey sandy silt with brick and tile fragments (002) and redeposited pottery of 16th - 19th century date.

Upon the dumped surface (002) a brick and limestone structure had been built (003). This was 0.76m long by 0.4m wide and may have been part of a surface or a drain. This was in turn sealed by an extensive dumped deposit of dark brown silt (001).

Walls (024, 025 and 026) appear to have then been truncated before a tarmac and bitumen surface (023) was laid across the site. Sealing this surface was a make-up layer of dark grey silt (046) for a concrete surface (022). Brick joists (021) were then built upon this surface for a second concrete surface (020). This was sealed by a further make-up deposit of cement (019) upon which red quarry tiles were laid (018).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits (Phase 1) encountered during the evaluation was a sequence of flood deposits. Similar flood deposits were also encountered in 1988 and were consistently of 14th to 15th century date and continued to a depth of *c.* 4m OD (Symonds 1988, 2). Elsewhere in Spalding, waterlogged flood silts contained pottery of 11th century date at heights of 3.5m OD (*ibid.* 7). However, it has been suggested that Broad Street may have been a sea bank to protect the town from flooding (Sumner 1987, 1). If this is so, these deposits may represent an attempt to heighten the land and may have utilised flood silts from elsewhere.

Post-medieval activity (Phase 2) is typified by deposits probably associated with backyard activities of a functioning inn.

Typical are the dumped layers often associated with refuse material up to 1.2m thick. Although a posthole and a pit are associated with this phase, no purpose could be determined for either feature. Sampling of the earliest of these layers recovered a quantity of burnt daub, which suggests the destruction of a structure by fire or the location of a hearth or oven. Other remains from the sample indicate a high quantity of domestic food rubbish, although not in their primary context but reworked through trampling or redeposition.

The latest phase (Recent deposits) is represented by three separate buildings, all built of brick, the last associated with the 1950s rebuild at the back of the White Hart. It is uncertain as to which of the two earlier walls corresponds to walls depicted on the late 19th century plan of the White Hart, although the earlier wall (032) may be the best candidate (Fig. 8).

Pottery from the earliest levels comprise locally made wares from centres at Bourne and Boston produced during the 16th and 17th centuries. By the 18th century pottery was being imported from Holland and Frechen (Germany) while English wares were predominantly coming from Staffordshire. The reverse is true for the clay pipes (Fig. 9), with the earliest examples either originating in London or Holland and later pipes made locally in Spalding.

Pottery types include tankards and a small quantity of cups and the glassware includes two drinking vessels. Such finds accord well with the function of the White Horse as an inn or public house.

Diet is evidenced from the earlier dumped deposits in the form of animal bone and shell. Animal bones include sheep, cattle, bird and small fish (including stickleback). Shellfish includes fragmentary shells of oysters, cockles and mussels.

Sampling also retrieved a small quantity of slag and hammerscale which indicates the possibility of a smithy within the vicinity, though not on the site.

Overall, there appears to be a higher than normal degree of residuality of the finds and some intrusive artefacts were also noted. It is not possible to elucidate further, although this probably represents a high degree of ground disturbance at the site.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 8).

Period
Post-medieval and recent deposits were encountered during the investigation. Medieval flood deposits were also potentially identified, although the possibility exists that these are redeposited.

Rarity
The deposits encountered represent stabling and backyard activity associated with the White Hart Hotel. As such, these remains are not particularly scarce but may possess rare or unusual features.

Documentation
Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

A desk-top assessment was carried out on the site prior to this investigation (Cope-Faulkner 1999) which summarised the archaeological and historical aspects of the development area. This report details the

buried remains encountered during the investigation and compliments previous reports of investigation in the area, notably the work carried out by Symonds (1988).

There is some contemporary documentation regarding the White Hart Hotel. This could be enhanced further by more detailed archival research.

Group value
Only moderate group value can be awarded as many deposits are associated with activities of the White Hart Hotel. In general, most deposits appear to be disturbed dumped layers.

Survival/Condition
The deposits show a sequence through the post-medieval and recent periods. Only limited recent disturbance was noted during the current investigation although cellars and services are known from the site. However, deposits may have been extensively reworked as indicated by a high degree of residuality and isolated cases of intrusive material. Deposits survive in generally good condition.

Fragility/Vulnerability
The impact of the proposed development is not expected to exceed a metre depth. Therefore, post-medieval and recent deposits are vulnerable. Medieval deposits probably survive at greater depths and would only be affected by piling, if this was undertaken.

Diversity
Dumped deposits and later structural remains have low diversity.

Potential
There is high potential that remains of the former outbuildings of the White Hart Hotel lie within the proposed development area.

Potential for medieval deposits surviving at depth is also considered high and is further enhanced by the possibility of these deposits being waterlogged. Waterlogged deposits enhance the survival of environmental evidence and organic artefactual remains.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of the White Hart Hotel, Spalding was undertaken as the site was associated with the late medieval and later structure of the White Hart.

The earliest deposits encountered are flood deposits of a late medieval date, though this date is based on association with previous work in the vicinity.

Overlying the flood deposits are a series of post-medieval dumped layers containing quantities of domestic household refuse. The dumped layers have been significantly reworked through trampling or post-medieval disturbance. No structures were identified, although burnt daub, nails and a posthole may suggest the proximity of a building.

Recent layers are associated with 19th and 20th century buildings associated with the White Hart Hotel.

Quantities of finds were made which include locally made and imported pottery, clay pipes, glass, bricks, tile and animal bone. Representing domestic refuse, a few finds, such as glass table ware, tankards, cups and perhaps the clay pipes are significant in their association with the use of the White Hart as an inn.

Overall, deposits were well preserved and potential exists for further associated deposits, including the possibility of post-

medieval buildings, to be found within the area of the proposed development.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Robert Hodgson of Carlight Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and Denise Drury and edited by Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library. Dave Start allowed access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Gary Taylor and Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Mark Dymond
Site Assistants: Rachael Hall, Graham Prue, Gary Taylor, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
Finds Illustration: Gary Taylor
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analysts: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationary Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
TLA	Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

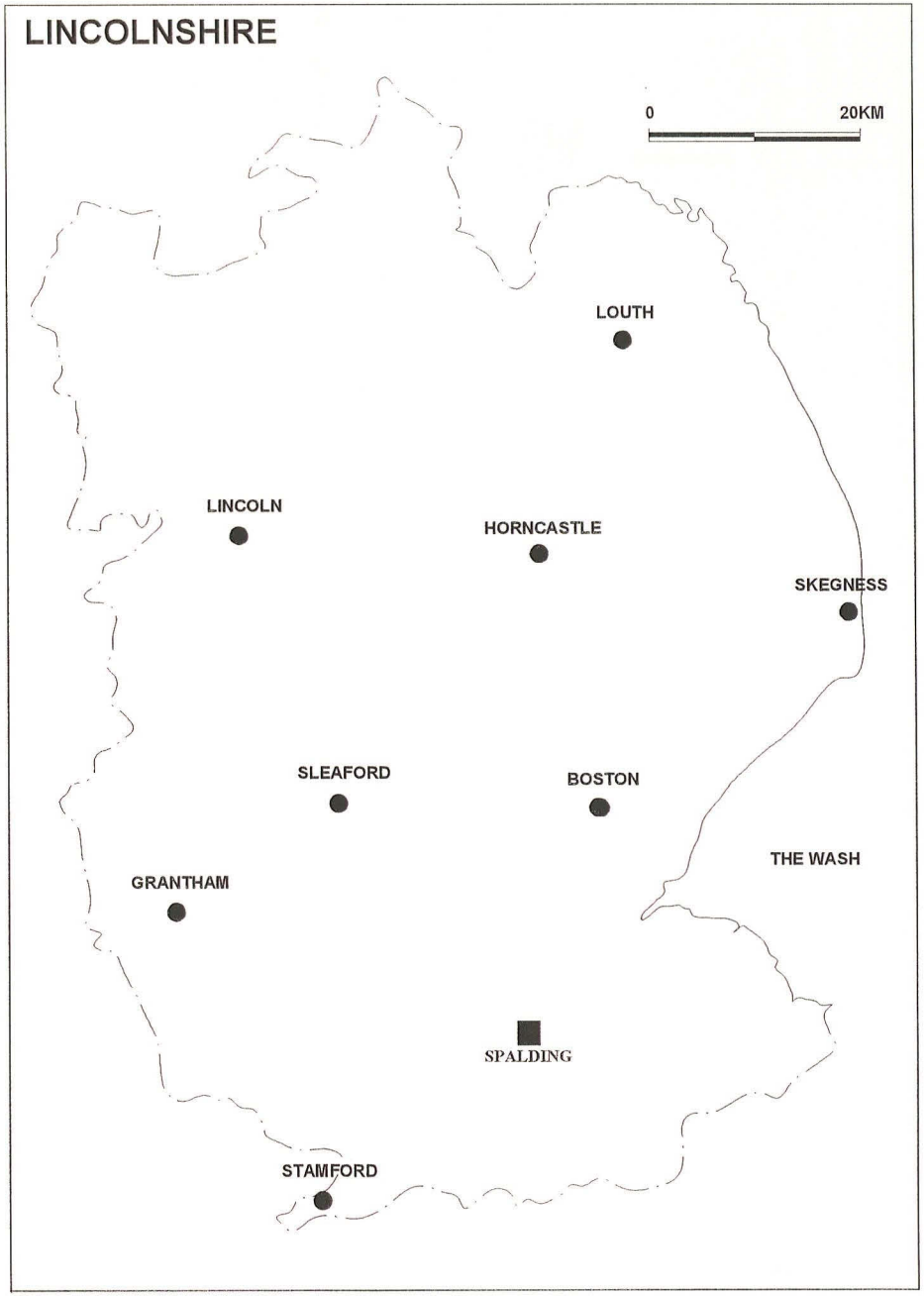


Figure 1 - General location map

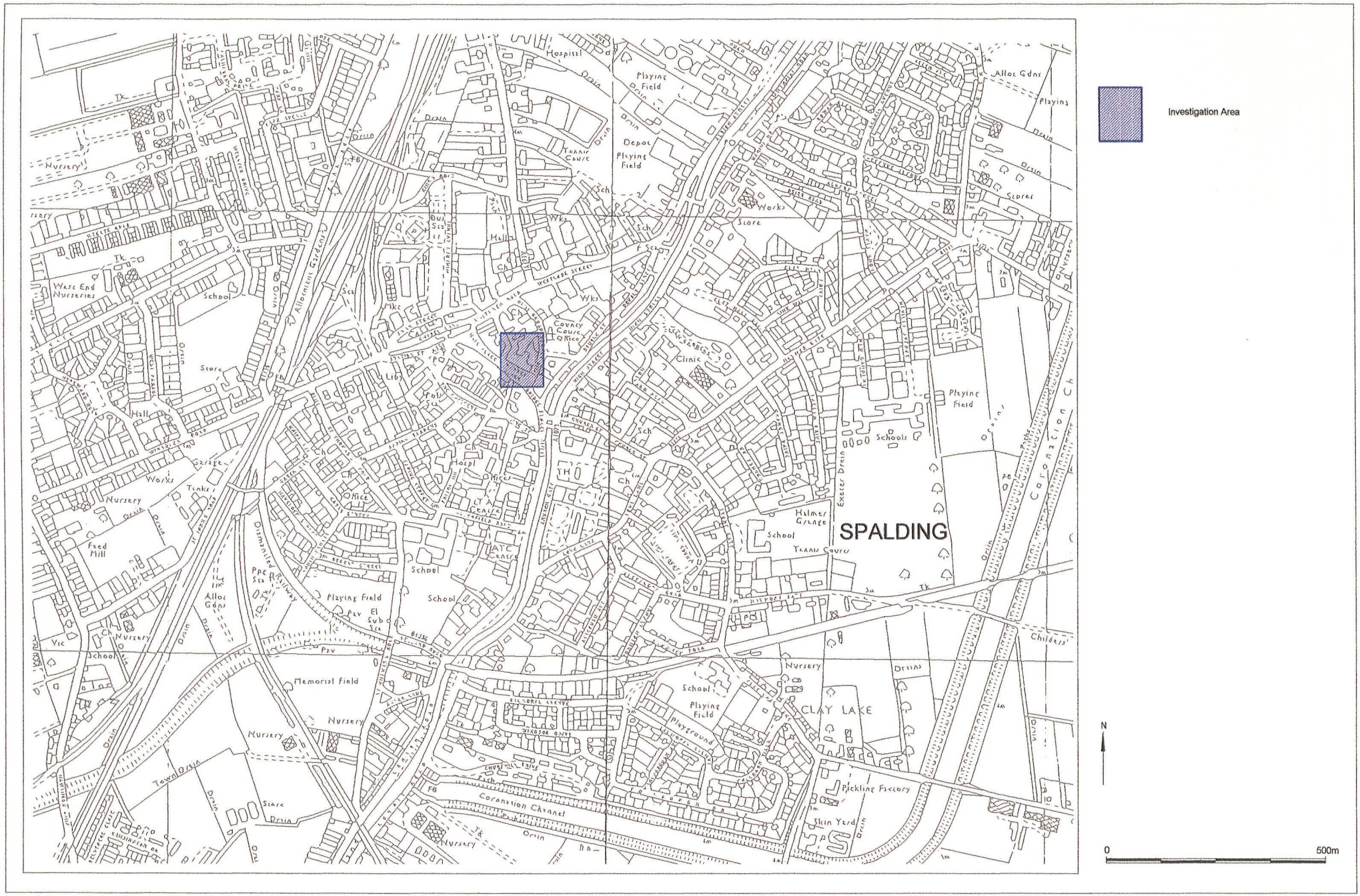


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

Figure 3 - Location of Development

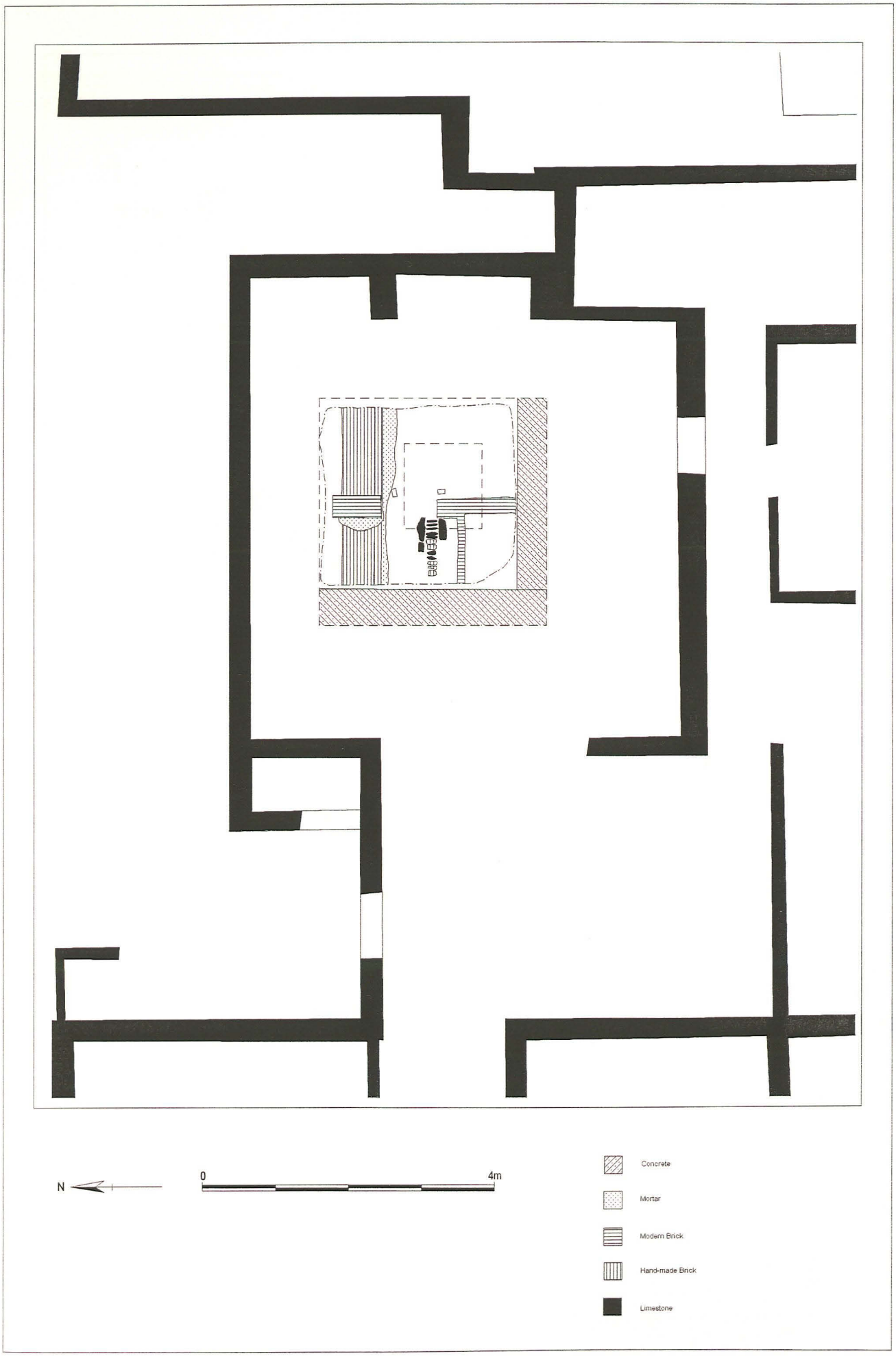
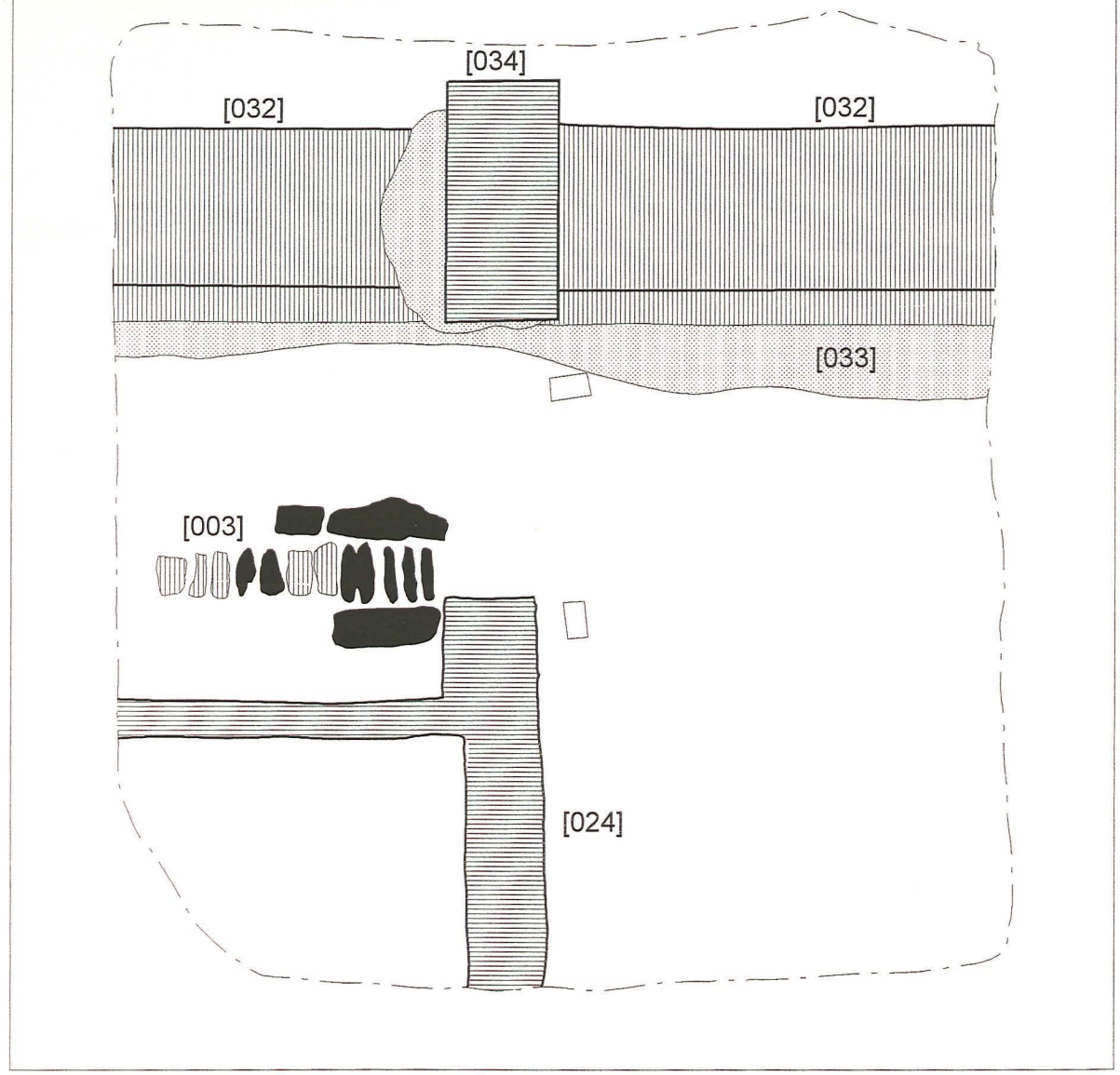


Figure 4 - Trench Location Plan



Hand-made Brick

Modern Brick

Mortar

Limestone

Figure 5 - All Masonry Features

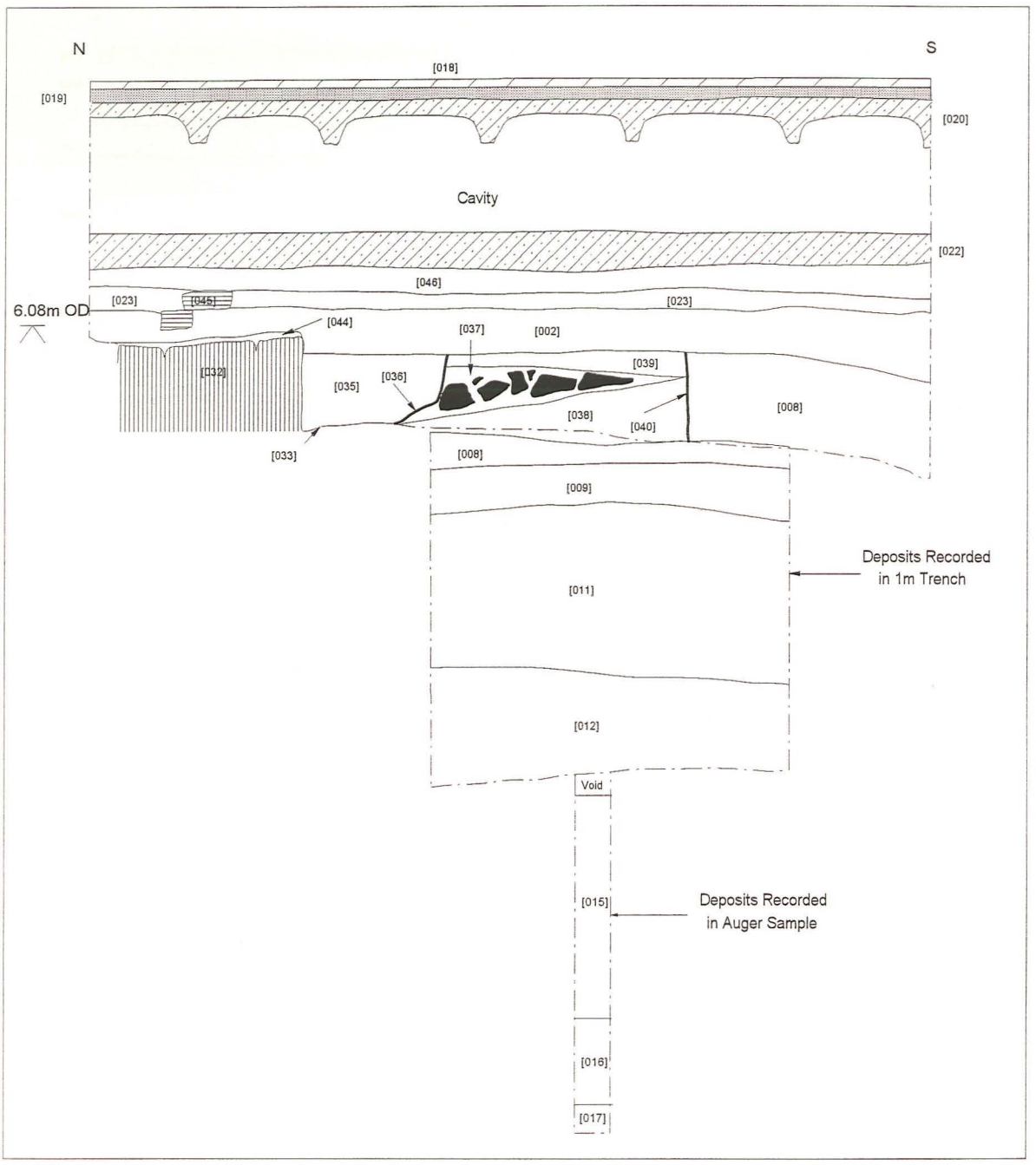


Figure 6 - Section 2

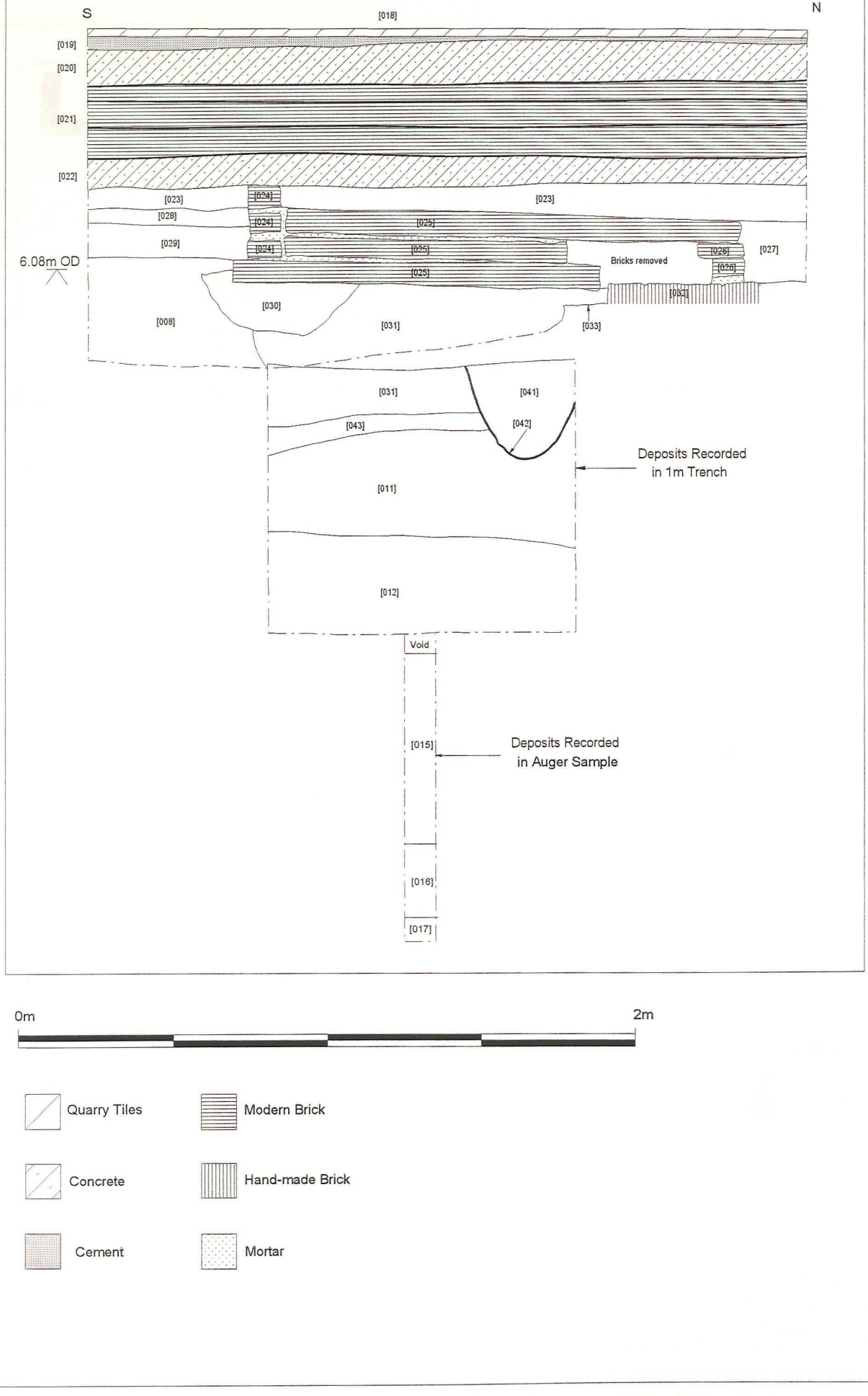
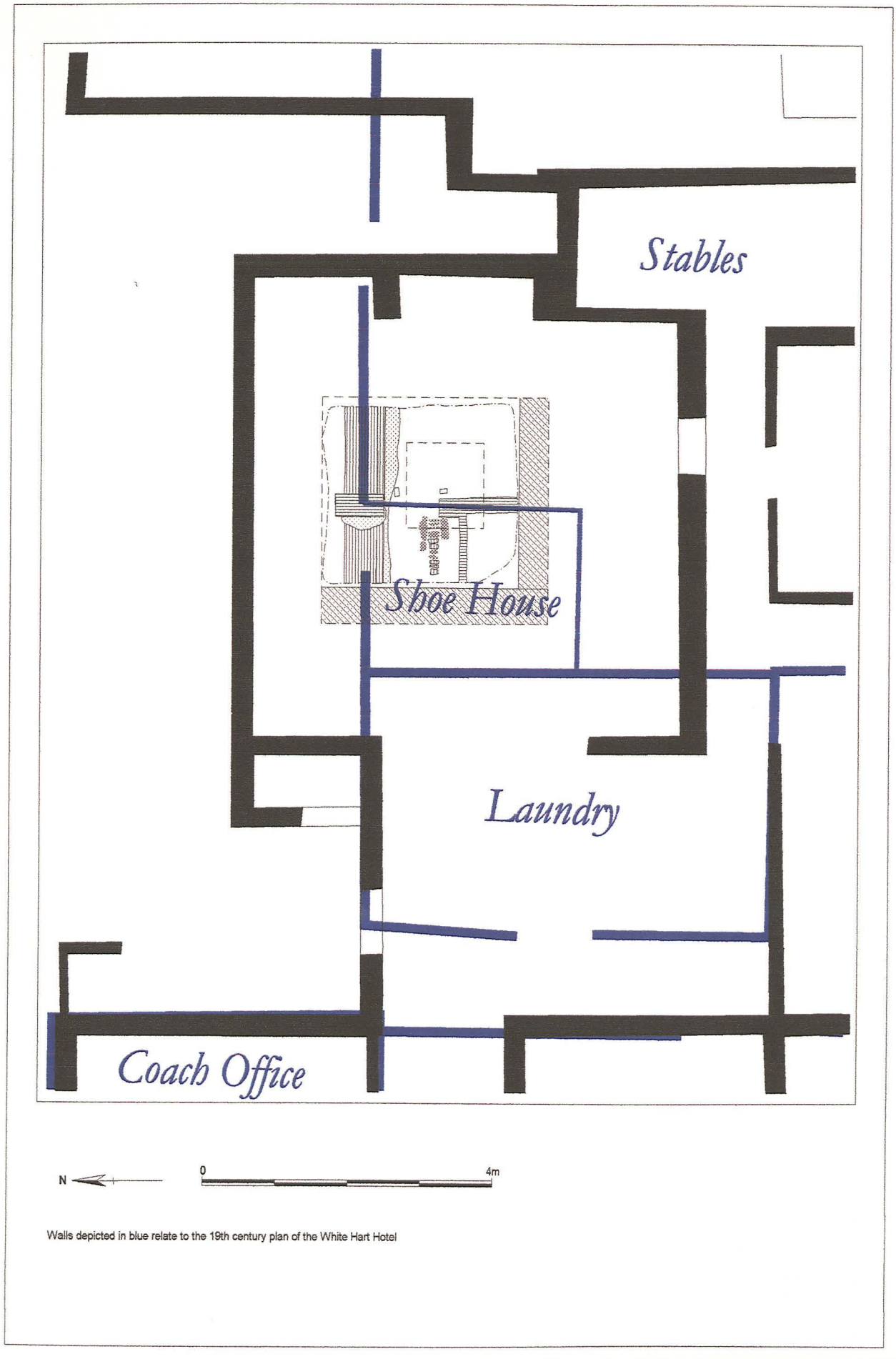


Figure 7 - Section 3



Walls depicted in blue relate to the 19th century plan of the White Hart Hotel

Figure 8 - Trench plan overlain by 19th century plan of the White Hart

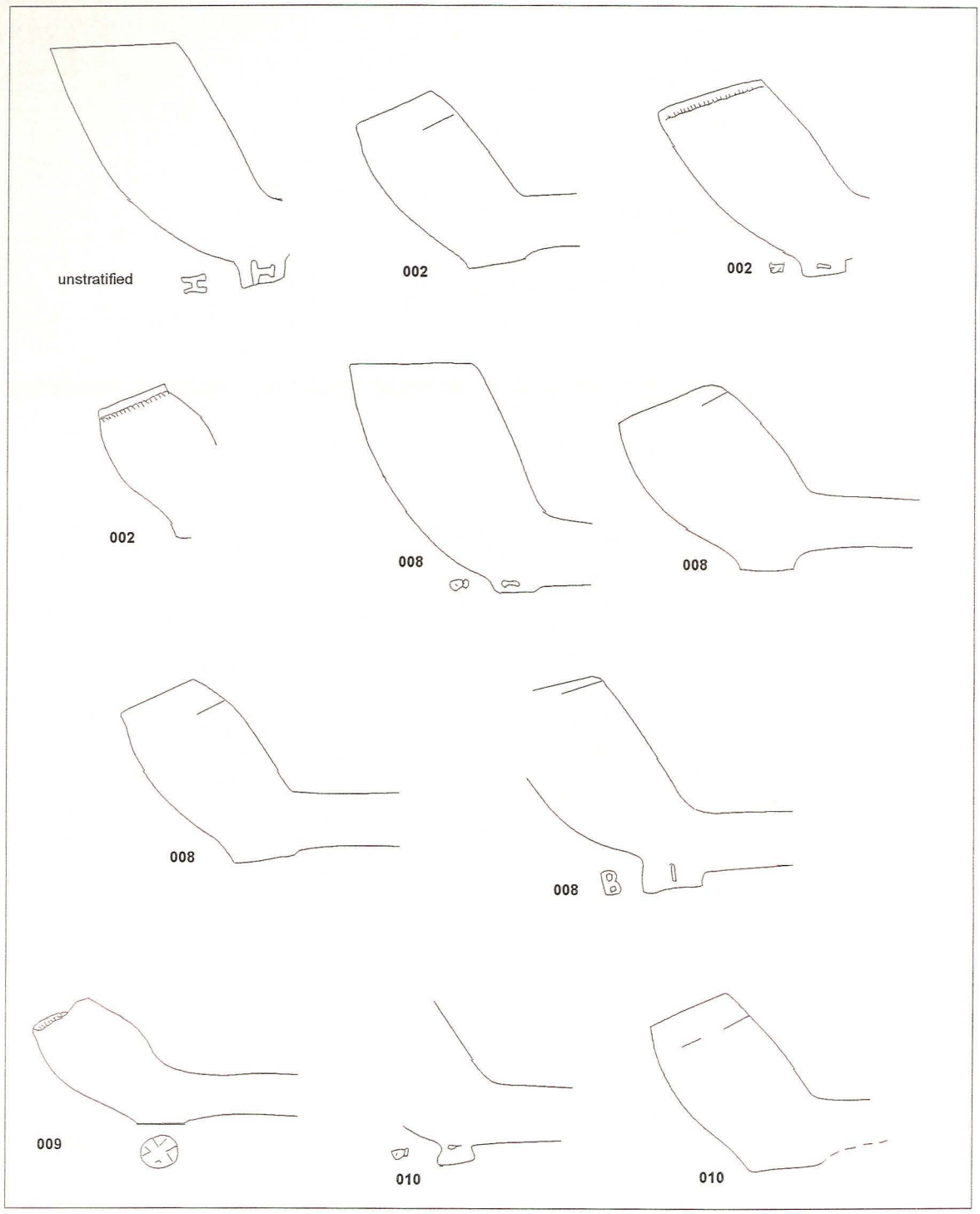


Figure 9 - Examples of Clay Pipes

Plate 1 General view of the proposed development area, the Trench is located in the first building in the left

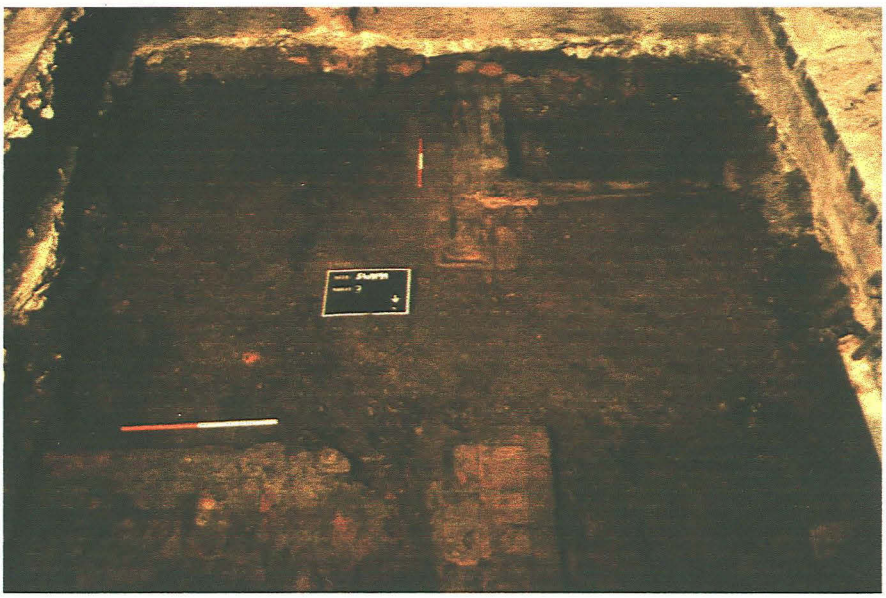


Plate 2 The Trench following excavation of modern floors, showing 19th Century stable walls

Plate 3 Section showing the general sequence of deposits

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT THE WHITE HART, MARKET PLACE, SPALDING

1. SUMMARY

a. *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the White Hart, Market Place, Spalding.*

b. *The site is in the core of the medieval town, near to the site of Spalding Priory which was established by AD 1074. Carved medieval masonry has previously been found at the site and is thought to relate to the priory. The hotel contains the remains of a 15th century timber-framed building and maps dating from as earl as 1732 showing the White Hart and a rear range, the location of the present investigation site.*

c. *A planning application has been made for development of the area. The archaeological works are being undertaking to provide information to assist the determination of the application.*

d. *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site. On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by line drawings and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

a. This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at The White Hart, Spalding, Lincolnshire, national grid reference TF 248 227.

b. The document contains the following parts:

i. Overview

ii. The archaeological and natural setting

iii. Stages of work and methodologies to be used

iv. List of specialists

v. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

a. Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston in South Holland district, Lincolnshire. Situated in the town centre, the site is on the north side of Market Place, at national grid reference TF 248 227.

b. The site is a roughly rectangular block of land. Currently the site is partially occupied by buildings.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

a. Proposals have been made to develop the area to the rear of the hotel. The Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, requested additional information to assist determination of the proposals. A desk-top study was undertaken and indicated the site had historical and archaeological significance. As a result, the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, has requested further information about the archaeological remains present on site, to be obtained by trial excavations. This document provides a specification for such a scheme of investigations.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

a. The site lies at approximately 7m OD at the crest of a very gentle rise in the local landscape. As an urban area the soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984 319; 361). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

a. Evidence of prehistoric activity has not been located in the vicinity of the site but may be deeply buried beneath alluvium. Similarly, Roman activity is unknown in the immediate vicinity of the site, though much evidence for activity of the period is located in the vicinity of Spalding and it is possible that the town was a significant settlement in the Roman period.

b. Spalding is indirectly referred to in the 7th century AD but there are no known archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date in the area in support of this reference.

c. The White Hart is in the core of the medieval town and pottery and wooden structural remains of the period has been found nearby. These wooden remains indicate that there is good organic preservation at depth. Spalding Priory, established by AD 1074, was located just to the south and the associated cemetery is also close by, on the south side of the Market Place. Medieval dressed masonry, thought to be from the priory, has previously been found in the garden of the White Hart. The hotel itself incorporates a building of late medieval date.

d. Post-medieval remains dating from the 16th century and later have been found in immediate proximity. The White Hart, and its rear range, the area of investigation, is recorded on maps from as early as 1732. Certain of the buildings of the hotel and its rear range had cellars. The main, street frontage, part of the White Hart is a listed building (Grade II*).

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

a. The aim of the work will be 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.

b. The objectives of the work will be to:

i. Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the site.

ii. Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

iii. Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

iv. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

v. Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

vi. Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

vii. Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site

8. LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

a. Prior to the commencement of the evaluation the arrangement of the trial trenches will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9. TRIAL TRENCHING

a. <u>Reasoning for this technique</u>

i. Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

ii. Subject to the requirements of the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor, the trial trenching may consist of the excavation of a single trench measuring 3m x 3m. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench sides will be stepped in, though the trench will be at least 1m wide at the lowest levels of excavation. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present. Alternatively, the trenching may be reduced in depth comparable to the existing, and proposed, footings (maximum 1m). In which case, two trenches, each notionally 3m x 1.5m may be excavated.

iii. In addition to the main trenching, the extents of cellars will be established, as far as practicable. A 1m wide vertical strip of cellar wall be removed to permit examination of a section of deposits cut through by the cellars. If this reveals archaeological deposits all the way down to the base then a 1m square trench will be excavated, to a maximum depth of 1m, in the cellar floor.

b. General Considerations

i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.

ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

iii. Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

iv. Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

v. Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of any depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

c. Methodology

i. Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken manually, possibly using mechanical digging tools. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be carried out or supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed and the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

ii. Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

iii. The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

iv. Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual

features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

v. Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

(1) the site before the commencement of field operations.

(2) the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

(3) individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

(4) groups of features where their relationship is important.

(5) the site on completion of field work

vi. Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department and the police informed.

vii. Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

viii. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches for subsequent backfilling.

ix. The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by tape survey to features mapped by the Ordnance Survey.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

a. If necessary, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist may visit the site and advise or prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialists assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11. POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

a. Stage 1

i. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

ii. All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

b. Stage 2

i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

c. Stage 3

i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

(1) A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.

(2) A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to the desk-top assessment.

(3) Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area

(4) Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.

(5) A text describing the findings of the evaluation.

(6) Plans of the trench showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

(7) Sections of the archaeological features.

(8) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

(9) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

(10) Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

12. ARCHIVE

a. The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13. REPORT DEPOSITION

a. Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, R Hodgson, Carlight Ltd; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14. PUBLICATION

a. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15. CURATORIAL MONITORING

a. Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16. VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

a. Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from archaeological curator.

b. Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of this

specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
	Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist
	Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

a. Refer to enclosure.

19. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P, 1999 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development of land to the rear of the White Hart Hotel, Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SWH99)*, unpublished APS report no. **19/99**

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context numbers in **bold** type denote cut features.

No.	Section	Description	Dimension	Interpretation
001		Loose dark brown silt, frequent CBM fragments	20mm thick by 1.20m wide	Dumped deposit
002	2	Loose dark grey sandy silt, frequent CBM and mortar fragments	1.90m long by 1.70m wide by 0.20m thick	Dumped deposit
003	3	E-W aligned hand-made brick and roughly hewn limestone blocks, some set at 45°	0.76m long by 0.40m wide	Foundation
004		Rectangular feature with vertical sides and flat base	0.10m long by 60mm wide by 0.15m deep	Post hole
005		Rectangular feature with vertical sides and flat base	0.10m long by 60mm wide by 0.15m deep	Post hole
006		Loose dark grey sandy silt and decayed wood fragments	0.10m long by 60mm wide by 0.15m thick	Primary fill of post hole **004**
007		Loose dark grey sandy silt and decayed wood fragments	0.10m long by 60mm wide by 0.15m thick	Primary fill of post hole **005**
008	2, 3	Loose dark grey silt, frequent CBM fragments	2.44m long by 0.68m wide by 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
009	2	Loose grey silt	1m by 1m by 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
010		Same as 009		Dumped deposit
011	2, 3	Loose light greyish brown silt	1m by 1m by 0.46m thick	Dumped deposit
012	2, 3	Loose reddish yellow silt	1m by 1m by 0.34m thick	Dumped deposit
013		Sub-circular feature with steep sides and tapered point	0.30m long by 0.26m wide by 0.12m deep	Post hole
014		Loose light grey silt	0.30m long by 0.26m wide by 0.12m thick	Primary fill of post hole **013**
015	1	Loose dark grey silt	0.63m thick	Dumped deposit?
016	1	Loose brownish grey silt	0.24m thick	Flood silt?
017	1	Loose dark grey silt	80mm thick	Natural/dumped deposit?
018	2, 3	Red quarry tiles	150mm by 150mm by 25mm	Present floor
019	2, 3	Cement	40mm thick	Make-up for 018

No.	Section	Description	Dimension	Interpretation
020	2, 3	Concrete	0.14m thick	Floor
021	3	N-S brick wall, three courses, English bond, bricks:230mm by 110mm by 75mm	0.24m high	Brick 'joist' supporting concrete floor 020
022	2, 3	Concrete	0.10m thick	Floor
023	2, 3	Tarmac and bitumen	0.12m thick	Internal/external surface
024	3	Brick wall, 'L' shaped, 3 courses, bricks: 220mm by 105mm by 69mm	1.20m long by 0.80m wide by 0.24m high	Indeterminate structure
025	3	N-S brick wall, 3 courses, bricks:220mm by 105mm by 62mm	1.65m wide by 0.24m high	Wall
026	3	Brick wall, bricks:106mm by 69mm	0.15m by 0.15m	Wall
027	3	Loose greyish brown gritty silt	0.21m wide by 0.20m thick	Dumped deposit
028	3	Loose dark grey sandy silt, frequent CBM and mortar fragments	0.98m long by 0.52m wide by 60mm thick	Dumped deposit contained within 024
029	3	Loose dark grey sandy silt, frequent shell flecks	0.98m long by 0.52 wide by 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit contained within 024
030	3	Brick fragments bonded by mortar	1.20m long by 0.52m wide by 0.19m thick	Foundation for 024
031	3	Loose dark grey silt, frequent CBM, charcoal and mortar flecks and fragments	1.16m wide by 0.24m thick	Dumped deposit
032	2, 3	E-W aligned, four courses hand-made bricks, English bond, bricks:240mm by 120mm by 55mm	2.55m long by 0.51m wide by 0.26m high	Wall
033	2, 3	Hand-made bricks laid on edge bounded by mortar	2.55m long by 0.74m wide	Foundation for wall 032
034		N-S single course of bricks, bricks:220mm by 105mm by 60mm	0.67m long by 0.33m wide by 60mm high	Indeterminate structure
035	2	Loose dark grey silt, frequent CBM flecks and fragments	0.40m wide by 0.21m thick	Tertiary fill of **036**
036	2	E-W linear feature, unexcavated, contains wall 032	2.55m long by 0.74m wide	Construction cut
037	2	Loose light brown silt and limestone	0.81m wide by 0.15m thick	Secondary fill of **040**
038	2	Loose dark grey sandy silt	0.80m wide by 0.19m thick	Primary fill of **040**
039	2	Loose dark grey silt	0.68m wide by 70mm thick	Tertiary fill of **040**

No.	Section	Description	Dimension	Interpretation
040	2	Vertical sided feature, unexcavated	0.80m wide by 0.25m deep	Indeterminate feature
041	3	Loose dark grey silt, frequent mortar fragments and sand	0.40m wide by 0.31m thick	Dumped fill of **042**
042	3	Steep sided feature with concave base	0.40m wide by 0.31m deep	Post hole
043	3	Loose grey clayey silt	0.72m wide by 90mm thick	Dumped deposit
044	2	Slate fragments	0.51m wide by 20mm thick	Damp proof course over wall 032
045	2	Two bricks	0.19m wide by 0.11m high	Remnant of wall
046	2	Loose dark grey silt, frequent CBM and coal fragments	2.33m wide by 0.10m thick	Make-up for 022

Abbreviations:

CBM Ceramic building material (brick and tile)

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY AND CLAY PIPES

Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

Most of the material was recovered from Post-medieval dumped deposits.

Most of the pottery fragments are products of kilns in Staffordshire in the Midlands, though there are pieces from Nottingham, Germany and Holland. The older pottery sherds are generally more local and were made in kilns at Boston, 20km to the northeast of Spalding, and Bourne, 15km to the west. It is probable that the majority of the clay pipes were made in the Spalding area, though the two earliest examples are almost certainly imported, probably from London or Holland.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. In addition to these pottery fragments and clay pipes, glass, metal, brick/tiles, animal bones and shells were also recovered.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Description	Date
unstratified	2 x salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Nottingham, 1 ?London	Late 18th-19th century
	1x pearlware	18th-early 19th century
	1x white salt-glazed stoneware	18th century
	2x white glazed tablewares, 1 reused as hardcore	19th - early 20th century
	1x polychrome tablewares	19th - early 20th century
	1x mottled ware	mid 17th-18th century
002	4x tin glazed wares, possibly Lowestoft; at least three separate vessels	18th century
	1x creamware	late 18th-early 19th century
	1x softpaste porcelain cup	18th century
	2x white salt-glazed stoneware cup, one tainted brown in kiln	18th century
	1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware	
	1x salt-glazed stoneware, ?German	late 18th-early 19th century
	1x Boston-type ware	17th century
	2x mottled ware, including tankard	16th-17th century
	2x light blue glazed tableware	mid 17th-18th century
	1x white glazed tableware	18th century
	4x black glazed red-painted earthenware, 1 possibly Jackfield (Staffordshire)	18th-19th century
		18th-19th century
	1x Staffordshire slipware posset pot	18th century
003	1x tin glazed earthenware	18th century
	1x white salt-glazed stoneware ?tankard	18th century

008	7x mottled ware tankards, at least 2 separate vessels 2x Boston type ware, including pancheon 1x black-glazed earthenware, deliberately holed in base 2x light blue glazed tableware 1x soft paste porcelain underglaze blue painted chinoiserie cup, ?London 2x Dutch red earthenware 1x Boston type/Dutch red earthenware 2x Staffordshire slipware 1x Staffordshire reversed slipware 1x Frechen salt-glazed stoneware bottle 1x salt-glazed stoneware bottle, probably Frechen 2x salt-glazed stoneware 3x black-glazed earthenware 1x white glazed tableware 2x Bourne D ware, ?jug and jug handle 1x Staffordshire black glazed tankard, virtually a stoneware 1x stoneware	mid 17th-18th century 16th-17th century late 17th-18th century 18th century 18th century 17th century 16th-17th century 18th century 18th century mid 17th century 17th century 18th century 18th century 18th century 16th-17th century 18th century 19th century
009	1x Boston-type ware pancheon	16th-17th century
010	3x black-glazed tablewares, including 2 tankards 1x Boston type ware pancheon 1x Bourne D ware pancheon	17th-18th century 16th-17th century 16th-17th century
011	3x Bourne D ware, including pancheon in 2 linked pieces	16th-17th century
012	1x Bourne D ware jug 1x salt-glazed stoneware tankard, ?Nottingham	16th-17th century 18th century

The quantity of tankards of 17th-18th century date , in mottled, stone and black glazed wares, is of note and concurs well with the documented use of the building as an inn or public house from the 16th century onward. There is a small number of cups of similar date in porcelain and stoneware which may suggest that the White Hart also functioned as a coffee house, though the group is not large enough for this to be more than a tentative suggestion.

Although the pottery exhibits residuality/redeposition, the presence of large fragments of pottery types (Bourne D, Boston) of apparently earlier date is of note. However, these wares can readily be 17th century, and therefore contemporary with other aspects of the pottery groups they occur with.

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidelines published by Davey (1981), though milling and burnishing were not examined in detail.

Table 2: Clay Pipe

Context	**Description**	**Date**
unstratified	1x bowl, TH on heel, Oswald type G12; 5/64" bore 3x stems, 1 each of 4/64", 6/64", 8/64"	*c.* 1730-80 17th-19th century
001	1x bowl, in 2 pieces, Oswald type G24 local variant with oak leaves on mould joins,; 5/64" bore 4x stems, 1 each of 4, 5, 6 and 7/64"	*c.* 1800-40 17th-19th century

002	1x bowl, IB on sides of base, Oswald type G8 local variant; 6/64" bore 1x bowl, Oswald type G6/G7 local variant; 7/64" bore 1x bowl fragment, unidentified type, fluted 1x bowl, Oswald type G4 1x stem, 9/64" 2x stems, 8/64" 8x stems, 7/64" 13x stems, 6/64" 11x stems, 5/64" 1x stem, 4/64"	*c.* 1680-1710 *c.* 1660-80 early-mid 19th century *c.* 1600-40)) }ave. bore date 1700/1,) range 17th-19th century))
008	3x bowls, IB on spur, Oswald type G12 variant; 5/64" bore 1x bowl, IB on heel, Oswald type G9 variant; 7/64" bore 1x bowl, Oswald type G5/G6 variant 2x bowls, Oswald type G6 variant; 7/64" bore 1x bowl, Oswald type G9 variant; 7/64" bore 1x bowl fragment, unidentified type 1x stem, 8/64" 12x stems, 7/64" 33x stems, 6/64" 8x stems, 5/64"	*c.* 1730-80 *c.* 1680-1710 *c.* 1640-80 *c.* 1660-80 *c.* 1680-1710) } ave. bore date 1694/1698,) range 17th-19th century)
009	1x bowl, Oswald type G4, heel stamped with cross/spoked wheel; 8/64" bore 1x stem, 6/64"	*c.* 1600-40 17th-early 18th century
010	2x bowls, Oswald type G6 variant, 7/64" bore 1x bowl, IB on spur, Oswald type G19/G20 variant; 6/64" bore 1x bowl, unidentified fragment	*c.* 1660-80 *c.* 1690-1730
012	4x stems, 6/64"	17th-early 18th century

The bowls stamped 'IB' are products of Isaac Bilby, a Spalding clay pipe maker who is recorded as such in 1719 and who died in 1728 (Wells 1979, 158). Late 17th century examples of Bilby types have previously been found (*ibid.*) and therefore accord with the examples from contexts (002) and (008) which date to *c.* 1680-1710. The three late 'IB' bowls from context (008) may suggest that the stamp was re-used or acquired by a slightly later manufacturer. The unstratified bowl stamped 'TH' corresponds with previous examples found in Lincolnshire (*op. cit.*, fig. 1 no. 10). These earlier discoveries have been found within a 25km radius of Spalding and are thought to have been made there, although the identity of the maker has not yet been established (*op. cit.*, 163).

Only the clay pipe groups from contexts (002) and (008) are large enough to attempt bore-dating. Moreover, the assemblage from context (002) clearly exhibits pronounced residuality/redeposition. Nonetheless, this group has a Binford date of 1700 and a Hanson date of 1701(Oswald 1975, 92-3). In contrast, the assemblage from context (008) is much more coherent, with the stem bores concentrating around 6/64". This group has a Binford date of 1694 and a Hanson date of 1698. The major significance of this is that from other dating evidence (pottery, coin), this context is clearly 18th century and the coherence of the clay pipe group would indicate that a body of material of late 17th century date was incorporated during the formation of deposit (008).

There are two clay pipe bowls, in contexts (002) and (009), that date from the early 17th century. As the first recorded Lincolnshire maker was in Gainsborough in 1645 (*ibid.*, 123), and clay pipe manufacturing was legally (though, in practice, not entirely) restricted to London until 1640 (Jackson and Price 1974, 10), it is almost certain that these two bowls are imports. The sources of the two pipes are unknown but they are likely to have been made in London or, possibly, Holland.

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Storage of the archive is by material class.

Documentation

Late post-medieval artefact assemblages, including groups from Spalding, of similar nature to the present collection have previously been reported on. Several previous archaeological interventions in Spalding have been undertaken

and reported, including immediately north of the site (Symonds 1988). Additionally, the White Hart has been the subject of a previous desk-based archaeological and historical assessment (Cope-Faulkner 1999) and building surveys (RCHME 1995).

Potential

The assemblage has moderate potential in that it clearly relates to the known documented use of the site as an inn/coaching house. Moreover, aspects of the assemblage suggest further, undocumented, social usages, perhaps as a coffee house.

References

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999, *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of proposed development of land to the rear of the White Hart Hotel, Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SWH99)*, unpublished APS Report No. **19/99**

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Wells, P. K., 1979, The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire, in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* **I**, British Archaeological Reports British Series **63**

Appendix 4

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL FROM SWH99

By Phil Mills BSc (Hons)

The fragments of ceramic building material recovered from the site were examined under a 20x binocular microscope. Their fabrics were described and compared with the fabric type series retained at Archaeological Project Services.

There were 14 fragments weighing a total of 2055g. Five fragments of brick and one fragment of roof tile were identified in the assemblage. Three different fabric types were identified, however it is probable that SWH2 is a less well fired and more crudely formed variation of SWH1. The third fabric was only represented by the single fragment of a roof tile to have been recovered from the site. This would suggest bricks and tiles came from different manufacturing centres.

It is recommended that the pieces be retained for future information about the spread of tile fabric types over the region, therefore helping to map out the changing development of the medieval brick and tile industry.

Fabrics:

SWH1
A weak red (Munsell: 10R4/4) very hard granular feel irregular fracture fabric, with abundant poorly-sorted fine sub-angular calcite and very common well-sorted fine sub-angular quartz inclusions. Four fragments of brick were identified to have been made of this fabric.

SWH2
A reddish yellow (Munsell: 5YR6/6) soft sandy feel irregular fracture, with abundant poorly-sorted fine sub-angular calcite, abundant well-sorted very fine sub-angular mica, very common poorly-sorted fine sub-angular quartz and moderate poorly-sorted medium angular voids. One fragment of brick was identified to have been manufactured with this fabric. It is possible that this fabric type is a lesser-fired and more coarsely formed version of SWH1.

SWH3
A reddish grey core with reddish yellow surface (Munsell: 5YR5/2 core and 5YR6/6 surface hard smooth feel irregular fracture, with moderate well-sorted fine sub-angular black sand, moderate poorly-sorted medium angular calcite, very common well-sorted very fine rounded mica and moderate poorly-sorted medium sub-angular quartz. The single tile fragment was identified to have been manufactured using this fabric.

CBM Catalogue

	Fabric Mortar	Wt (g)	No	Cnrs	Len(mm)	Wth(mm)	Tk (mm)
001							
B/T	SWH2	85	3				Yes
One piece retained for type							
Brick	SWH1	85	1				No
Holes c11.7mm diameter made by stick in forming process - 2 vissiblec18mm apart							
Brick	SWH1	355	1	2	67.65	60.8	No
Some degraded orange paint on header face							
002							
B/T	SWH2	115	2				No
Highly fired - brittle and light.							
008							
Brick	SWH2	290	2				No
Hand shaped brick.							
011							
B/T	SWH2	70	2				No
Brick	SWH1	465	1			56	No
Burnt face							
012							
Brick	SWH1	105	1				No
Tile	SWH3	485	1	1		16.6	No

Wt = Weight, No= No of fragments, Cnrs = No of Corners, Len = Mean Length, Wth = Mean Width TK = Mean Thickness, Mortar = presence or absence

Appendix 5

THE METAL AND OTHER FINDS

Gary Taylor MA

Provenance
Most of the material was recovered from post-medieval dumped deposits.

Range
The range of material is detailed in the tables. In addition to these items, pottery, clay pipes, glass, brick/tiles, animal bones and mollusc shells were recovered.

Table 1: Metal Objects

Context	Description
001	1x iron nail
002	2x iron nails, 1 bent 1x iron L-shaped structural fitting
008	1x copper halfpenny, George III, 1775 1x iron nail
012	1x iron nail, bent

The bent nails, from contexts (002) and (012), are likely to have been so deformed through being drawn out of timber and would therefore suggest the dismantlement of some part timber structure, or structural component, in the vicinity.

The L-shaped structural fitting from context (002) may be a firebar hook from a toaster or a firebar extension (*cf,* Brears 1979, 15; 19: nos. 99, 281-291), though the bar is rather thick. Similar cooking implements date from the 19th to early 20th century (*ibid.*, 6-7).

A first issue halfpenny of George III dated 1775 was the only coin found during the investigation.

Table 2: Other Items

Context	Description
002	3x stone roof tile fragments 1x mica schist hone 4x painted mortar 2x cinders/clinker 1x coal fragment

The presence of the stone roof tile fragments would tend to suggest that the context (002) had been formed outside buildings or that material deposited in the exterior was incorporated in the layer.

Condition
All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Storage of the archive is by material class. None of the metalwork was X-rayed.

Documentation
Late post-medieval artefact assemblages, including groups from Spalding, of similar nature to the present collection have previously been reported on.

Potential

The assemblage has limited potential, though the coin potentially adds clarification to the date of context (008) and overlying deposits.

References

Brears, P.C.D., 1979, *The Kitchen Catalogue*, York Castle Museum

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999, *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of proposed development of land to the rear of the White Hart Hotel, Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SWH99)*, unpublished APS Report No. **19/99**

Appendix 6

THE GLASS
by Rachael Hall BA(Hons)

Provenance
The following glass assemblage is the glass retrieved from the evaluation undertaken at The White Hart, Spalding.

Range
The material is summarised in Table1 below

Table 1

Context	Descripton and Interpretation	Date
+	Colourless sherd of thick bottle glass	20th century
	Mid brown sherd of bottle glass, inclusion of small air bubbles	20th century
	Mid green sherd of bottle, part of base. Automatic mould produced	20th century
	Mid green bottle, part of base	20th century
	Two sherds of mid green bottle glass	20th centruy
	Light green sherd of bottle glass. Irridescence	20th century
	Three sherds of thick dark brown glass. One fragment displays part of embossed letttering, indicating that the bottle contained Newcastle Brown Ale	20th century
	Dark green near complete base of wine bottle. Mould produced with a square profile push up. On edge of base have punt mark 122	20th century
	Colourless container with ovoid body, produced in an automatic mould. Decoration on the body of broken ribs. Punt mark on the base ' 287'. Possible ink well	20th century
	Part of base of mid green bottle. Automatic mould produced. Embossed around bottm of sides 'Td IND CO OP'	20th century
	Three colourless sherds of window glass. Much irridescence	19th century
	Two fragments of mid brown bottle glass, part of shoulder and neck. Neck double collared with an internal screw and cork. Produced in a fully automatic mould.	20th century
	Mid green bottle sherd, part of a deep push up of a wine bottle	Late 19th century
010	Light green sherd of bottle glass. Much iridescence	Undated
	Mid green sherd of bottle glass	Undated
008	Colourless sherd of window glass	Undated
	Part of stem of drinking vessel, with a bases collar and ribbed decorated knop.	18th century
	Base of a lead crystal beaker, with a stepped foot. Scarring on the base of a pontil iron	Late 18th century
	Two sherds of colourless window glass	18th century

Condition
The glass retrieved is mostly broken glass associated with dumped deposits. Several sherds have suffered weathering in the form of iridescence where a fine layer of hydrated silica is produced upon the surface of the glass, both acidic and alkali conditions promote this decay.

The glass recovered during the White Hart evaluation dates largely to the 20th century, though several fragments of 18th century glass were identified, of which two fragments are classed as tableware (the drinking vessel stem and beaker base).

Potential
The potential for further study of the glass assemblage is limited as many of the fragments are of 20th century date.

Appendix 7

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

James Rackham
Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Introduction
Evaluation excavations were conducted by Archaeological Project Services at the White Hart, Spalding which uncovered a sequence of post-medieval deposits. A single 10 litre soil sample was collected for assessment from layer 012, the earliest dump deposit encountered, which is dated to the late 16th to 17th century. A small collection of animal bones was made from five of the excavated contexts.

Methods
The soil sample was processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The sample was washed in a Siraf tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried, and the residue subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flot was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through the residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue which was composed mainly of fired 'daub' has been retained. The float was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones *etc*) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float has been retained. The float, residue and finds constitute the material archive of the sample.

The individual components of the sample were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below.

Results
A few uncharred seeds were present including elder *(Sambucus* sp.), goosefoot *(Chenopodium* sp.) and others. These may be *in situ* and have survived as a result of their robusticity but some of the seeds could be present as a result of movement through the soil.

The residue is composed almost entirely of fired 'daub', some with visible plant impressions, and suggests the destruction by fire of a structure of some sort or possibly the *in situ* heating of an oven or hearth structure. Whether this material is dumped or represents the *in situ* destruction of a structure could not be established from the area of deposit exposed (M.Dymond *pers com.*) in the evaluation trench. The deposit also yielded small quantities of mortar (40g), cinder (12g), glassy slag (2g) and plaster (4g) with a painted surface. Ten sherds of pottery and several fragments of flake and spheroidal hammerscale were also extracted.

Five grammes of animal bone were recovered including fragments of indeterminate domestic animal bone, some of which was burnt, small bird, fish (including stickleback) and amphibian. Four grammes of fragmented marine shellfish, with oyster, common mussel and common cockle identified, were also present. The flot was dominated by charcoal with a number of larger fragments (over 1 cm diameter) and included a few charred seeds, including wheat, barley and possible oat grains. The presence of ostracods (shelled aquatic crustaceans) indicates the inclusion of waterlain material within the deposits, but whether as a result of flooding or some other mechanism cannot be established. they may have derived from the silts used in the 'daub' since one or two shells appeared to be burnt.

Discussion
The finds from the sample indicate a domestic, industrial and structural input into the deposit, with some indication of waterlain sediment, either secondarily derived from the daub or an additional component of the layer. The density of domestic debris is not high, but the range of animal bone, edible shellfish, small fish and cereal grain is typical of domestic food rubbish. Their relatively highly fragmented state, few of the marine shell and larger animal bones were more than 1 cm in length, is not consistent with a primary dump, but suggests trampling or reworking, although the larger charcoal fragments are more consistent with lower levels of mechanical damage. The industrial debris

is indicated by the slag and hammerscale. This is not present in sufficient quantities to indicate an iron smithy at the site but it is likely that this was nearby. The structural debris is mainly represented by the heated/fired daub, but the mortar, plaster and charcoal could all derive from a structure, the daub potentially being originally derived from river lain sediments.

While **it is** not possible to determine from this sample whether or not the layer was a dump or *in situ* collapse of a hearth/oven structure, there is a possibility that the remains indicate a combination of floor and structural collapse and that the evaluation trench may have exposed part of a building or hearth/oven structure of late 16th/early 17th century date.

Animal bone

The small collection of animal bone recovered by hand during the evaluation (28 fragments) was generally in good condition. Bone was recovered from layers 001, 002, 008, 010 and 012 (see attached archive) and included fragments of cattle, sheep and unidentified bird. Both the sheep and cattle bones included large animals typical of post-medieval improved stock. Immature animals are only suggested by a porous bone surface, rather than dental or epiphyseal data, and one sheep bone, an atlas, shows pathological ripping of the posterior articulation with the axis vertebra. A number of the bones showed evidence of butchery in the form of knife cuts and chop marks, and two sheep (or goat) bones exhibited evidence for dog gnawing. Sheep (or goat) bones were the most frequent among the identified fragments.

Conclusions

Preservation of archaeological finds, structural debris and animal bone was good on the site and information on diet, structures and industrial activity can be expected to survive well in the deposits. There is a possibility that the lowest levels of the evaluation trench may have exposed debris from a burnt and collapsed late 16th /early 17th structure, which if *in situ* could indicate the survival of a relatively intact building plan or some smaller structure. Smithing is evidenced from the presence of hammerscale and domestic debris from the fragmented food remains present in the sample.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended on the material from the evaluation, but should further archaeological work be required on the site then soil sampling and animal bone collection should be undertaken since these can be expected to elucidate elements of the contemporary diet, industrial activities and assist in the interpretation of the excavated layers on the site.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Jeremy Dubber for the sample processing.

Bibliography

Williams, D., 1973, 'Flotation at Siraf', *Antiquity* **47**

Archive Catalogue of Animal bone from the White Hart, Spalding - SWH99

site	cont.	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
SWH99	01	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-FEM?	4
SWH99	02	SSZ	HUM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-SL POROUS	4
SWH99	02	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET-POSS BIRD	4
SWH99	02	UNIB	RIB	1	W								WHOLE	4
SWH99	08	BOS	LI	1	L								SL-MED WEAR	4
SWH99	08	BOS	MAN	1	F		6						VENTRAL POST HORIZONTAL RAMUS-POROUS-JUV	4
SWH99	08	BOS	ULN	1	L								MIDSHAFT-POROUS-JUV	4
SWH99	08	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SWH99	08	CSZ	LMV	1	F								FRAG TRANSVERSE PROCESS	4
SWH99	08	CSZ	RIB	2	L								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SWH99	08	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX HALF SHAFT-CHOPPED	4
SWH99	08	CSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
SWH99	08	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX SHAFT-CHOPPED	4
SWH99	08	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SWH99	08	OVCA	ATL	1	F			CH				P	VENTRAL PART-CHOPPED-SEVERE LIPPING AND SOME MALFORMATION OF POST FACET	4
SWH99	08	OVCA	HUM	1	R								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-STAINED GREEN	4
SWH99	08	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	1567890	KN	DG		SD-16 BT-31.2 HT-19.2		DISTAL END-SHAFT AND PART PROX END-PROX CHEWED-SHAFT WITH KNIFE MARK	4
SWH99	08	OVCA	INN	1	L		7						POST ISCHIAL SHAFT	4
SWH99	08	OVCA	RAD	1	R			CH					MIDSHAFT-PROX CHOPPED	3
SWH99	08	OVCA	RAD	1	R	DF	456	KN			Bd-32.8 Dd-21.4		DISTAL HALF-KNIFE CUTS ON SHAFT-LARGE	4
SWH99	08	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	567				Bd-32.7 Dd-26		DISTAL HALF-LARGE	4
SWH99	10	BOS	INN	1	L		9						ACETABULAR FRAGMENT OF ILIUM-LARGE	4
SWH99	10	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	6789				SD-16 BT-32.6 HT-20		DISTAL HALF-SL POROUS	4
SWH99	10	OVCA	HUM	1	R			CH					ANT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
SWH99	10	OVCA	RAD	1	L	DF	3456		DG		SD-17		SHAFT AND DISTAL END-DISTAL CHEWED	4
SWH99	12	OVCA	CAL	1	R	PF	123				GL-66.1 Bp-16.4		COMPLETE	4
SWH99	12	OVCA	SCP	1	L	DF	1235				GLP-37.6 SLC-21.8		DISTAL END AND NECK AND BLADE BELOW SPINE- 3 PIECES	4

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES

BOS	cattle
CSZ	cattle size
SUS	pig
OVCA	sheep or goat
OVI	sheep
SSZ	sheep size
EQU	horse
CER	red deer
CAN	dog
MAN	human
UNI	unknown
CHIK	chicken
GOOS	goose, dom
LEP	hare
UNB	indet bird
MALL	duck, dom.
GULL	gull sp.
FISH	fish
UNIB	bird indet
UNIF	fish indet
GSZE	goose size
BEAV	beaver
CORV	crow or rook

BONE

SKL	skull
TEMP	temporal
FRNT	frontal
PET	petrous
PAR	parietal
OCIP	occipital
ZYG	zygomatic
MAN	mandible
MAX	maxilla
ATL	atlas
AXI	axis
CEV	cervical vertebra
TRV	thoracic vertebra
LMV	lumbar vertebra
SAC	sacrum
CDV	caudal vertebra
SCP	scapula
HUM	humerus
RAD	radius
MTC	metacarpus
MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4
INN	innominate
ILM	ilium
PUB	pubis
ISH	ischium
FEM	femur
TIB	tibia
AST	astragalus
CAL	calcaneum
MTT	metatarsus
MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4
PH1	1st phalanx
PH2	2nd phalanx
PH3	3rd phalanx
LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4
MNT	mandibular tooth
MXT	maxillary tooth
LBF	long bone
UNI	unidentified
STN	sternum
INC	incisor
TTH	indet. tooth
CMP	carpo-metacarpus
SKEL	skeleton

SIDE

W - whole
L - left side
R - right side
F - fragment

FUSION

Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

TOOTH WEAR

Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.*

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
I lm1/um1	
J lm2/um2	
K lm3/um3	

ZONES

zones record the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2

MEASUREMENTS

Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

PRESERVATION

1 - enamel only surviving
2 - bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
3 - surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
4 - surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
5 - bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL -
1. paraoccipital process
2. occipal condyle
3. intercornual protuberance
4. external acoustic meatus
5. frontal sinus
6. ectorbitale
7. entorbitale
8. temporal articular facet
9. facial tuber
0. infraorbital foramen

MANDIBLE
1. Symphyseal surface
2. diastema
3. lateral diastemal foramen
4. coronoid process
5. condylar process
6. angle
7. anterior dorsal acsending ramus posterior M3
8. mandibular foramen

VERTEBRA
1. spine
2. anterior epiphysis
3. posterior epiphysis
4. centrum
5. neural arch

SCAPULA
1. supraglenoid tubercle
2. glenoid cavity
3. origin of the distal spine
4. tuber of spine
5. posterior of neck with foramen
6. cranial angle of blade
7. caudal angle of blade

HUMERUS
1. head
2. greater tubercle
3. lesser tubercle
4. intertuberal groove
5. deltoid tuberosity
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa
7. capitulum
8. trochlea

RADIUS
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen
4. medial half of distal epiphysis
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis

ULNA
1. olecranon tuberosity
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris
3. lateral coronoid process
4. distal epiphysis

METACARPUS -
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

FIRST PHALANX
1. proximal epiphysis
2. distal articular facet

INNOMINATE
1. tuber coxae
2. tuber sacrale + scar
3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
4. iliopubic eminence
5. acetabular fossa
6. symphyseal branch of pubis
7. body of ischium
8. ischial tuberosity
9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris

FEMUR
1. head
2. trochanter major
3. trochanter minor
4. supracondyloid fossa
5. distal medial condyle
6. lateral distal condyle
7. distal trochlea
8. trochanter tertius

TIBIA
1. proximal medial condyle
2. proximal lateral condyle
3. intercondylar eminence
4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
5. medial malleolus
6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis

CALCANEUM
1. calcaneal tuber
2. sustentaculum tali
3. processus anterior

METATARSUS
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
3. medial distal condyle, MT3
4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

Appendix 8

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/ Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/ Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 9

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

46	Context records
11	Scale drawings
1	Photographic archive (comprising 33 colour slides and 33 black and white prints)
1	Box of finds
1	Processed environmental sample
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:	243.99
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SPW99

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.

Appendix 10

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *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.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Rood	A measurement of land which is usually ¼ acre (0.1 hectares), although regional variations do exist.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany