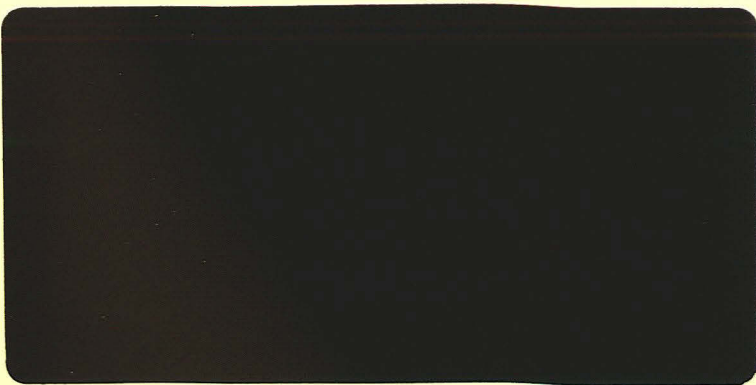


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT 18/19 BRIDGE STREET  
AND 1 MARKET PLACE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPBS 00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council  
Archives of Boston  
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EUGHT L1383  
SOURCES L16122/L16123  
PRN 22348 L122348  
22355 L122355  
23667 L180935  
23668 L180936  
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Work Undertaken For  
Leisurecare Property  
Investments Limited

June 2000

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

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development at 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*

*The proposed development is situated in the centre of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) town within the former limit of Spalding Priory. In particular, development along Bridge Street has previously unearthed human burials, possibly indicating part of the former conventual cemetery. The priory was founded in the 11<sup>th</sup> century and became the richest monastery in Lincolnshire. North of the investigation area was the medieval commercial centre of the town.*

*Following a fire in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, many of the buildings along Bridge Street and the Market Place were destroyed. The present buildings in this area belong to the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*The evaluation identified deposits of flood silts overlain by a buried soil through which graves and then later walls had been inserted. Other medieval deposits comprise ditches, pits and dumped materials. These layers were interspersed with flood deposits, probably originating from the nearby River Welland.*

*Activity continued on the site into the post-medieval period, although there was no indication of structural remains, any such remains probably removed by cellars at the site.*

*Pottery was the largest category of artefacts retrieved from the site and includes predominantly locally produced medieval pottery (Stamford and Bourne wares), although examples from Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire were also present. Other finds include a fragment of medieval*

*painted window glass, perhaps from the priory, clay pipes, stonework, worked bone, wig curlers as well as some metalwork. Of particular interest are the results of the environmental sampling which has found well preserved plant and animal remains.*

## 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 11<sup>th</sup> April and the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2000, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The work was carried out to provide information about the archaeological deposits present on the site and the assessment of such deposits, to assist in the determination of development proposals.

The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Le Sage Associates on behalf of Leisurecare Property Investments 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 immediately south of the town centre as defined by the Market Place. Situated at a height of c. 6.5m OD on land bounded by the Market Place and Bridge Street to the northeast (National Grid Reference TF 2480 2259), the proposed development site is approximately 370 square metres in extent.

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

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Spalding is first referred to in a Tribal Hideage of the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 1988, 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). This foundation was located on

the southern side of the Market Place.

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 medieval town would have been centred on the present day Market Place. The town lay between the Rivers Westlode and Welland and was defined to the east by Crackpool Lane, now Broad Street (Sumner 1987, 1). As mentioned, the area south of the Market Place was the site of Spalding Abbey, which comprised the conventual church and monastic buildings as well as a parish church.

The parish church, formerly dedicated to the Holyrood or Holy Cross, had fallen into decay by the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century and a new cemetery and church were built in 1284, south of the river (Anon 1882, lxxxix). A further two churches are referred to by Gooch (1940, 117), one called St. Mary Stockett, because it was built on stocks or trunks of trees to make a firm foundation, and the second dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Apart from the conventual church, all churches were located on the precinct boundary, Holy Cross church in Hall Place, Holy Trinity church next to Hole-in-the-Wall passage and St. Mary Stockett adjacent to Abbey Passage (*ibid.*).

Spalding Priory was a rich house and grew in wealth and importance throughout the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and was able to eventually free itself from the monastery of St. Nicholas of Angers (Page 1988, 120). This



wealth was possibly gained through the wool trade and Spalding was amongst the county's leading wool producers along with Kirkstead and Revesby Abbeys (Owen 1981, 66). Following a loss of fortune in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, by the time of the dissolution in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century, Spalding Priory was again the richest in Lincolnshire (Page 1988, 120). The priory had a complement of a prior, a sub-prior and 21 monks (Owen 1981, 145).

The proposed development site falls partly within the former precinct of Spalding priory. Few remains of the priory are still evident apart from a turret, overlooking Hall Place, and a row of cottages in Abbey Yard, which may have been an infirmary or kitchen associated with the monastery. Writing in 1814, Marrat described the remaining standing elements of the priory as '*...an arch towards the west belonging to the gateway of the monastery, at present forming the gable end of a range of buildings built on the abbey walls, being situated at the south corner of the Gore; the ground story of the turret or called from its shape, the prior's oven; some cottages with gothic windows, situated in a place now styled the Abbey Yard; and the staircase tower, probably of Holy Cross church, which stood in the present Market Place and which staircase is now used in a house built upon the ruins of that church and opens into a passage on the northwest side of the Market Place leading to Abbey Yard*'.

Burials have been unearthed during work along Bridge Street and the Market Place from 1715 until recently, and include a number of graves found during work at No. 13 Bridge Street in both 1967 (Whitwell and Wilson 1968, 37) and 1993 (Lincolnshire Police photographs and report, in the possession of Heritage Lincolnshire). The recent burials were recorded at a depth of 0.5m below the cellar floor and comprised a number of disarticulated skeletons. The

earliest reference to burials was of two skeletons found during the sinking of a well by the 'Old Fish Stones' (at the junction of Bridge Street and Double Street) in 1715 (Harmstone 1846, 7).

Following the dissolution, the priory passed into the hands of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, before being obtained by the crown (Brassington 1994, 22). A map of Spalding Priory, first produced in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, shows the limits of the monastery which was bounded by both walls and a moat with a few buildings contained within this area (Dugdale 1821, 214). In 1592, the revenue from priory land, and possibly the standing buildings of the monastery, was being used to maintain the River Welland (Owen 1977, 116). The manor of Spalding remained the crown's property until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Materials from the priory were extensively re-used. Marrat claims that Fulney Hall, the parish workhouse, Bergnery House (now The Olde White Horse) and two other properties were built of the timber and stone from the priory (1814).

During 1714 a fire started in the Market Place which soon spread to engulf much of the town centre. It started at a gunsmith's shop along Bridge Street and it terminated near the Hole-in-the-Wall passage, although is also said to have affected the White Hart (Harmstone 1846, 7). This fire is said to have revealed several arches and ruins of a former church located on the south side of Hole-in-the-Wall passage.

### 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 total of five trenches was excavated (Fig. 4). Four of these trenches were located within the cellars of the extant building and the fifth was situated in the yard to the rear of the properties. Positions of each of the trenches were determined by their proximity to standing walls. Trench summaries are given in the following tables;

Trench A		
Location	Front cellar of 18 Bridge Street	
Size of Trench	1.8m x 1.8m	
Heights OD	Top of Trench	4.68m
	Base of Trench	3.56m
Augered	Yes: 2.56m OD	

Trench B		
Location	Rear cellar of 19 Bridge Street	
Size of Trench	1.9m x 1.8m	
Heights OD	Top of Trench	4.57m
	Base of Trench	3.88m
Augered	No	

Trench C		
Location	Located in rear yard	
Size of Trench	3.6m x 2.3m	
Heights OD	Top of Trench	7.36m
	Base of Trench	5.15m
Augered	Yes: 4.19m OD	

Trench D		
Location	Front cellar of 1 Market Place	
Size of Trench	1.8m x 1.6m	
Heights OD	Top of Trench	4.66m
	Base of Trench	3.42
Augered	Yes: 2.53m OD	

Trench E		
Location	Rear cellar of 1 Market Place	
Size of Trench	c. 0.9m x 0.9m	
Heights OD	Top of Trench	4.68m
	Base of Trench	3.79m
Augered	No	

Once the former cellar floors and yard surface 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, excavation of the trenches ceased. Augering was then undertaken to complement the hand excavated areas.

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

Articulated human remains, when encountered, were cleaned, recorded and left *in situ*. Human bones were recovered but were from disarticulated or heavily disturbed skeletons.

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 four phases was identified:

- Phase 1: Alluvial Deposits
- Phase 2: Medieval Deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval Deposits
- Phase 4: Recent deposits

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

### **Phase 1: Alluvial Deposits**

#### *Trench A:*

A number of alluvial deposits were encountered in each of the five auger sections undertaken on this trench (Fig. 6). These comprised greyish brown clayey silts (071, 076, 077 and 080), brownish yellow sandy silts (110, 111, 112, 113 and 115), brown silt (081 and 116), brown clayey silt (073), grey clayey silt (074), greyish black clayey silt (072), brownish grey silty clay

(078) and bluish grey silty clay (079).

#### *Trench B:*

No deposits of this phase were encountered in this trench.

#### *Trench C:*

No deposits of this phase were encountered in this trench.

#### *Trench D:*

A deposit of yellowish brown silt (147) was encountered by augering and identified as a natural alluvial layer (Fig. 12, Section 16).

#### *Trench E:*

No deposits of this phase were encountered in this trench.

### **Phase 2: Medieval Deposits**

#### *Trench A:*

Overlying the alluvial deposits were layers of greyish black clayey silt (054), bluish grey clayey silt (061) and grey clayey silt (067). These deposits may have been transformed from alluvial layers and the presence of water fleas does indicate these soils were waterlogged or waterborne (Appendix 7). A single sherd of Nottingham splashed glazed ware and an unidentified type were retrieved from (061). Against layer (054) was an alluvial deposit of brownish yellow sandy silt (109), measuring 80mm thick (Fig. 6, Sections 3 and 5).

Cut into deposit (054) was a feature measuring 0.3m long by 0.24m wide and 110mm deep (108). No function could be ascertained for this cut which was filled with brownish yellow sandy silt (106). Overlying this feature was a dumped deposit of blackish grey sandy silt (051) from which two sherds of Lincoln type pottery of the 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered.

Truncating feature (108) was a posthole



(107) recorded in section only. This measured 0.17m wide by 0.17m deep. Overlying and filling the posthole was a dumped deposit of bluish grey clayey silt (053). One Bourne A sherd, dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, was retrieved from this dumped deposit.

Sealing the various dumped deposits was brownish yellow sandy silt (014), interpreted as alluvium. This was more than 0.75m thick on the western side of the trench and thinned out eastwards. Cut into this alluvium was a linear feature (038), either a ditch or a pit (Fig. 5, Plan 6). This measured more than 1.68m long and 0.18m wide and was 0.78m deep. Two fills were contained within the cut, both of greyish brown clayey silt (037 and 068).

#### *Trench B:*

The earliest deposit was a buried soil of greyish brown silt (083). Pottery from Stamford and Bourne gives a broad date range of the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> centuries for this deposit. Cut into this buried soil were three graves (Fig. 7). The first (086) was only partly exposed and contained an inhumation (084) and backfill of greyish brown sandy silt (085). The second burial comprised very few bones and no cut was visible (091). The third grave was also only partly exposed (103) with only the foot bones visible (089). This grave had been backfilled with greyish brown sandy silt (102).

Cut into the buried soil and partly truncating burial (089) were two walls. The first was of randomly placed limestone set in a matrix of soft mortar (087). The wall was on an east to west alignment. This was visible for a length of 1.7m and was 0.6m wide and at least 0.2m high (Figs. 7 and 8).

The second wall remnant was also of limestone with flint pebbles (088), aligned northwest to southeast. The wall was bonded

by both soft white mortar and hard pink mortar. Exposed measurements were 0.53m long by 0.4m wide and 0.11m high.

Both walls had at some stage been robbed, particularly of any facing stones, and soil had developed over their positions. This soil and the position of the robber trenches were indistinguishable in the buried soil (083), therefore no original width of the wall could be ascertained.

#### *Trench C:*

No deposits were encountered that could securely be dated to this phase. Therefore, a series of undated dumped deposits has been grouped in the following phase.

#### *Trench D:*

Cut into the alluvial deposit (147) was a possible linear feature (142). Although this feature was not exposed, its existence was surmised from the nature of deposits (see Fig. 12, Section 16). These deposits suggest the presence of a large feature, possibly a ditch. The primary fills of this feature comprised grey silt (145 and 146). Secondary fills include a layer of compacted preserved vegetation (132), dark brown silt (144), light grey silt (134) and sealed by greyish brown silt (127) from which pottery of the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century was retrieved. Representing the tertiary fills of the feature were three deposits. The lowest was dark grey silt (126) which was then sealed by grey silt (125). Pottery of possible 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this layer. The final fill was a 100mm thick layer of yellowish brown silt (141).

#### *Trench E:*

No deposits were encountered that could securely be dated to this phase. Therefore, a single dumped deposit and two alluvial layers are discussed in the following phase.



### Phase 3: Post-medieval Deposits

#### *Trench A:*

Cut into the medieval buried soil (014) was a linear ditch (020) aligned northwest to southeast (Fig. 6, Sections 2, 3 and 12). This ditch was longer than 1.74m, wider than 0.3m and *c.* 0.65m deep. A primary fill of greyish brown silty clay (075) was recorded within the auger section. Secondary fills comprise grey clayey silt (039) and greyish brown clayey silt (070 and 021).

Cut into the upper fill of the medieval pit (038) was a near square feature identified as a posthole (016). Measuring 0.32m by 0.29m and 0.16m deep, it was filled with greyish brown clayey silt (015).

Sealing the medieval pit (038) and also the buried soil (014) were layers of brownish grey clayey silt (019) and brownish yellow sandy silt (105) possibly deposited by alluvial action.

Cut through these alluvial deposits was a sub-circular pit (004). This pit had a minimum length of 1.48m, a minimum width of 0.79m and was 0.27m deep. Several deposits of variable brown silt (002, 003, 025, 055, 057 and 059) and contained pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### *Trench B:*

Sealing the medieval walls and graves was an alluvial deposit of yellowish brown sandy silt (062). This was 0.32m thick and was in turn overlain by a 80mm thick dumped deposit of greyish brown silt (064).

#### *Trench C:*

A series of dumped deposits represent the earliest layers encountered in Trench C (Fig. 10, Section 12). The lowest layers were of dark brown silt (097 and 098) and had a combined thickness of 0.57m. These were overlain by a 70mm thick greyish yellow silt

(099) upon which was a deposit of brownish yellow mortar and limestone (044), possibly a surface. Further dumped deposits overlay this surface and comprised grey silt (045) and yellowish brown sandy silt (043).

Aligned east-west and cut through the dumped deposits was a possible linear feature (048). This feature, perhaps a gully, was heavily truncated by later activity and only a minimum depth of 0.39m was ascertained. Contained within this feature was a single fill of brownish grey silt and grit (047).

Truncating feature (048) was a second indeterminate feature (050). This had minimum measurements of 0.46m by 0.32m and was deeper than 0.33m. A single fill of greyish brown silt with grit and frequent limestone fragments was recorded (046).

Sealing this feature was a further sequence of dumped deposits beginning with a 0.19m thick layer of grey sandy silt (041). This was overlain by greyish brown silt with sand (040), yellowish brown silt with mortar (036), yellowish brown silt (042), grey silt with coal (030), grey silt with mortar fragments (029), brownish yellow silt (028) and yellowish brown silt (027).

Cut into the dumped deposit (027) were two features. One was a linear ditch or gully (007) aligned northeast to southwest. This measured at least 2.14m long and was 0.44m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of purplish brown clinker with coal (006). The second feature was a sub-circular refuse pit (009) measuring 0.58m long, 0.38m wide and 0.23m deep. A single fill of dark grey silt (008) was recorded.

#### *Trench D:*

Overlying the tertiary fills of the surmised medieval ditch (142) was a dumped deposit of brownish grey silty clay (124), that



measured up to 0.42m thick. Residual medieval pottery was recovered along with a single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century Boston/Bolingbroke type pottery. Overlying this was a deposit of yellowish brown silt (119), possibly of alluvial origin.

*Trench E:*

Situated at the base of Trench E was a dumped deposit (154) comprising yellowish brown silt that was more than 50mm thick (Fig. 13, Sections 17 and 18). Overlying the dumped deposit were two alluvial layers, the lowest of greyish brown silt (153) measuring 0.46m thick, and the upper of brownish yellow silt (152) that was 0.3m thick.

Cut into the upper alluvial deposit (152) was a feature (150) identified as a pit. This was longer than 1.2m, wider than 0.55m and 0.64m deep and contained a single fill of light grey silt (149). Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this feature.

#### **Phase 4: Modern Deposits**

*Trench A:*

Truncating the upper surface of the post-medieval deposits was a linear feature (026), in which make-up layers of greyish brown clayey silt (012) and mixed grey, black and brown clayey silt (024) were deposited prior to the construction of a brick cellar floor (011).

*Trench B:*

Sealing all deposits was a 90mm thick layer of brick rubble (101) upon which a concrete surface had been laid (100) to form the cellar floor.

*Trench C:*

Cut through the post-medieval deposits were foundation trenches for two walls (095 and 096). Both walls represent foundations for former structures, the nature and extent of which were not determined.

Cut into the post-medieval dumped deposit (027) was a circular feature (031) with a diameter of 1m and lined with bricks (033) to form a cistern. Connected to this cistern was a brick drain (034).

The cistern and drain were covered by black silt with coal (005) identified as make-up for sandstone slabs (090) of a former yard surface. These were in turn overlain by brick and mortar rubble (093) upon which the modern concrete yard surface was placed (092).

*Trench D:*

Overlying the post-medieval ditch (121) were make-up deposits of yellowish brown sandy silt (140), dark brown sandy silt (139) and brown and black sandy silt (118) for a tile surface (117) of the present cellar floor.

*Trench E:*

Sealing the post-medieval pit (150) was a deposit of yellowish brown silt (050) forming a make-up layer for the brick floor (148) for the cellar.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The earliest layers (Phase 1) encountered during the evaluation formed a sequence of alluvial deposits of probable marine origin and with an upper surface at *c.* 3.3m OD. Similar deposits of brown clayey silts were found to overlie Romano-British layers, that lay at *c.* 1.5m OD, during work on the Coronation Channel (Smith 1970, 151). Upper levels of these alluvial deposits recorded elsewhere in Spalding are at heights of between 2.28m and 3.5m OD (Symonds 1988, 7; Rayner and Trimble 1999, 9), and are consistent with the results from this evaluation.

Medieval deposits (Phase 2) were encountered beneath the present cellars in



three of the trenches (Trenches A, B and D), of which Trench B lay within the postulated limits of the Priory. This trench revealed three burials and two walls and was associated with a buried soil. The buried soil and the burials are the earliest medieval deposits encountered and along with previous discoveries of human remains along Bridge Street indicate the presence of a substantial cemetery. Two limestone walls cut these burials. The larger of the two could well represent the Priory precinct wall which was licensed to be built in 1305 (Gooch 1940, 69). However, the wall lies 2m south of the postulated route. Its width of 0.6m would preclude it being the precinct wall, but the wall was extensively robbed and an actual width could not be determined.

Outside of the Priory wall a postulated ditch and a series of dumped and alluvial deposits were encountered. The ditch may represent a demarcation of the Priory precinct in addition to the wall. Dugdale's plan of the priory indicates that part of the precinct was bounded by a moat (1821, 214). A pit, posthole and an indeterminate feature were also located close to the frontage of Bridge Street. Alluvial deposits indicate localised flooding, possibly of the nearby Welland.

Post-medieval activity (Phase 2) is typified by flood deposits, dumped layers and occasional features such as a ditch, gully and refuse pits. There is no indication of structural remains of houses fronting Bridge Street, although these may have been removed by the insertion of the cellars.

The latest phase (Recent deposits) is represented by deposits associated with the standing buildings currently present on the site.

Pottery from the earliest levels comprise wares produced in South Lincolnshire, including Stamford and Bourne types.

Examples from further afield include pottery produced at Lincoln, Nottingham and Northamptonshire. Certainly, much of the medieval pottery and stonework implies trade along the River Welland, to at least as far as Stamford.

In the post-medieval period, pottery from Bourne and the Boston/Bolingbroke kilns are being used, although gradually pottery products are being manufactured in major centres such as Staffordshire. Chinese porcelain and German stonewares are also present and imply trade, although this may not have been directly with Spalding. The forms (tablewares, pancheons, *etc.*) of the post-medieval assemblage suggest domestic pottery rather than any specialised function along Bridge Street.

Glass was also found in a small quantity and includes a fragment of painted window glass, possibly dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Stonework found includes a shaft fragment and Collyweston slate. The glass and stonework indicate a high status structure, probably ecclesiastical in nature and, therefore, associated with part of the priory complex, possibly a church or chapel.

Other finds include locally produced clay pipes, brick or tile, leather fragments (including parts of shoes) and a quantity of metalwork.

Diet is evidenced from the many deposits in the form of animal bone, shell and edible plant remains. Animal bones indicating diet include sheep, cattle, pig, hare, chicken, goose and fish (including herring and eel). Shellfish includes fragmentary shells of oysters, cockles and mussels. Plant remains indicating diet include charred grain, hazelnuts, grape pips and plum stones.

Other animals remains include horse, cat, rodents and human bones from the disturbed



soil in Trench B.

Sampling also retrieved a small quantity of slag and hammerscale which may indicate the possibility of a smithy within the vicinity.

## 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

Medieval, post-medieval and recent deposits were encountered during the investigation. Medieval burials, walls, pits and dumped deposits were the earliest archaeological features recorded and are typical of urban deposits.

### Rarity

The earliest deposits encountered was burial and structural activity associated with Spalding Priory. Although such practises are a common feature of the medieval period, they are locally and regionally rare.

Post-medieval remains are associated with habitation and development within the urban centre of Spalding. 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. Previous archaeological investigations nearby, at the White Hart on the opposite side of the Market Place, identified post-medieval remains and materials that compares and contrasts with the evidence from the present site.

A desk-top assessment carried out on the site prior to this investigation (Cope-Faulkner 2000) summarised the archaeological and historical aspects of the development area. This report details the buried remains encountered during the investigation.

There is some contemporary documentation regarding Spalding Priory which could be enhanced by further detailed archival research.

### Group value

Moderately high group value can be awarded as the medieval monastic remains can be grouped with existing remains (e.g. Prior's Oven, Abbey Buildings) and known documentary sources. In general, the post-medieval remains have low group value but this is enhanced by contemporary material and evidence from the vicinity.

### Survival/Condition

The deposits show a sequence through the medieval, post-medieval and recent periods. Significant disturbance and removal of post-medieval deposits has been caused the cellars, though to the rear of the buildings such deposits survive in generally good condition. However, medieval remains exist in good condition below the cellars. Moreover, organic remains of medieval date are preserved in excellent condition.

### Fragility/Vulnerability

The impact of the proposed development is not known at present. However, certain building methods will impact into archaeological deposits. Thus, all deposits are vulnerable.

### Diversity

Funerary remains, possible ecclesiastical boundaries and dumped settlement debris of medieval date were revealed. In addition, post-medieval occupation waste dumps were



identified. In consequence, the functional diversity of the site is moderately high, though period diversity is low.

### **Potential**

There is high potential that further remains of Spalding Priory, particularly the precinct wall and cemetery, are located within the proposed development area.

Potential is also considered high for medieval deposits associated with the priory surviving at depth and is further enhanced by the possibility of these deposits being waterlogged. Environmental sampling has indicated that very well preserved organic remains do survive on the site in waterlogged deposits (see Appendix 7).

## **8. CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological evaluation on land at Bridge Street and the Market Place, Spalding was undertaken as the site lay within the core of the medieval town and in the vicinity of the medieval priory.

Part of the probable priory cemetery was revealed beneath the cellar floors, in addition to the possible precinct wall of the religious house. These medieval remains survived well with excellent and diverse organic preservation due to waterlogging. Organic remains were apparent at heights of c. 4m OD, the highest level such conditions have been recorded in Spalding to date.

Although the cellars had significantly truncated post-medieval deposits in the area, remains of this date survived well in the yard to the rear of the buildings. A large and diverse assemblage of artefacts, representing debris from the occupants of the properties, was recovered from these post-medieval deposits.

Waste materials imply the presence of medieval industrial activity, an iron smithy, in proximity to the site.

There was limited evidence of buildings or structures at the site, and it is considered that such remains have been largely removed by the cellars.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Dr Stuart Le Sage who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Leisurecare Property Investments Ltd. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and 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 and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## **10. PERSONNEL**

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: Mark Dymond  
Site Assistants: Andy Failes, Rachael Hall, Dawn Keen, David Lee, Steve Thomson  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond  
Finds Illustration: David Hopkins, Gary Taylor  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner



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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 Stationery Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
TLA	Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology



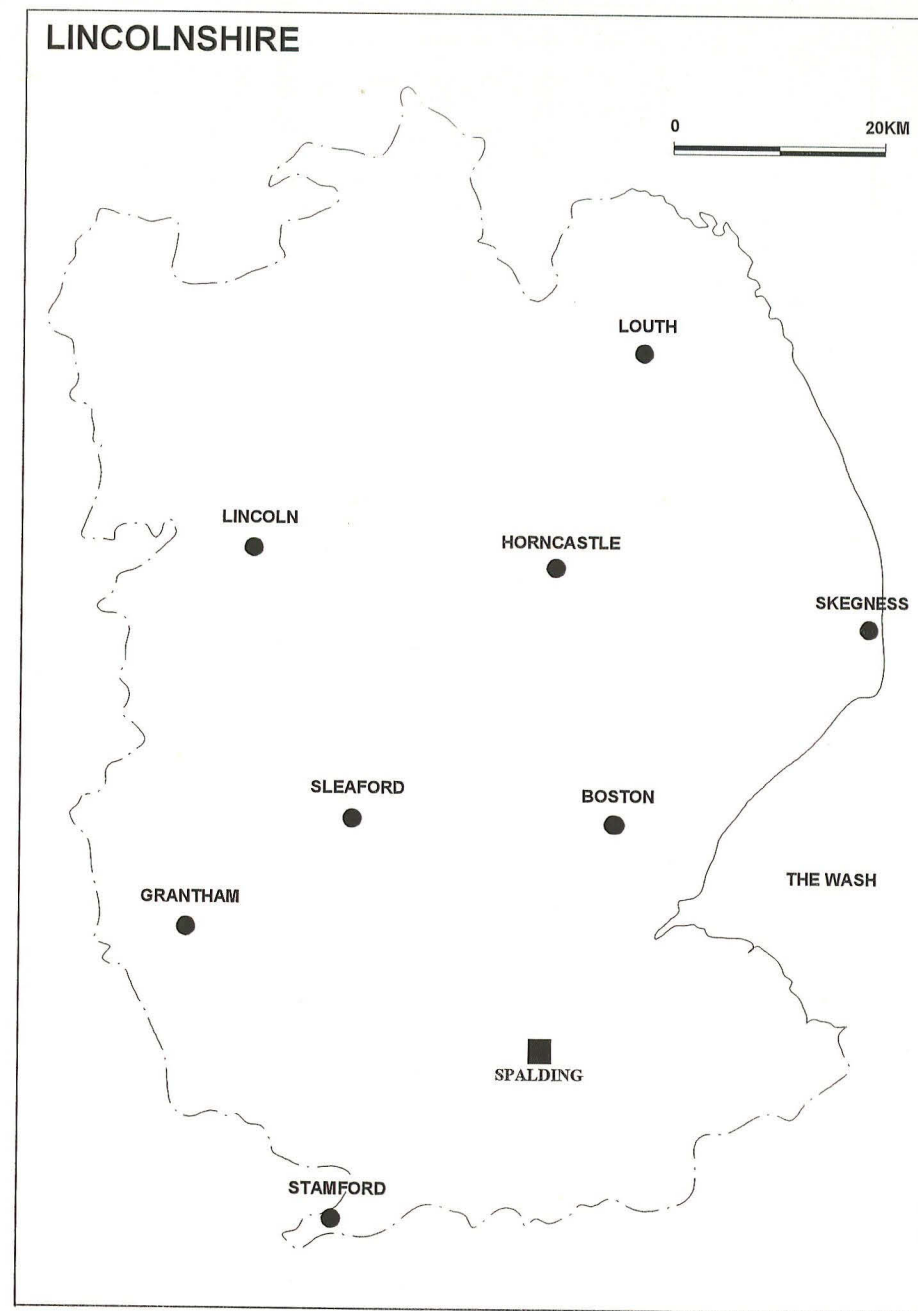


Figure 1 - General location map



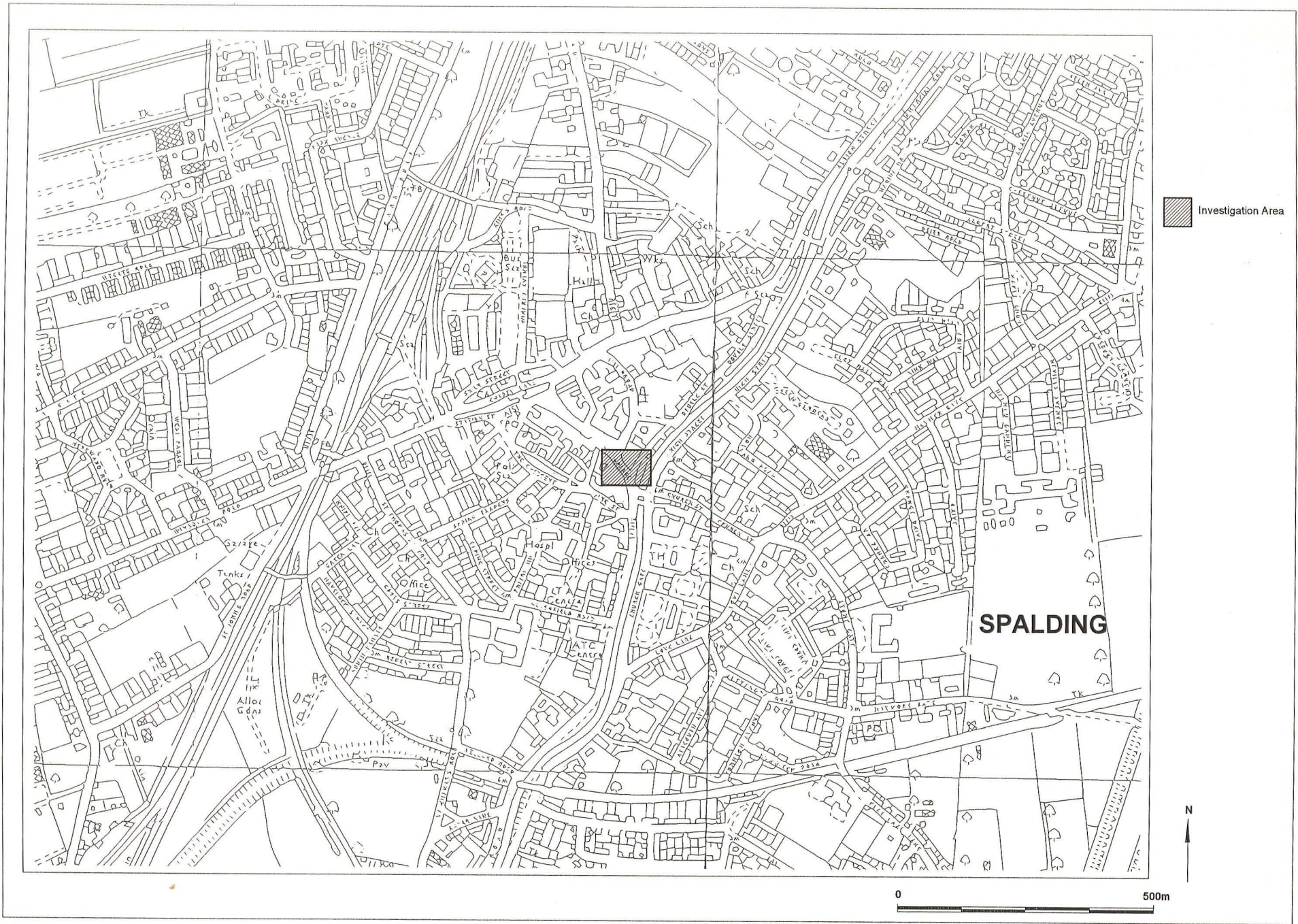


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan





Figure 3 - Proposed Development Area

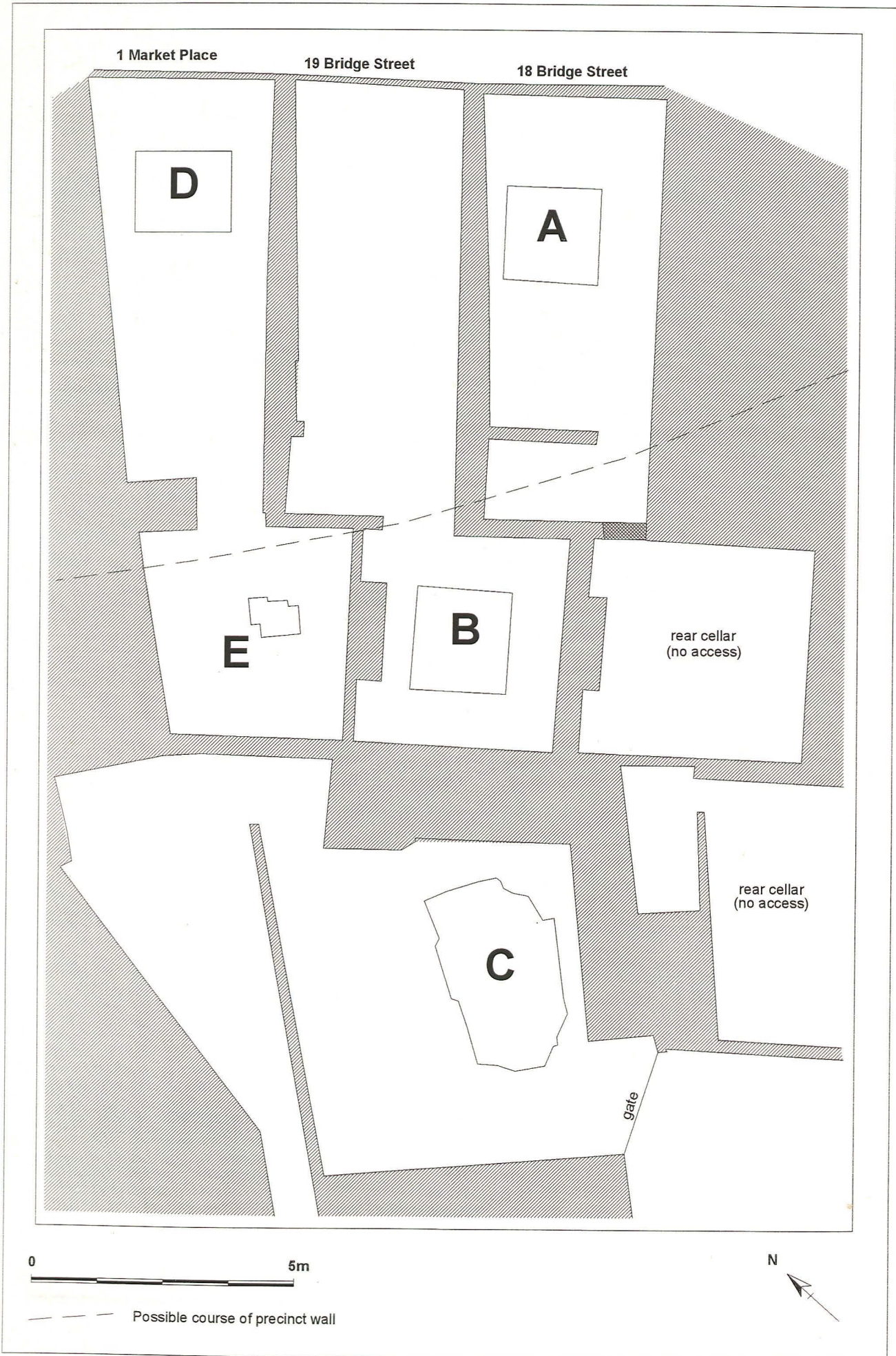
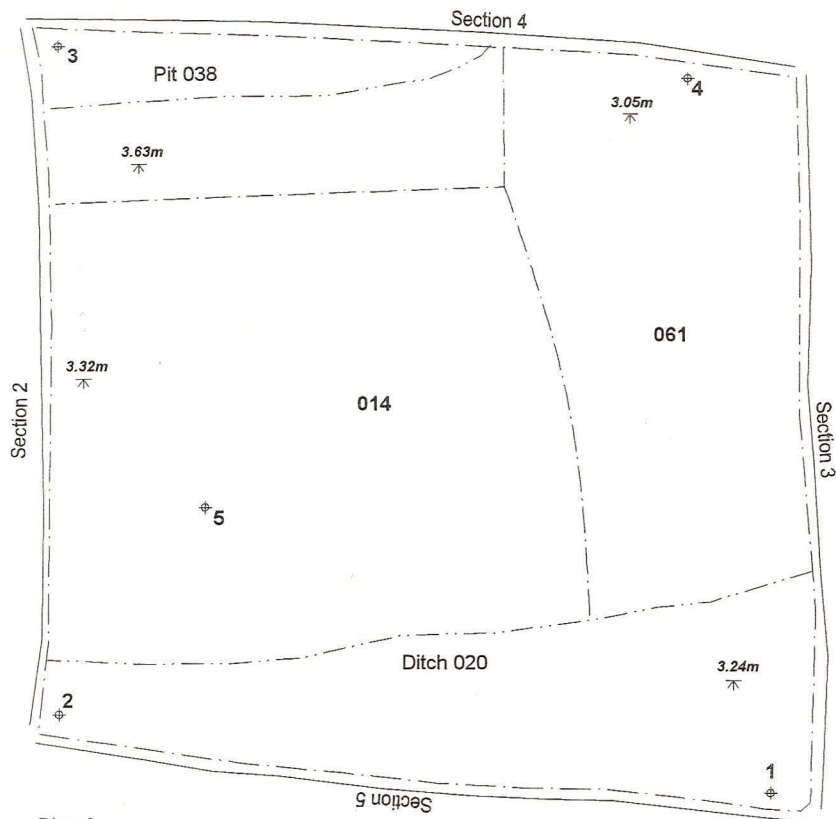
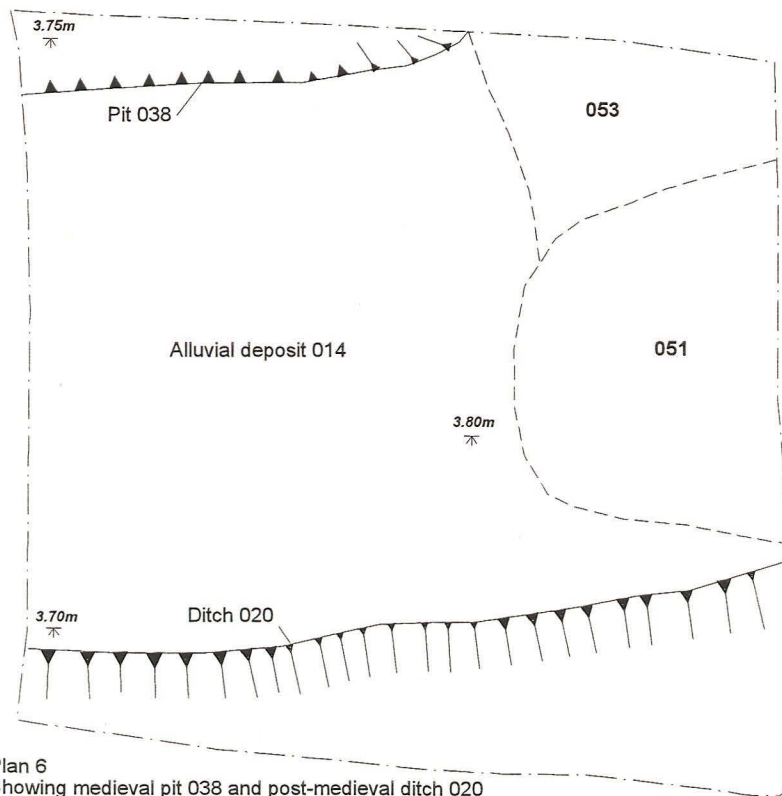


Figure 4 - Trench Location Plan





Plan 8  
Showing medieval deposits and positions of Auger holes



Plan 6  
Showing medieval pit 038 and post-medieval ditch 020



Auger position



Height (in metres OD)



Figure 5 - Plans: Trench A

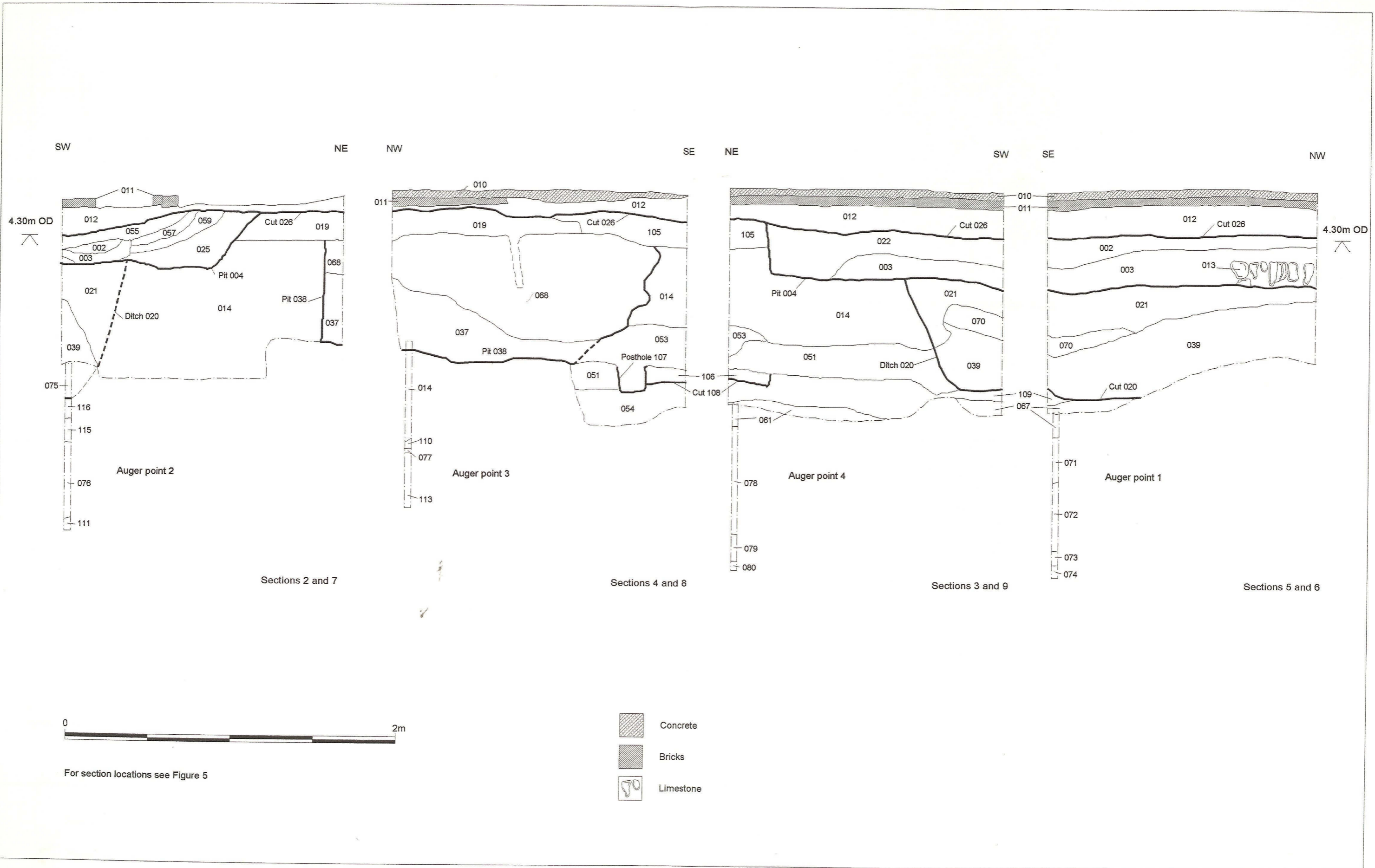
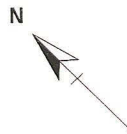
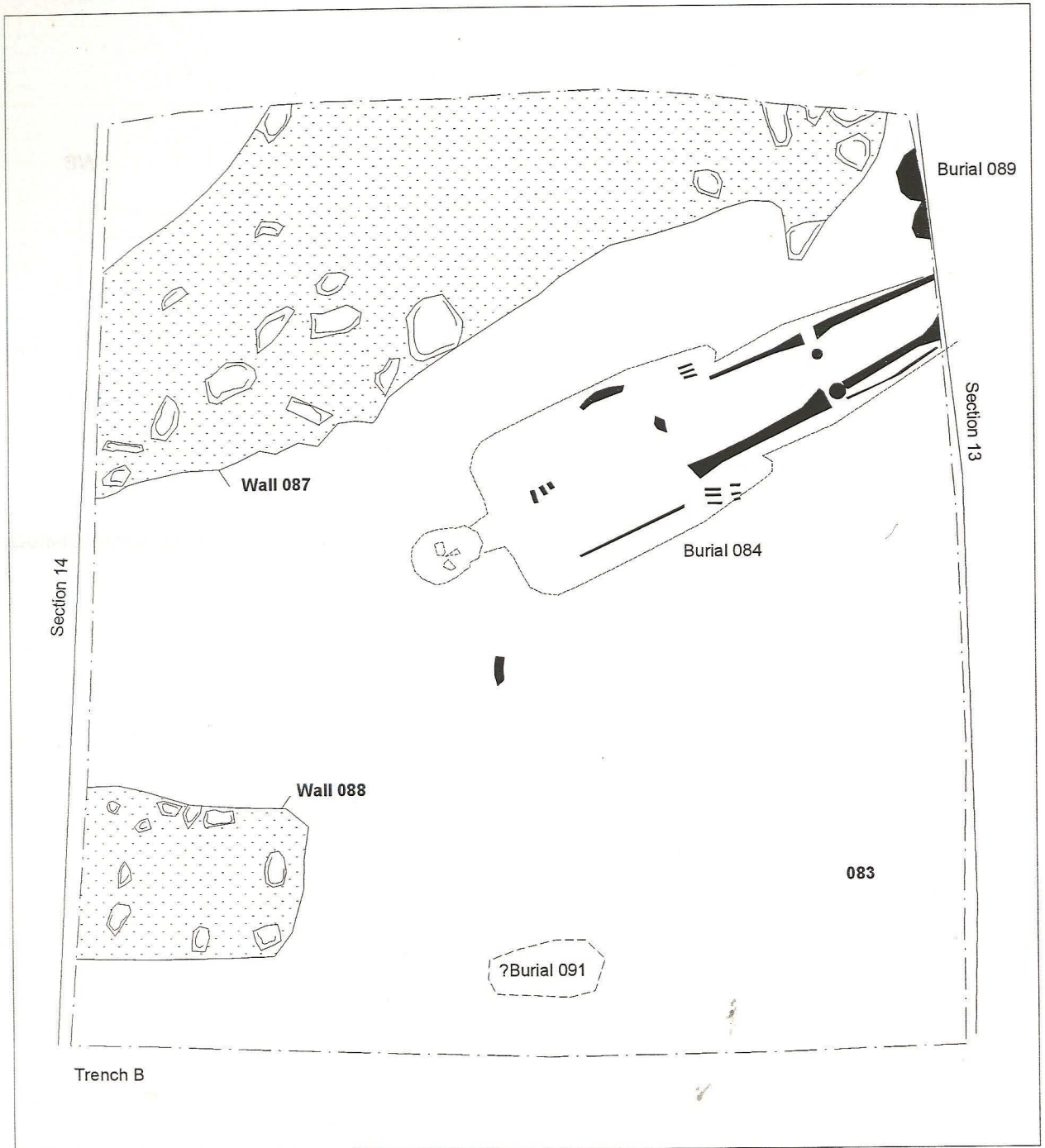


Figure 6 - Sections: Trench A








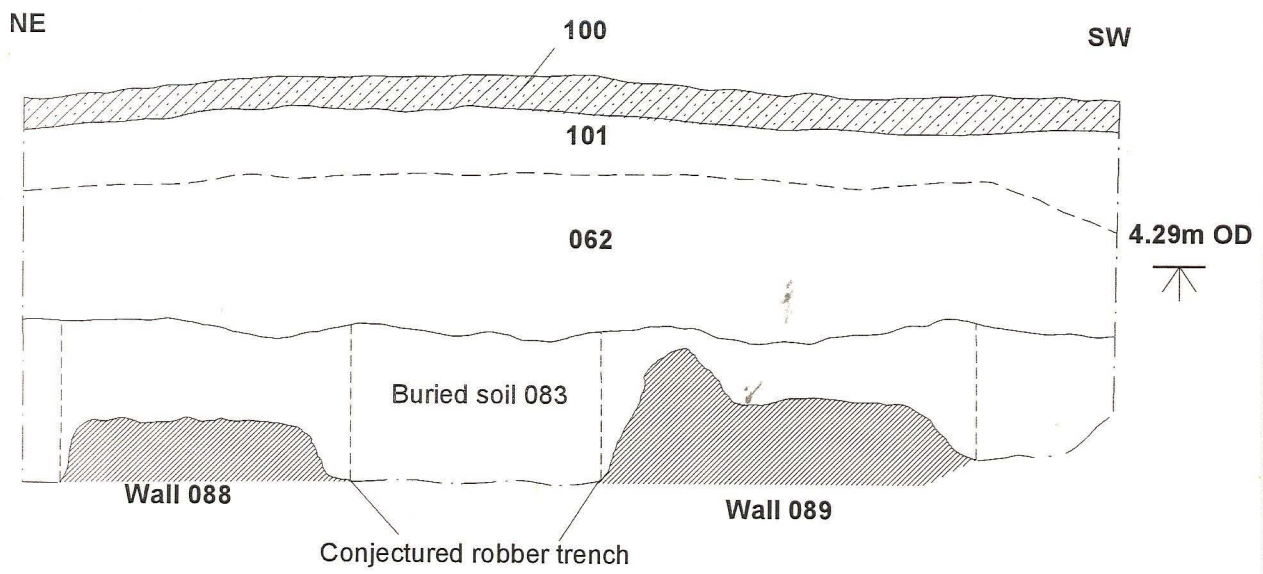
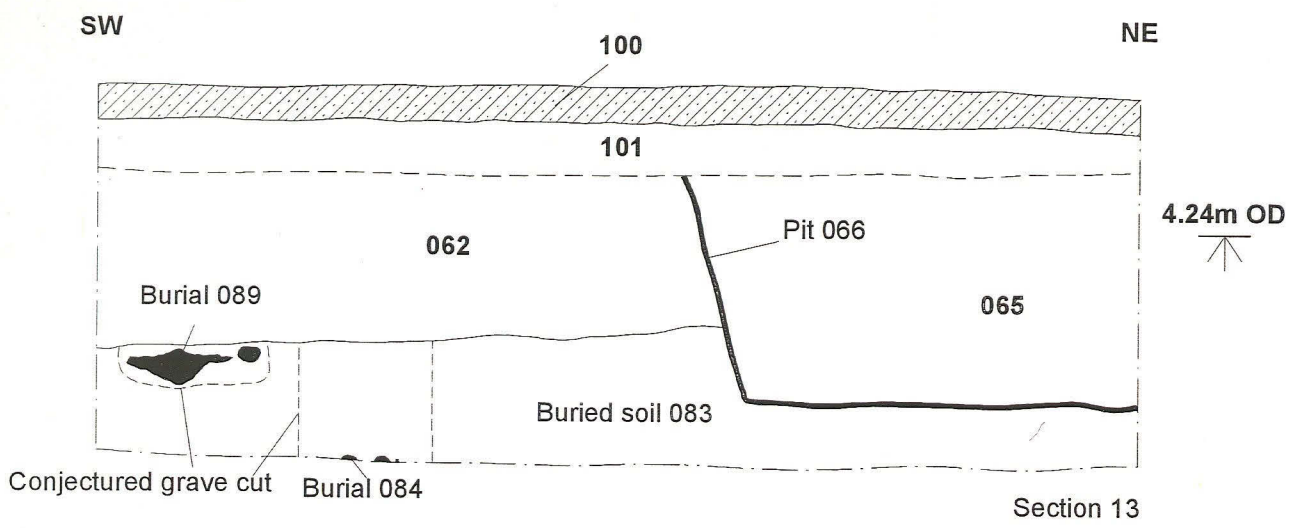
-  Limestone
-  Mortar
-  Human remains

Figure 7 - Plan: Trench B






-  Concrete
-  Masonry structure
-  Human remains

Figure 8 - Sections: Trench B



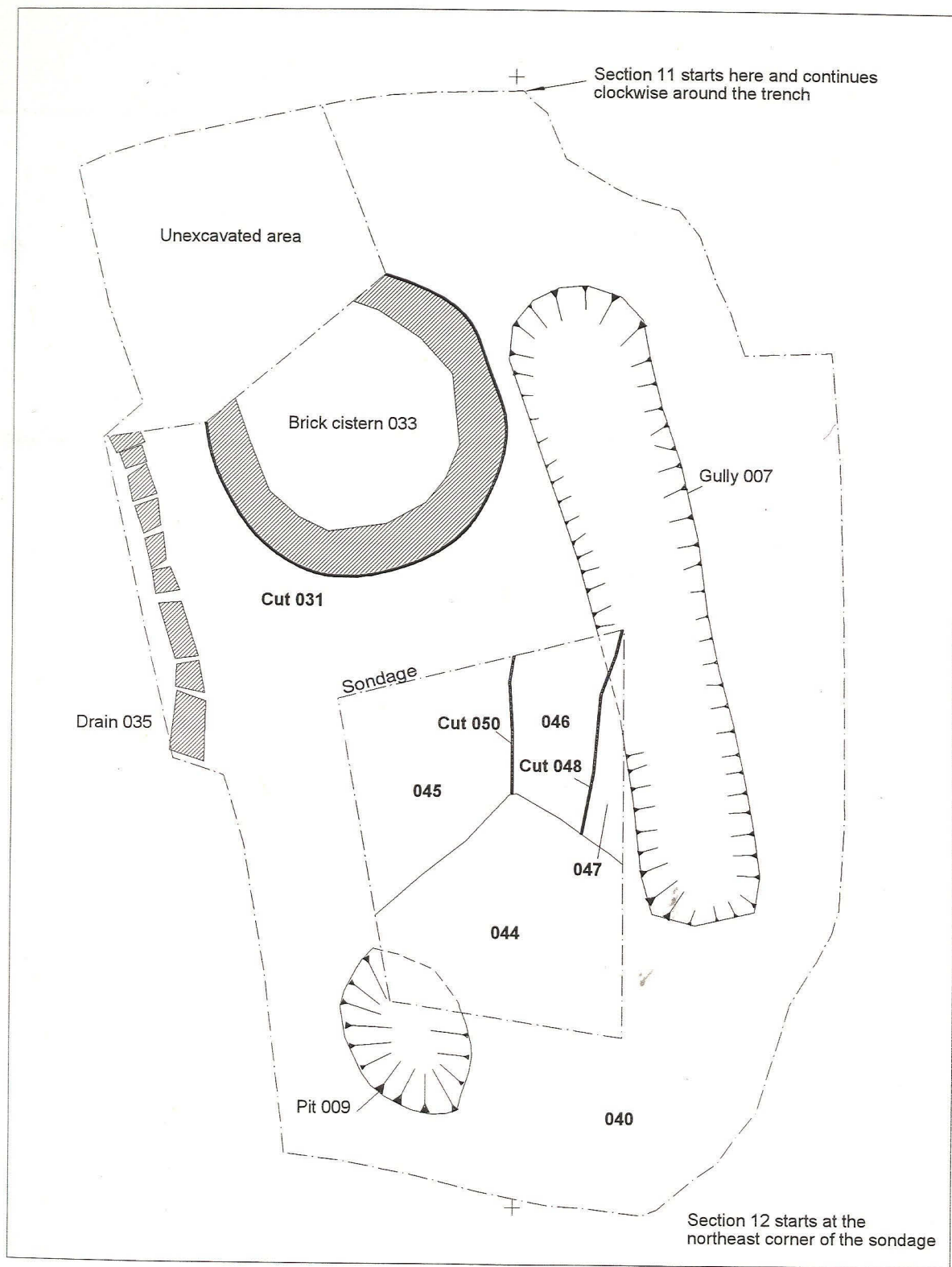


Figure 9 - Plan: Trench C

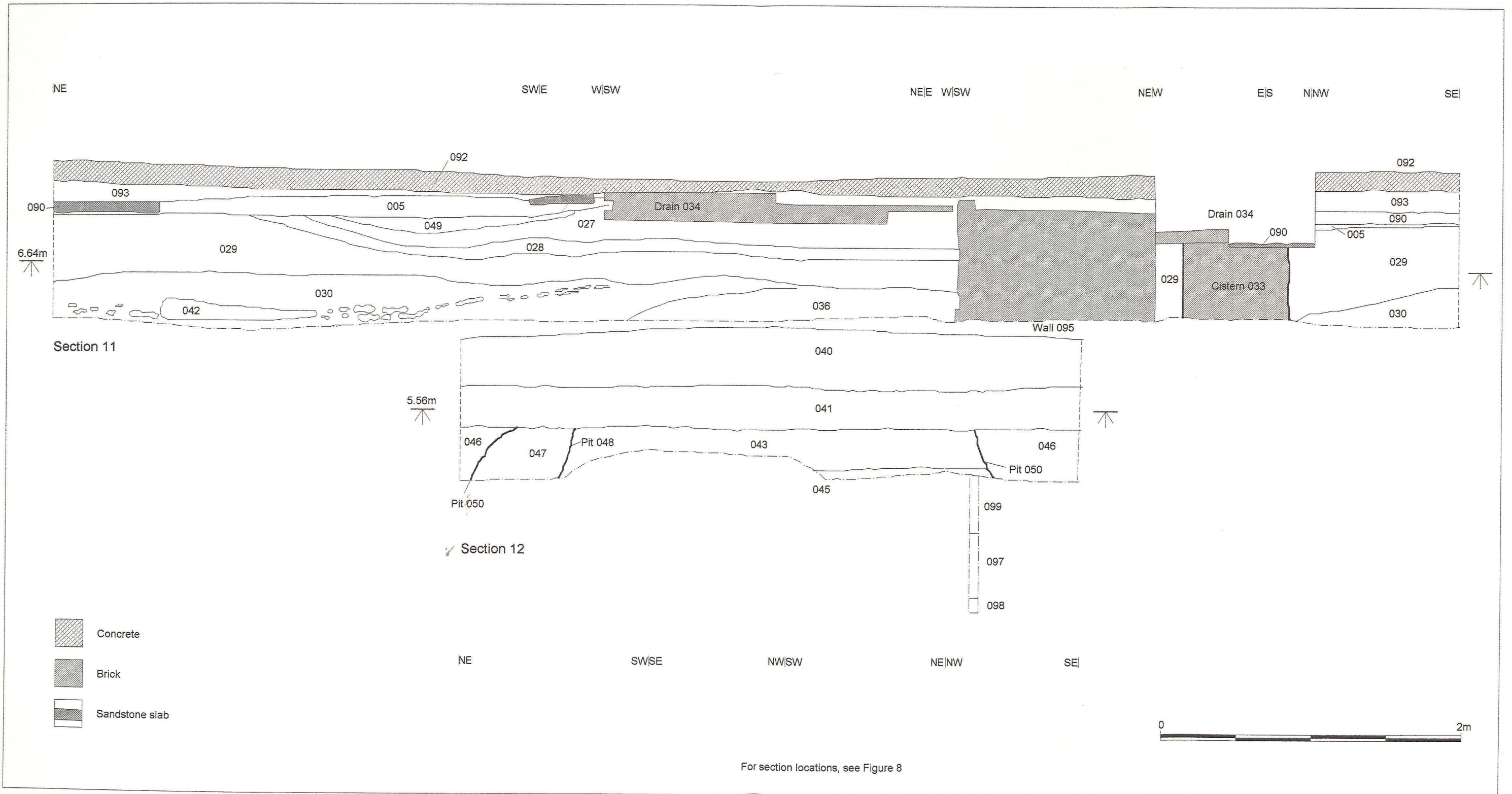
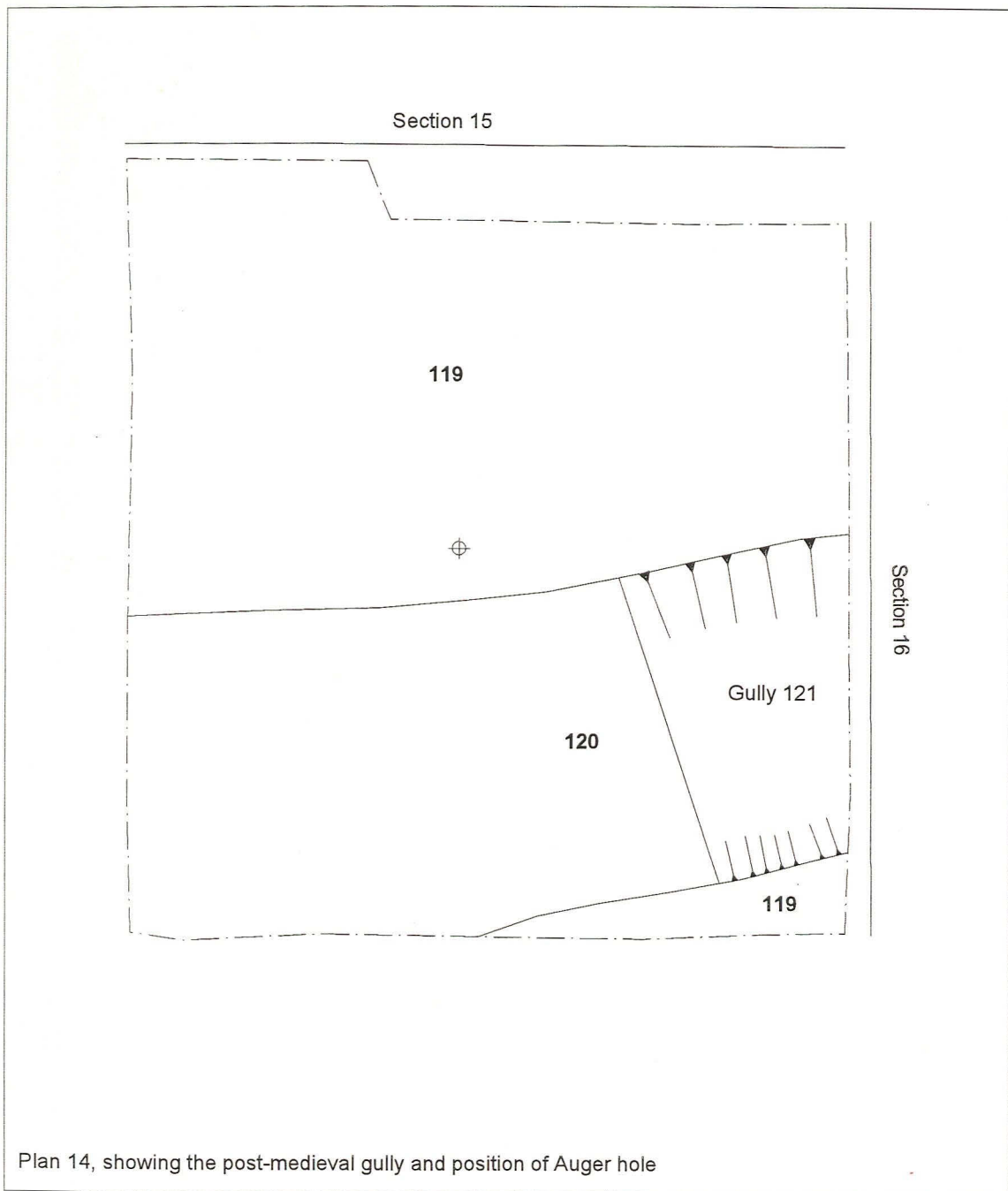


Figure 9 - Sections: Trench C





 Auger position

Figure 11 - Plan: Trench D

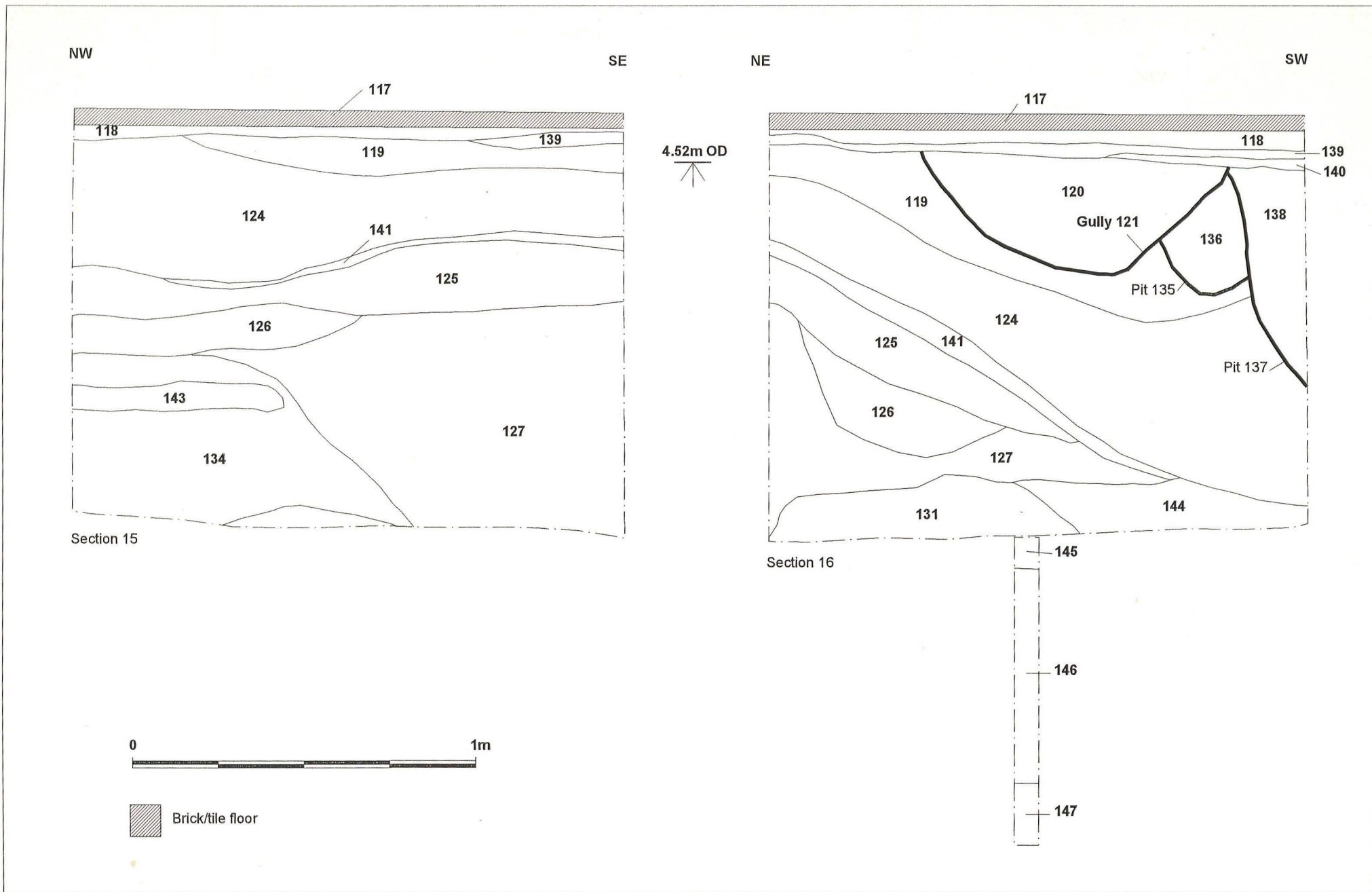
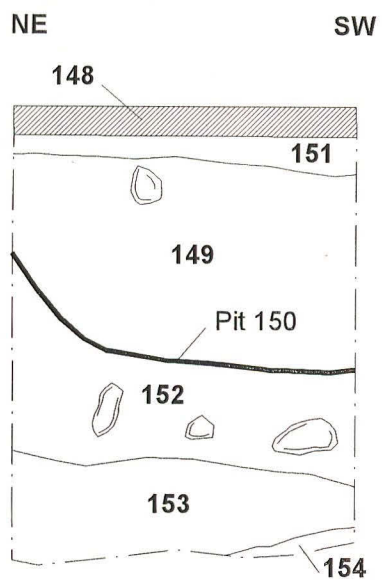


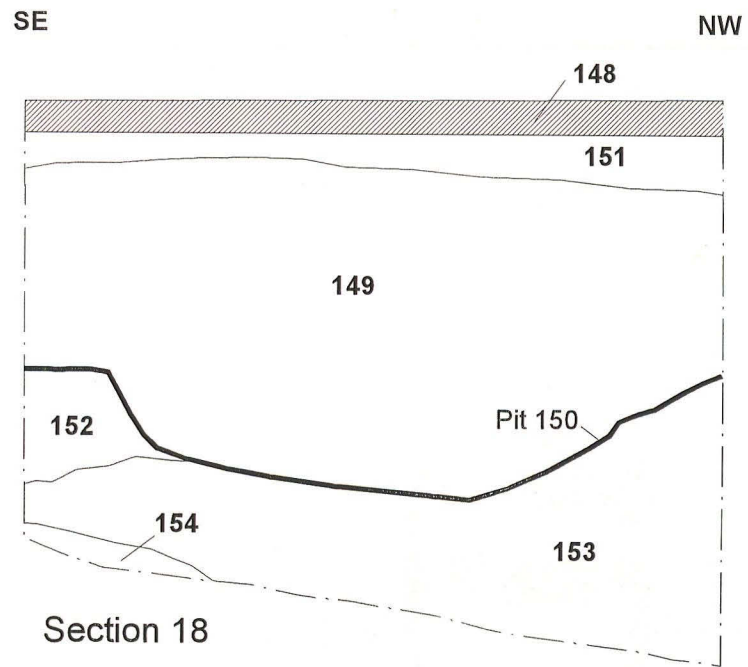
Figure 12 - Sections: Trench D





Section 17

4.68m OD



Section 18

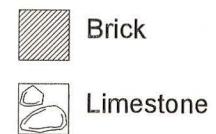


Figure 13 - Sections: Trench E

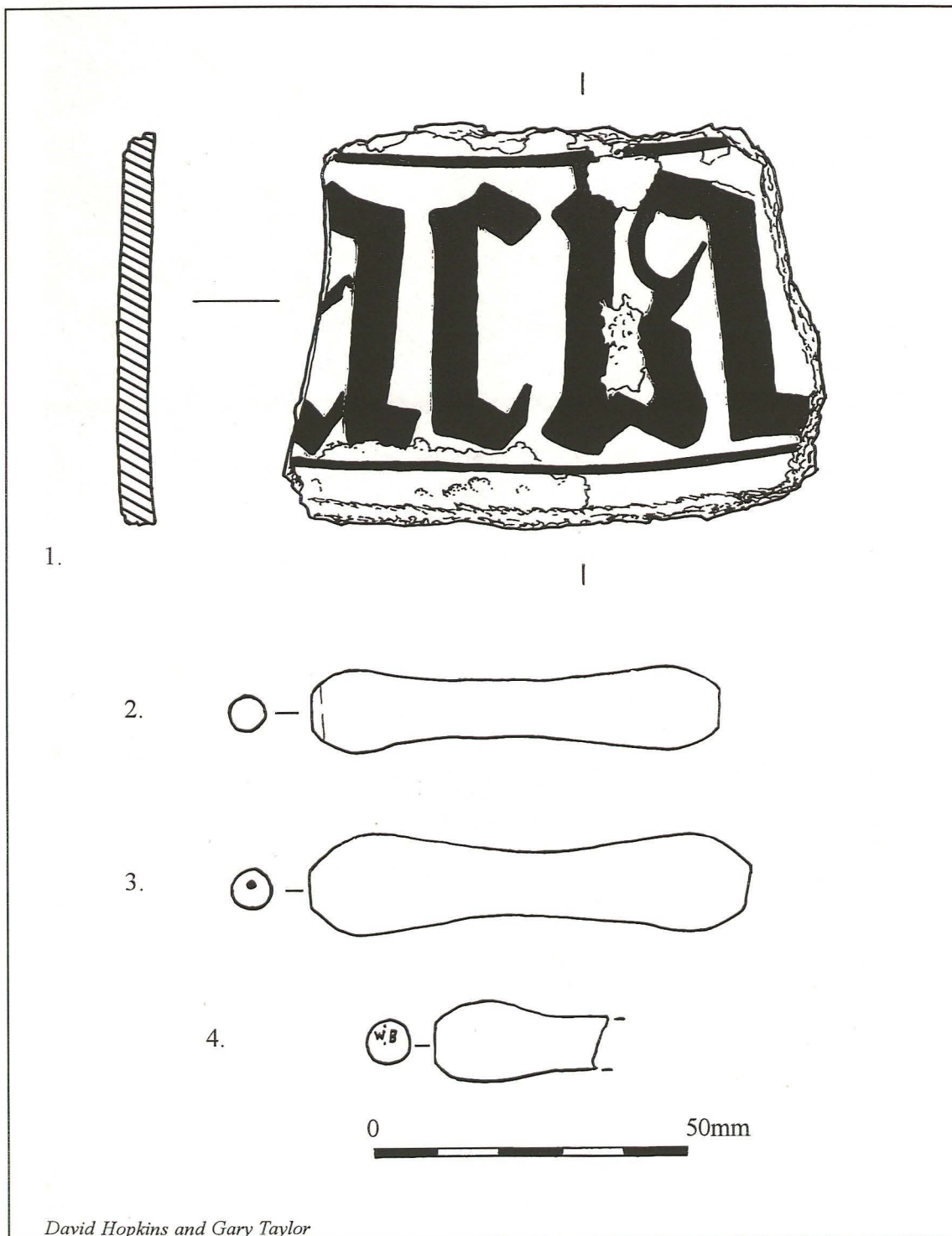


Figure 14 - The Finds

1. Medieval painted glass fragment, (036)
2. Wig curler, (002)
3. Wig curler, (002)
4. Wig curler, stamped 'WB', (002)





Plate 1 - Trench A, Section 3, looking southeast



Plate 2 - Post-excavation view of Trench B, showing burial (084) and wall (087), looking east





Plate 3 - Post-excavation view of Trench C, looking southeast



Plate 4 - Trench D, Section 16, looking southeast





Plate 5 - Post-excavation view of Trench E, looking south

## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR THE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT BRIDGE STREET AND MARKET PLACE, SPALDING

#### 1. SUMMARY

- a. *This document comprises a specification for the desk-top assessment and archaeological field evaluation of land at 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, Spalding.*
- b. *The site is in the core of the medieval town. The Priory of St Mary, which was established by AD 1074, is reputed to lie in the area of the proposed development.*
- c. *A planning application has been made for demolition of the current buildings and redevelopment of the plots. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist the determination of the application.*
- d. *The archaeological work will consist of a desk-top assessment followed by 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 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire, national grid reference TF 2480 2259.
- 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 at the southeastern end of Market Place at its junction with Bridge Street, at national grid reference TF 2480 2259.
- b. The three plots are all occupied by three storey brick buildings fronting onto the street. Cellars under the frontage of Nos 1 and 18 have been noted and are also anticipated in No. 19. To the rear of the properties there is an open yard area and outbuildings.

#### 4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. A planning application (H16/1141/99) has been submitted to South Holland District Council for the demolition of the existing buildings and the development these three plots. On the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Built Environment Team, the District Council have requested that the application is supported by the results of a detailed archaeological evaluation.

#### 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 site 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, is reputed to lie in the area bounded by the River, Bridge Street and the Market Place. Disarticulated human remains, disturbed during development further towards the river along Bridge Street, are thought to represent the priory burial ground. The priory was dissolved in 1540.
- d. Previous work by Archaeological Project Services on the north side of the Market Place at the White Hart established that there were deposits of post-medieval flood silts and dumped material to a depth in excess of 2m below ground level (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

## 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. DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- a. To enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the remains contained within it, the desk-top assessment will examine the site and surrounding 500 metres.
- b. The following sources will be consulted:
  - i. Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
  - ii. The Lincolnshire Archives: to provide historical documentation relating to the site, including tithe maps, enclosure awards and parish maps.
  - iii. Ordnance Survey maps; current and past editions.

- iv. Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site.
  - v. Data relating to any geotechnical investigation of the site to provide information regarding the potential depth of topsoil and other overburden as this may affect the feasibility of any subsequent phases of work should these be required.
  - vi. Any other sources with relevant information, located during the work.
  - vii. Identify any other constraints on the proposed development area.
- c. As part of the study a site visit will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the standing buildings. This will include examination of the buildings' fabric, including opening up areas of modern coverings where necessary.

## 9. REPORT

- a. The findings of the desk-top assessment will be presented in a written report supported by illustrative material reproduced on appropriate scale site plans. The text will summarise all the data collected and the sources consulted will be referenced. The results will be interpreted and, as far as possible, the various types of activity will be individually discussed.
- b. The plans will show the location of the various archaeological sites and finds located during the assessment. As far as possible, any areas of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological deposits by cellaring and services will also be plotted.
- c. Any information that is collected from geotechnical reports will also be incorporated into the report.
- d. The report will attempt to place the results of the study into a local, regional and national archaeological context, and will identify any specific research priorities that may be addressed by the site.

## 10. TRIAL TRENCHING

- 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.
- b. Reasoning for this technique
  - 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. The extent and placing of trial trenches may vary in the light of the results of the initial assessment and subject to the requirements of the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor but it is proposed that the trenching will consist of the excavation of four test-pits. Three, measuring 1.5m x 1.5m each, will be placed within each of the three cellars at the front of the plots. The fourth trench, 3m x 3m, will be placed in the yard to the rear. 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.
  - iii. In addition to the main trenching, the extents of cellars will be established, as far as practicable and less formal investigation of ground conditions will take place to investigate the conditions immediately below the cellar floors in other areas Augering might also be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present in these areas.
- c. 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.

d. 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 proforma 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.

## 11. 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

## 12. 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.

**13. 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.

**14. REPORT DEPOSITION**

- a. Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, Le Sage Associates; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

**15. 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.

**16. CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Lincolnshire County Archaeologist. 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.

**17. 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.

**18. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: 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

19. **PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

- a. Refer to enclosure.

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22. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Phase
001	A	Finds from initial cleaning of Trench A		
002	A	Loose mid greyish brown silt	Fill of 004	3
003	A	Loose light yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of 004	3
004	A	Sub-circular feature, 1.48m x 0.79m visible extent, 0.27m deep, irregular sides and concave base	Refuse pit	3
005	C	Loose black silt with frequent coal, 50mm thick	Make-up for 090	4
006	C	Loose purplish brown clinker with frequent coal	Fill of 007	3
007	C	Linear feature aligned northeast-southwest, >2.14m long x 0.44m wide and 0.22m deep, gradual to steep sides with a flat base	Ditch/gully	3
008	C	Loose dark grey silt	Fill of 009	3
009	C	Sub-circular feature, steep sides and flat base, 0.58m long x 0.38m wide and 0.23m deep	Refuse pit	3
010	A	Concrete layer, 60mm thick	Surface	4
011	A	Brick structure with limestone mortar	Surface	4
012	A	Friable greyish brown clayey silt, 110mm deep	Make-up for 011	4
013	A	Yellow sandstone structure, rough construction within pit 004	Indeterminate structure	3
014	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	2
015	A	Friable greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 016	3
016	A	Square feature, 0.29m by 0.32m and 0.16m deep, vertical sides with tapered base	Posthole	3
017	Cancelled context			
018	Cancelled context			
019	A	Friable brownish grey clayey silt	Alluvial deposit	3
020	A	Linear feature aligned northwest-southeast, >1.74m long x >0.3m wide, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Ditch	3
021	A	Firm light greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 020	3
022	A	Same as 002	Fill of 004	3
023	A	Same as 004	Refuse pit (004)	3
024	A	Friable mixed grey, black and brown clayey silt (same as 012)	Make-up for 011	4
025	A	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of 023	3
026	A	?Linear feature, 0.54m deep, flat based	Foundation cut for 011	4
027	C	Loose brownish yellow silt and mortar, 70mm - 5mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
028	C	Loose dark yellowish brown silt, 20mm-60mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
029	C	Loose dark grey silt with frequent mortar frags., 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit	3

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Phase
030	C	Loose dark grey silt with frequent coal, 0.36m thick	Dumped deposit	3
031	C	Circular feature, 1m diameter by >0.54m deep, vertical sides, not full excavated	Foundation cut for cistern	4
032	C	Loose greyish brown silt	Fill within 031	4
033	C	Brick structure, circular with 1m diameter, top part was domed with a central hole 0.15-0.2m diameter - dome collapsed	Cistern	4
034	C	Brick structure, bonded into 033, structure collapsed prior to recording	Drain	4
035	C	Brick structure, 1 course in northwest-southeast alignment, 0.94m long x 0.11m wide	Indeterminate brick structure	4
036	C	Loose light yellowish brown silt with frequent mortar, 110mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
037	A	Friable greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 038	2
038	A	?Linear feature aligned west-east, >0.18m wide x >1.68m long, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit or ditch	2
039	A	Compact light grey clayey silt	Fill of 020	3
040	C	Loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent sand, 0.43m thick	Dumped deposit	3
041	C	Loose dark grey sandy silt, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit	3
042	C	Loose light yellowish brown silt, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit	3
043	C	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.38m thick	Dumped deposit	3
044	C	Loose brownish yellow mortar with frequent limestone, 80mm thick	Possible surface	3
045	C	Loose greyish silt	Dumped deposit	3
046	C	Loose greyish brown silt with grit and frequent limestone fragments	Fill of 050	3
047	C	Loose brownish grey silt and grit	Fill of 048	3
048	C	Linear feature aligned east-west, 0.39m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Indeterminate feature	3
049	C	Loose light brown silt, 0.12m thick	Layer	4
050	C	Indeterminate feature, >0.46m x >0.32m x >0.33m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Indeterminate feature	3
051	A	Compact dark blackish grey sandy silt, 0.23m deep	Dumped deposit	2
052	Cancelled context			
053	A	Compact light blueish grey clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Dumped deposit	2
054	A	Compact dark greyish black clayey silt, 0.22m deep	Dumped deposit	2
055	A	Friable greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 004	3
056	Cancelled context			
057	A	Friable greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 004	3
058	Cancelled context			
059	A	Friable light yellow and greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 004	3
060	Cancelled context			
061	A	Compact light blueish grey clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit	2



No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Phase
062	B	Soft yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick	Alluvial deposit	2
063	Cancelled context			
064	B	Loose greyish brown silt, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit	2
065	B	Loose greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 066	3
066	B	Sub-rectangular feature, >1.73m long x 0.81m wide x 0.2m deep, steep concave sides and flat base	Pit	3
067	A	Compact dark grey clayey silt	Dumped deposit	2
068	A	Friable greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 038	2
069	Cancelled context			
070	A	Loose greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 020	3
071	A	Compact dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.27m deep	Dumped deposit	1
072	A	Compact dark greyish black clayey silt, 0.42m thick	Dumped deposit	1
073	A	Loose dark brown clayey silt, 80mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
074	A	Loose light grey clayey silt, 70mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
075	A	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay (same as 039)	Fill of 020	3
076	A	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.46m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
077	A	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
078	A	Loose light brownish grey silty clay, 0.64m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
079	A	Compact light blueish grey silty clay, 0.16m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
080	A	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
081	A	Loose brown silt, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
082	B	Finds from initial cleaning of Trench B		
083	B	Compact mid greyish brown silt	Buried soil	2
084	B	Inhumation, aligned east-west (see human bone appendix)	Burial	2
085	B	Loose light greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of 086	2
086	B	Rectangular cut, dimensions not fully determined	Grave	2
087	B	Limestone structure, randomly placed and held by soft mortar, 1.7m extent by 0.6m by 0.2m high, no facing stones	Wall remnant	2
088	B	Limestone and flint structure, 0.53m x 0.4m extent by 110mm high	Indeterminate structure	2
089	B	Inhumation, area of partly exposed foot bones, no grave cut visible	Burial	2
090	C	Sandstone slabs	Yard surface	4
091	B	Inhumation, pelvis and femur visible in section, aligned east-west, no grave cut visible	Burial	2
092	C	Grey concrete	Yard surface	4
093	C	Loose red brick rubble and mortar	Make-up for 092	4
094	Cancelled context			
095	C	Brick structure, , 1.3m length and 0.85m height exposed	Foundation wall	4

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Phase
096	C	Brick structure, 2.3m length and 0.22m height exposed	Wall foundation	4
097	C	Loose dark brown silt, 0.47m thick	Dumped deposit	3
098	C	Loose dark brown silt, >100mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
099	C	Loose greyish yellow silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
100	B	Concrete surface	Cellar floor	4
101	B	Brick rubble	Make-up for 100	4
102	B	Loose light greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of 103	2
103	B	?Rectangular feature, not fully excavated	Grave	2
104	Cancelled context			
105	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt, 0.17m thick	Alluvial deposit	3
106	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt	Fill of 108	2
107	A	?Feature, 0.17m wide by 0.17m deep, steep to vertical sides and flat base, recorded in section only	Posthole	2
108	A	?Feature, 0.3m x 0.24m by 110mm deep, steep sides with flat base, recorded in section only	Indeterminate feature	2
109	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent mica flecks, 80mm thick	Alluvial deposit	2
110	A	Brownish yellow sandy silt, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
111	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent mica flecks, 70mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
112	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent mica flecks, 20mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
113	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent mica flecks, 0.32m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
114	Cancelled context			
115	A	Soft light brownish yellow sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
116	A	Brown silt, 0.12m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
117	D	Indurated reddish brown tile surface	Cellar floor	4
118	D	Loose mottled brown and black sandy silt, 30mm thick	Make-up for 117	4
119	D	Compact light yellowish brown silt	Make-up for 117	4
120	D	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent iron-panning	Fill of 121	3
121	D	Linear feature aligned east-west, >1.6m long x 0.72m wide x 60mm deep, steep sides and concave base	Gully	3
122	Cancelled context			
123	Cancelled context			
124	D	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	Dumped deposit	3
125	D	Loose grey silt	Fill of 142	3
126	D	Loose dark grey silt	Fill of 142	3
127	D	Loose greyish brown silt	Fill of 142	2



No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Phase
128		Cancelled context		
129		Cancelled context		
130		Cancelled context		
131		Cancelled context		
132	D	Compacted reed, grass and wood fragments, up to 20mm thick	Dumped deposit	2
133	D	Loose light grey silt	Fill of 142	2
134	D	Loose light grey silt	Fill of 142	2
135	D	Feature, 0.25m wide by >0.36m deep, uniform steep sides and tapered rounded base	Pit	3
136	D	Mid brown silt	Fill of 135	3
137	D	Feature, >0.21m wide by >0.63m deep, steep sides	?Ditch	3
138	D		Fill of 137	3
139		Cancelled context		
140	D	Loose light yellowish brown sandy silt, 30mm thick	Make-up for 117	4
141	D	Soft yellowish brown silt	Fill of 142	3
142	D	?Linear feature, not ascertained during investigations but indicated by the nature of deposits	Ditch/moat	2
143	D	Loose mid brown clayey silt, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit	2
144	D	Loose dark brown silt	Fill of 142	2
145	D	Loose dark grey silt	Fill of 142	2
146	D	Loose light to dark grey silt	?Fill of 142	2
147	D	Loose light yellowish brown silt	Alluvial deposit	1
148	E	Clay brick tile surface	Cellar floor	4
149	E	Loose light grey silt	Fill of 150	3
150	E	Feature, >1.2m long x >0.55m wide and 0.64m deep, steep sides flat base, recorded in section only	Pit	3
151	E	Loose brownish yellow silt with frequent mortar frags., 60mm thick	Make-up for 148	4
152	E	Loose brownish yellow silt, 0.3m thick	Alluvial deposit	3
153	E	Loose light greyish brown silt, 0.46m thick	Alluvial deposit	3
154	E	Loose light yellowish brown silt, frequent mortar frags., >50mm thick	Dumped deposit	3

Phase 1 Alluvial deposits

Phase 2 Medieval deposits (1066-1500)

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits (1501-1800)

Phase 4 Recent deposits (1800-present day)

### Appendix 3

#### THE POTTERY AND CLAY PIPES By Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA

##### Provenance

Much of the earlier pottery was produced in south Lincolnshire, at Stamford and Bourne, though there are pieces from Lincoln, Nottingham and Northamptonshire. The later, post-medieval, material was made at kilns in Boston or Bolingbroke and in Staffordshire. There are also probable Spalding products and pieces from Norfolk. Foreign imports are represented by a moderately large collection of Chinese vessels, examples from Germany and, possibly, Holland. Most of the clay pipe was probably made in Spalding.

##### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

The earliest artefacts are pottery fragments of probable 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century date, though the greater part of the material dates from the 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Description	Date
001	1x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Chinese porcelain, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Staffordshire mottled ware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
002	36x Chinese porcelain, incl. several tea-bowls, some saucers; some link, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 10x tin-glazed earthenware, some link, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 28x Staffordshire mottled ware, incl. tankards, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century 4x Staffordshire feathered slipware plates, 2 link, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 10x white salt-glazed stoneware, incl. tea-bowls and ?tankards, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x white ironstone china tea-bowl, linked, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x black-glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x marbled (black and brown) tableware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, ?tankard, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x salt-glazed stoneware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x earthenware figurine, ?18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x red-painted earthenware, Midlands Purple-type, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x unglazed red earthenware, ?18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Cistercian-type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware pancheon, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x South Lincs. Shelly ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
003	1x tin-glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
005	4x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, incl. pancheon, 3 copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Cistercian-type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Staffordshire mottled ware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
006	12x blue, feather-edged pearlware, 2 sets of linking pieces (4 and 5 sherds), saucers, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston/Bolingbroke ware pancheon, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Description	Date
008	1x pearlware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Staffordshire mottled ware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Boston/Bolingbroke ware, incl. pancheon, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
014	1x Bourne B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
015	1x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
021	1x Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	17 <sup>th</sup> century
027	1x Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
028	2x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x West Norfolk bichrome ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 5x ?plant pot, ?18 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
029	1x Westerwald stoneware 1x creamware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Chinese porcelain, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 5x tin-glazed earthenware, plates and drug jar, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 3x white, salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x white ironstone china, incl. cup, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x underglaze blue painted tableware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 7x Staffordshire slipware, incl. ?dripping pan (3 linked sherds), plates, posset, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Staffordshire black-glazed ware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 5x Staffordshire mottled ware, incl. tankard, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century 13x red-painted, black-glazed earthenware, incl. storage vessels, pancheons, jug and chamber pot, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century 4x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston-type ware copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
030	2x Staffordshire mottled ware pipkin, linked, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x tin-glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 11x white ironstone china, incl. 8 linked pieces of a bowl; cup and dish, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 4x Staffordshire mottled ware, incl. tankard, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 6x Staffordshire slipware plates, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x salt glazed stoneware, encrusted decoration, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 16x red-painted, black-glazed earthenware, incl. pancheons, storage vessels and chamber pot (Spaldng?), 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x ?Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware jug, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Lincoln ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Bourne A/B ware, linked, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
032	2x Lincoln-type ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
036	1x red-painted, black-glazed chamber pot, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x white ironstone china, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x tin-glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
037	1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Description	Date
039	1x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed, ?chamber-pot, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Stanion/Lyveden B ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
040	3x Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 4x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed, prob. Staffordshire, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 3x Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, incl. pancheons and mug, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x salt-glazed stoneware, ?Frechen, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 12x Boston/Bolingbroke ware, some linked, incl. pancheon, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x West Norfolk bichrome ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
041	1x Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 3x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston ware copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x ?Northants ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
047	1x red-painted earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
049	1x black and white transfer-printed tableware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
051	2x ?Lincoln-type ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
053	1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
061	1x ?Nottingham splashed glazed ware, ?13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x unidentified sherd	?13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
063	1x Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century
065	2x red-painted earthenware, black-glazed, chamber-pots, probably Spalding products, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x red-painted, black-glazed earthenware, incl. storage vessel, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Chinese porcelain, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 4x tin-glazed earthenware, incl. cup, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 3x tin-glazed earthenware plate, manganese sponged, poss. Bristol, linked, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 4x creamware, incl. teapots and plates, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 7x white, salt-glazed stoneware (2 linked), plates and cups, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x white ironstone china teapot lid, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Staffordshire mottled ware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Lincoln-type ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
082	2x red-painted, black-glazed earthenware storage vessel, linked, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
083	2x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 6x Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century 1x oxidised sandy ware, 11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	12 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
118	1x creamware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x polychrome glazed earthenware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Description	Date
119	1x Midlands Purple ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
120	4x Bourne A/B, 2 link, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
124	1x ?Boston/ Bolingbroke-type ware (small sherd), 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 3x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Nottingham ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century, or 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
126	1x ??Bourne A/B ware, burnt, ?12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x unidentified sherd, burnt	?12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
127	1x Lincoln-type ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Stamford ware, 10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century 2x unidentified medieval wares, 12 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
128	4x white ironstone china, 2 linked, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x white-glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
129	1x Boston/Bolingbroke ware, cross-links to (149), 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 2x West Norfolk bichrome ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	17 <sup>th</sup> century
130	1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
131	1x white-glazed tableware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century
149	1x white salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x tin-glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Boston/Bolingbroke ware storage vessel, cross-links to (129), 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Boston/Bolingbroke ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Boston-type ware tripod pipkin, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> century

Context (129) and (149) have cross-linked sherds and are therefore related.

Most of the medieval pottery was made in Lincolnshire, though there are regional imports from Nottingham and Northamptonshire production centres including the Stanion/Lyveden area.

Several of the Chinese tea-bowls from (002) have *café-au-lait* rims. This Chinese porcelain, and pieces from other contexts, is of the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-95) and has *famille rose* patterns (Frank 1969, 81; Jennings 1981, 217-8). There is a small amount of German stoneware, made at Westerwald close to Koblenz and, possibly, Frechen near Cologne, in the assemblage (Hurst *et al.* 1986). Additionally, some of the tin-glazed earthenware may be Dutch, though could equally be English and a manganese-sponged plate from (065) is perhaps a Bristol product (Jennings 1981, 209). Local copies of Dutch Red Earthenware are moderately abundant, though the original material itself is not evident.

A Staffordshire mottled ware pipkin from (030) has a spiral handle and is directly comparable to an example found in Liverpool and dated 1730-50 (Philpott 1985a, 60-1; fig. 19, no. 96).

Some of the black-glazed earthenwares have a dark green tinge to the glaze, a characteristic that is known to have been employed at the Boston post-medieval kilns (White 1989, 138) and is here used to signify Boston products.

Two chamber pots from (065) are in a fabric very similar to some of the tiles from the site and are probably local Spalding products. Documentary evidence indicates the presence of a pottery at the town in 1798 (White 1989, 117), though the duration of the industry is unknown.

One of the plates from (065) has edge moulding that has been identified on products of the Foley pottery at Fenton,

Staffordshire (Barker 1984, fig. 8, no. 64). At the production site this type of pottery dates to *c.* 1760-75 (*ibid.* 63).

Table 2: The Clay Pipe and Wig Curlers

Context	Description	Comments
001	2x stems, bore 5/64", incl. mouthpiece, 1x stem, bore 6/64"	18 <sup>th</sup> century
002	17x stems, bore 4/64" 82x stems, bore 5/64" 2x stems, bore 6/64" 2x stems, bore 7/64" 4x bowl fragments, Oswald ?G12, all stamped 'IB'; bore 5/64" (3 only) 6x bowl fragments, 2 linked, unidentifiable 2x wig-curlers, 1 in 2 pieces, Philpott Type 6 1x wig-curler fragment, stamped 'WB', Philpott Type 6	date range 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century; statistical date 1743/4. The G12 bowls date to <i>c.</i> 1730-60
003	1x stem, bore 5/64" 2x stems, bore 7/64"	18 <sup>th</sup> century
005	2x stems, bore 6/64" 1x stem, bore 7/64"	17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
008	1x bowl, Oswald G6, bore 7/64"	<i>c.</i> 1660-80; rouletting around 90% of rim, moderate burnish.
030	4x stems, bore 4/64" 2x stems, bore 5/64" 6x stems, bore 6/64", 1 with heel stamped 'I' 1x bowl, Oswald G12, stamped 'IR', bore 5/64"	Date range for the group perhaps late 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century. The G12 bowl dates to <i>c.</i> 1730-60
036	2x stems, bore 4/64" 1x stem, bore 5/64", mouthpiece	late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
040	2x stems, bore 6/64" 5x stems, bore 7/64"; 1 stamped 'SV' 1x bowl, Oswald G6, bore 7/64"	Date range 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The complete G6 bowl, which dates to <i>c.</i> 1660-80, has rouletting around 80% of rim and extensive burnish.
065	1x stem, bore 4/64" 1x stem, bore 6/64"	Latest date probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century
082	1x stem, bore 7/64"	Date 17 <sup>th</sup> century
118	1x stem, bore 5/64"	Date 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
128	1x stem, bore 7/64" 1x stem, bore 9/64" 1x bowl, Oswald G5, bore 8/64"	Bowl form <i>c.</i> 1640-60; 17 <sup>th</sup> century group. Bowl has 100% rouletting, moderate burnish.
129	1x stem, bore 6/64"	Date 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
149	1x bowl, Oswald G6, bore 8/64"	<i>c.</i> 1660-80; 80% rouletting, moderate burnish

The completed G12 bowl from (030) dates to *c.* 1730-60 (Oswald 1975, 40-1). From the same context, the stem with heel stamped 'I' may be another example of the same form; the second initial of the stamp is illegible, obscured in production. This pipe bowl is flawed by a finger indentation on one side.

Context (040) contains a stem stamped 'SV'. This stamp occurs extensively in north and east Lincolnshire on pipes



from c. 1650-1750. The distribution of examples suggests a Horncastle manufacturer (Wells 1979, 163).

Several of the bowls of G12 form are stamped with the initials 'IB'. These are the initials of Isaac Bilby, a Spalding clay pipe maker working c. 1719-1728. The bowl form appears to slightly post-date Bilby's death in 1728 and it is possible that the initial stamp was maintained by his apprentice, Sam Rayner (Wells 1979, 158-9). It is possible that the bowl from (030) with the 'IR' stamp is a piece made by Rayner with a recut Bilby mould.

The Oswald type G6 clay pipe bowls from contexts (008), (040) and (149) are almost certainly Spalding products and have a characteristic form that has previously been recovered from other archaeological sites in the town and vicinity (Healey and Taylor 1999).

An Oswald type 5 bowl recovered from (128) dates to the earliest known period of pipe production in Lincolnshire and may be an import. Other imported pipes, from London or Holland, have previously been recognised in Spalding (*ibid.*).

The wig-curlers from (002), four pieces constituting 3 separate items, are all Philpott Type 6 (Philpott 1985b, 128-131). Such items were in vogue from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, though this particular type generally dates to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*). The 'WB' stamp has not been recognised. However, wig-curlers were made by clay pipe makers and there are several Lincoln-based pipe-makers of mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century date with the same initials (Wells 1979, 148), amongst whom may be the manufacturer of the stamped wig-curler.

#### **Condition**

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

#### **Documentation**

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Spalding, including elsewhere in the Market Place (Cope-Faulkner 1999). Comparable post-medieval artefact assemblages from Spalding have also been examined and reported (Healey and Taylor 1999). Details of archaeological sites and finds in the Spalding area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

#### **Potential**

The assemblage has moderate-high potential. Aspects of the earliest material recovered indicate medieval activity at the site. The medieval material is not particularly abundant and, taking into consideration the discovery of human burials, the relatively limited quantity of 10<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century artefacts would suggest that the site was not inhabited as such at this period.

By contrast, the post-medieval component of the assemblage is very extensive and of moderate potential. The material indicates the modest affluence of the occupants of the properties, particularly the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century inhabitants of the property incorporating context (002) which contained the large collection of Chinese porcelain. Additionally, the assemblage is of moderate significance through the common occurrence of closely and loosely dated artefacts, allowing more tightly defined periods of currency to be applied to the latter. This is enhanced by comparison with similar artefact assemblages from the vicinity.

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## Appendix 4

### THE BRICK AND TILE

by *Phil Mills BSc (Hons)*

#### Methodology

The fragments of brick and tile retrieved 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. Where possible, forms were identified and described. A basic record of the number of fragments, weight and complete dimensions of different examples by fabric and form were recorded for each context. There was a total of 97 fragments, weighing a total of 25050 grams recovered from the site.

#### Condition of the material

A small proportion of the material had been fired to a high degree, and had been also exposed to repeated high firing and industrial residues during their lifetime

There were 6 different fabric types described with parallels within the APS fabric series, it being probable that the majority of the fabrics were locally produced. However, one fabric type has parallels observed at Kings Lynn and Boston, and it is possible that they have the same source. No complete forms were recovered, although it was possible to get some brick width and thickness measurements.

#### Statement of Potential

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 in the region.

#### Fabrics

##### SAM1

A reddish brown (Munsell: 2.5y55/3) very hard granular feel irregular fracture, with abundant well-sorted medium subangular quartz, moderate well-sorted medium sub-angular calcite, moderate well-sorted medium rounded clay, moderate poorly-sorted medium rounded ferro-magnesium and sparse well-sorted very fine rounded mica.

##### SAM2

A red to dark red (Munsell: 2.5yr5/6) hard sandy feel fine fracture, with moderate well-sorted fine rounded black iron stone, abundant poorly-sorted medium sub-angular calcite, abundant poorly-sorted medium sub-angular quartz and sparse poorly-sorted medium sub-angular voids. This fabric has been recovered from other sites in Spalding, found with material dating from, at the earliest the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but mainly around the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting that this was the most likely period for the usage of this fabric.

##### SAM3

A light red (Munsell: 2.5yr6/6) hard smooth feel smooth fracture, with sparse well-sorted fine rounded black iron stone, abundant well-sorted fine well-rounded quartz and sparse well-sorted fine well-rounded voids. This fabric has been recovered from other sites in Spalding with material dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is similar to a locally produced fabric utilised in the production of bowls/ chamber pots *c.* 1760.

##### SAM5

A red surface with grey core (Munsell: 2.5yr5/1) 2.5yr5/8 hard granular feel irregular fracture, with sparse well-sorted medium rounded black iron stone, moderate well-sorted medium sub-angular calcite, sparse poorly-sorted medium rounded clay and abundant well-sorted medium sub-angular quartz. This fabric has been recovered from other sites in Spalding, associated with 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

##### SAM6

A very pale brown with reddish yellow core (Munsell: 5yr6/6) 2.5y8/2 very hard granular feel fine fracture, with sparse well-sorted fine rounded black iron stone, sparse well-sorted very fine rounded mica, abundant well-sorted fine sub-angular quartz and sparse well-sorted medium rounded slate.

##### 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 subangular quartz and moderate poorly-sorted medium angular voids.

### The Forms

No Complete forms were recovered from the site. However, a number of larger fragments did allow measurements of width as well as thickness to be made.

### Bricks

Two forms of brick were recognised. Examples of each were described (after Ryan 1996)

29 Fabric SAM1, shape fairly regular shape; fairly irregular fairly rounded arrises; broken striations pressure marks upper face; smooth header faces; smooth pressure bulges along top and stretcher face; common coarse straw marks base face with dimensions of 105.5 x 58.7mm and width larger than 110mm with weight of 1450g.

33 Fabric SWH1 very regular shape with very regular very sharp arrises; smooth upper face; slightly sandy header face; some creasing, horizontal pressure mark on stretcher face; some striation on base face with dimensions of 222.25 x 75 x 110mm with a weight of 2805g

### Tile

There were 56 fragments of tile weighing a total of 14900g recovered from the excavation (Table 1) . The tile was manufactured in 4 distinct fabric groups, SAM1, SAM3, SAM5 and SAM6. The mean thickness of the tiles suggests two forms: one with a thickness of c. 16mm and made from fabrics SAM1 and SAM 3. The other form had a thickness of c13mm and was made from fabrics SAM5 and SAM6.. Three examples of round peg tiles were identified, two of fabric SAM1 and one of fabric SAM6, all with a thickness of 13mm.

Twenty four fragments of pan tile were identified, manufactured from fabrics SAM 1 and SAM6

Form Code	Fabric	Weight (g)	No	Mean Thickness (mm)
TILE	SAM1	2055	17	16.12
TILE	SAM3	100	2	16.9
TILE	SAM5	590	8	13.37
TILE	SAM6	30	2	12.4
PAN TILE	SAM1	165	3	15
PAN TILE	SAM3	66710	21	15
PEG TILE	SAM1	155	2	13
PEG TILE	SAM6	135	1	13

Table 1: Tile fragments recovered from excavation

### Bibliography

Ryan, P., 1996, *Brick in Essex from the Roman Conquest to the Reformation*



		Fabric	Wt (g)	No	Cnrs	Len(mm)	Wth(mm)	Tk (mm)	Mortar
1		SWH2	25	1					No
	Brick	SAM6	250	1	2			49.5	Yes
	Tile	SAM5	20	1				15.35	Yes
2		SWH2	10	1					No
	Brick	SAM6	730	1			117.5	49	Yes
	Tile	SAM1	110	2				15.4	Yes
3		PAN	SAM3	260	2			15.5	No
5		SAM3	15	1					No
	B/T	SAM3	5	1					No
6		SAM3	205	3					No
8		SAM6	45	1					No
	Brick	SAM1	415	12					No
	T	SAM2	70	4					No
13		SWH2	565	2				57.75	No
15		SAM1	2505	1	8	235	109	57.5	Yes
27		SWH2	310	2					No
	Brick	SAM1	390	3					No
28		SAM3	225	7					No
	Tile	SAM1	20	1				12.5	No
29		SAM1	815	1	4		107.5	55.4	Yes
	Brick	SAM1	940	1	8	100 +	110	54.9	Yes
	Brick	SAM1	1450	1		103.5 +	102.5	54.25	Yes
	Brick	SWH2	425	1				62.2	No

hand made

Wt = Weight, No = No of fragments, Cnrs = No of Corners, Len = Mean Length, Wth = Mean Width TK = Mean Thickness, Mortar = presence or absence, '+' indicates incomplete dimension.

		Fabric	Wt (g)	No	Cnrs	Len(mm)	Wth(mm)	Tk (mm)	Mortar
Brick		SWH2	910	1	4	110 +	105.6666	55.85	No
<i>Stem impression on side</i>									
Brick		SWH2							No
Brick		SWH2	1105	1	4	105.5 +	110 +	58.7	No
Brick		SAM2	295	1				31.6	Yes
<i>High fired</i>									
Brick		SAM1	1160	3				57.8	No
<i>Burnt at one end</i>									
Tile	PAN	SAM3	45	1				13	No
Tile	PAN TILE	SAM3	2020	5		300 +	220	16	No
Tile	PTR	SAM6	135	1				13	No
<i>P 8mm diam 27mm from edge 54.5 from top</i>									
<b>30</b>									
Tile	PAN	SAM1	165	3					No
<b>33</b>									
Brick		SAM1	2425	1	8	204.5	100.55	50	Yes
Brick		SWH2	2805	1	8	222.25	110	75	Yes
<b>36</b>									
Brick		SWH2	160	4				64	No
Brick		SWH2	470	1				60	Yes
Brick		SAM1	565	2				60	Yes
Brick		SWH2	1010	3				58.35	No

*Wt = Weight, No = No of fragments, Cnrs = No of Corners, Len = Mean Length, Wth = Mean Width TK = Mean Thickness, Mortar = presence or absence, '+' indicates incomplete dimension.*



		Fabric	Wt (g)	No	Cnrs	Len(mm)	Wth(mm)	Tk (mm)	Mortar
37	Tile	SAM5	115	1	1			12.3333333	No
	Tile	PTR	SAM1	155	2				No
40	B/T	SAM1	15	1					No
41	B/T	SAM3	45	2					No
65	Brick	SAM3	75	1					No
	Brick	SWH2	35	1					No
	Brick	SAM1	760	1	4	80 +	113.5	55.5	No
	/T	SWH2	25	1					No
	Tile	SAM1	505	2			185	17.8666666	No
82	Tile	SAM1	40	1				16.75	No
83	B/T	SAM3	15	1					No
	Tile	SAM6	15	1				12.4	No
	Tile	SAM5	80	1				13.35	No
	Tile	SAM3	50	1				16.9	No
120	Tile	SAM5	30	1				13	No
127	Tile	SAM5	15					13	No

*Wt = Weight, No = No of fragments, Cnrs = No of Corners, Len = Mean Length, Wth = Mean Width TK = Mean Thickness, Mortar = presence or absence, '+' indicates incomplete dimension.*

## Appendix 5

### THE GLASS

by Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons)

#### Provenance:

The glass retrieved during evaluation at Bridge Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire was from Phase 3 (Post-medieval) deposits, although includes medieval examples. The range of material is detailed in the table appended to this report.

#### Discussion:

The Bridge Street, Spalding glass assemblage has all been treated together, though there are several pieces which require individual reference. A high percentage of the glass is that of wine bottle and window glass, though several examples of fine table wares were represented. Such an assemblage may be associated with destruction levels.

A number of wine bottle glass sherds were identified, among which two complete bottle necks and two complete bases enabled dating (Hume 1969). Though dates have been assigned to these bottles, the chronologies have been assigned based on the production date, deposition however may be much later due to the reuse of such bottles. A notable example is from context 131, where a complete base with much of the bottle's body remaining and a complete neck of the same squat bottle were retrieved, this allowed tight dating of the bottle, refer to *Table 1*.

The base of a medical phial was also identified. This was found to have considerable excess glass on the basal push up caused by the removal of the pontil iron during the manufacturing process.

Three fragments of coloured glass were recorded which have been decorated by the flashing of pale blue glass on the exterior surface. These may be fragments of 'Bristol Blue' or similar glass. This name is a generic term for blue glass vessels that were produced at Bristol and elsewhere and which became popular in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The most likely use for such a vessel is as a container for cosmetic purposes, such as a perfume container.

Of particular interest is a sherd of weathered, devitrified potash painted window glass, produced using the crown technique. The painted lettering has survived fragmentary with only the letters A and C being identifiable. The thickness and the type of glass suggests a 15<sup>th</sup> century date and a similar example has been found in Norwich (King 1993, 171)

#### Condition:

Much of the glass has suffered weathering, which can be seen in the addition of a layer of iridescent (hydrated silica) to the surfaces. Such weathering is promoted in both acidic and alkali environments.

#### Potential:

The large majority of the Bridge Street glass offers little potential for further analysis, as such assemblages are standard with late medieval and post medieval sites. The window glass however requires conservation, and further analysis would perhaps provide a more specific date.

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Appendix 5  
CATALOGUE OF THE GLASS

CONTEXT	NO.	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION	AIR BUBBLES	IRRIDESC.	GROZING	PUNT MARK	PHASE
C001	2	colourless	window glass		Yes			
C001	1	colourless	side of square bottle					
C002	3	opaque white	small cosmetic container, decorated with flashed pale blue glass, 19th century					3
C002	1	colourless	fire rounded rim of drinking vessel, decorated with a marved surface		Yes			3
C002	4	colourless	window glass		Yes			3
C002	3	light green	wine bottle glass		Yes			3
C003	1	light green	wine bottle glass		Yes			3
C008	1	pale green	bottle glass, interminate		Yes			3
C022	1	yellow green	wine bottle glass	Occ	Yes			3
C022	1	colourless	window glass		Yes			3
C022	1	pale green	interminate		Yes			3
C027	1	colourless	interminate		Yes			3
C027	1	yellow green	wine bottle glass		Yes			3
C027	1	colourless	base of phial				Yes	3
C029	2	colourless	window glass		Yes			3
C029	4	light green	wine bottle glass		Yes			3
C029	1	brownish green	wine bottle glass		Yes			3
C029	2	mid green	thick wine bottle glass		Yes			3
C030	2	yellow brown	wine bottle glass	Freq.	Yes			3
C030	2	pale green	wine bottle glass	Freq.	Yes			3
C030	3	light green	wine bottle glass	Mod.	Yes			3
C030	1	light green	wine bottle neck, applied rim, cracked off neck, c.1700-1740	Freq.	Yes			3
C030	1	light green	wine bottle neck, crudely applied rim, fire rounded rim, c.1730-1735		Yes			3
C036	1		painted potash window glass, 15th century					3
C040	4	colourless	window glass		Yes			3
C040	1	light green	wine bottle glass		Yes			3
C065	1	dark green	complete base of wine bottle, square pontil scar, c.1700-1750	Freq.	Yes			3
C065	1	dark green	complete base of wine bottle, point pontil scar, c.1700-1750	Freq.	Yes			3
C065	1	dark green	cylindrical neck of wine bottle c.1700-1750	Elongated	Yes			3
C065	1	dark green	wine bottle glass	Occ.				3
C082	1	colourless	window glass					
C129	1	dark green	wine bottle glass	Occ.	Yes			Cancelled
C131	2	mid green	complete base and neck of squat wine bottle, pontil scar, c.1735- 1750	Occ.	Yes			Cancelled

## Appendix 6

### OTHER FINDS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner, Jane Cowgill and Gary Taylor*

#### Provenance

Most of the material is derived from post-medieval dumped layers and fills of pits. Although some leather is derived from medieval deposits.

The metalwork and leather is likely to have been produced locally. Stonework is possibly derived from known quarries in Northamptonshire and southwest Lincolnshire, in particular Barnack, Collyweston and Stamford.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Metal artefacts, leather and stone were recovered.

*Table 1: The Metal Objects*

Context	Material	Description
002	iron iron iron iron iron iron iron copper alloy	1x rectangular loop 7x nails 1x hinge plate 1x ?glazing bar (glass attached) 1x bar 2x strips 3x lumps 1x domed ?button cap
029	iron	1x amorphous lump/slag
040	copper alloy	1x strip, rivet holes
063	copper alloy	1x stud/button cap
065	copper copper alloy	1x coin, halfpenny, encrusted, illegible, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x lump, ?coin
124	copper alloy	3x flakes
126	iron	1x pin

Most of the metal items, particularly those from context (002), are structural in nature and perhaps relate to building or demolition operations at the site.

*Table 2: The Organic Materials*

Context	Material	Comments
051, sf 3	leather leather	1x shoe fragment, vamp 2x offcuts
051, sf 4	leather leather	1x shoe fragment, vamp 2x offcuts
051, sf5	leather leather	1x shoe fragment, sole 1x offcut
054	leather	2x offcuts
054, samp 5	leather	1x offcut



Context	Material	Comments
054, sf 6	leather	1x strap, parallel stitching in edges 1x offcut
061, sf 7	leather	1x offcut, rectangular
125	leather	1x shoe fragment, sole 1x rand/welt 1x offcut
126, samp 9	leather wood wood	1x strip, notched 2x birch twigs 1x timber fragment
126	wood	1x pin
134	wood	1x pin point

Most of the identifiable leather comprises shoe fragments and includes a rand or welt. This is a narrow leather strip that was inserted between the sole and the upper to produce a stronger, more waterproof join (Thomas 1980, 8). Vamps (uppers) and soles are also represented. None of the shoe fragments were complete enough to suggest typological dates.

Amongst the small quantity of wood recovered were 2 pin fragments. These are of unknown function, perhaps fabric pins. Additionally, 2 twigs retaining recognisable birch bark were retrieved.

Table 3: The Stone

Context	Description
013	3x fragments of oolitic limestone 2x Lincolnshire limestone fragments
029	1x ?shaft fragment of coarse grained shelly limestone, c. 120mm diameter 1x mica schist fragment
039	5x Collyweston slate fragments
041	1x shelly limestone
053	2x Collyweston slate fragments
065	1x Collyweston slate fragment
083	1x burnt Lincolnshire limestone fragment

The stone assemblage is dominated by fragments of Collyweston slate which was a common roofing material for ecclesiastical buildings during the medieval period. This was quarried in Northamptonshire and rarely was used outside of a 2km radius, except for particularly important buildings (RCHME 1984, xlii). The quarry operated between the 11<sup>th</sup> century until 1967. Most other fragments are of coarse unworked limestone, probably derived from the Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone, and may have been quarried at Ketton, King's Cliffe and Stamford. The possible shaft fragment would probably have been produced for a church and the material compares favourably with Barnack Rag, quarried at Barnack in Cambridgeshire, where it is believed that masons produced finished carved work (*ibid.*). The quarries for this stonework all lie adjacent to the River Welland, by which the material was transported to Spalling, and it is possible that the Priory had rights of quarrying (Barley 1936, 17). The mica schist fragment may well have been a hone, a common usage for this stone from the Anglo-Saxon period well into medieval times. Mica schist occurs in geological formations in Scandinavia and Scotland, although this material also occurs as glacial erratics.

Table 4: Mollusc Shell

Context	Species	Comments
001	oyster cockle	5x shells, c. 55mm across (range 54-59mm, plus 1x 40mm across) 2x shells (single animal)
002	oyster mussel cockle	11x shell fragment, 5 are c. 43mm across, 2 are c. 55mm across 13x shell fragment 1x shell
003	oyster	1x shell, 53mm across
006	oyster	1x shell, 45mm across
014	cockle	1x shell
019	oyster mussel cockle	7x shell fragments, c. 43mm across (range 38-45mm) 11x shell fragments 1x shell
021	oyster mussel cockle	2x shell fragments, 43mm across 1x shell fragment 2x shell fragments
028	oyster	1x shell, 80mm across
029	oyster	1x shell, 66mm across
030	mussel	4x shells
036	cockle	1x shell
037	oyster mussel cockle	7x shell fragments, c. 42mm across (range 37-44mm) 2x shell fragments 1x shell
039	oyster mussel cockle	2x shell fragments, 1x 40mm across, 1x 56mm across 4x shell fragments 2x shell
061	oyster mussel	1x shell, 32mm across 3x shells
082	oyster	2x shell fragments, 81mm across
083	oyster	5x shell fragments (not measurable)
119	oyster	1x shell, over 72mm across

The mollusc shell is probably all food waste. Recurring sizes of the oyster shell, at 43mm, 55mm and 80mm, indicate that these molluscs were obtained from managed beds, though of different maturity.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Spalding, including elsewhere in the Market Place (Cope-Faulkner 1999). Other ancient organic remains, plant matter, have previously been found in the vicinity (Symonds 1988).

#### Potential

In general terms, the assemblage has limited potential due to the larger indeterminate nature of the material.



However, the organic materials are of moderate significance as they indicate the preservation of such materials at the site. This wood and leather preservation is probably due to anaerobic waterlogged conditions and these may also result in the survival of other organic remains, such as plant material and fabric, and environmental evidence.

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## Appendix 7

### ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND THE ANIMAL BONE

by James Rackham

*Environmental Archaeology Consultancy*

#### *Introduction*

Evaluation excavations conducted by Archaeological Project Services at Bridge Street, Spalding uncovered the cemetery of the medieval Priory and medieval and post-medieval occupation features. During this evaluation a small assemblage of animal bones was recovered during hand excavation and eleven samples were collected for environmental analysis of which only six were submitted for study (see Table 1).

**Table 1:** Samples taken for environmental analysis

Trench	Sample	Context	Volume in l.	Weight	Description	Phase
1	1	021			not submitted	3
1	2	039			not submitted	3
1	3	037	7	11	medieval pit fill?	2
1	4	051	9	11.5	probable medieval pit fill	2
1	5	054			not submitted	2
1	6	061	9	12.75	midden layer?	2
4	7	124			nor submitted	3
4	8	125	9.5	11	surmised Priory moat/ditch fill	2/3
4	9	126			not submitted	3
4	10	127	9.5	10.5	surmised Priory moat/ditch fill	2
4	11	132	2.5	3	deposit	2

#### *Methods*

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were 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 the float of sample 3 were dried and the residue subsequently re-flotted to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The remaining samples were waterlogged and contained much well preserved organic material. The floats of these samples were kept wet, while the residues were partially dried before sorting. The dry or damp volume of the flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residues 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 each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue of all samples has been retained. The float of each sample 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. For the organic rich samples only a sub-sample of the whole flot was scanned under the microscope. The float was then bagged. The float, finds from the sorted residue, and the residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

#### *Results*

Apart from sample 3, the samples assessed are characterised by large quantities of waterlogged plant matter in an exceptionally good state of preservation. Only a sub-sample of this material was rapidly scanned to assess the character and range of identifiable environmental material within it and the scores recorded in Table 3 are extrapolations for the whole sample.



Small quantities of pottery occurred in most samples, with animal bone and marine shell fragments present in all six (Table 2). A few small fragments of brick or tile were recovered from three of the samples and three also included a few flakes and spheroids of hammscale, one with a little slag as well. A leather offcut was present in context 051, mortar and fired earth in 061, and two metal finds with concreted sediment encasing them in context 127.

Table 2: Finds from the samples

Sample	cont	vol in l.	residue vol in ml.	pot *	brick/ tile g	ham'r'scale (no flakes)	bone in g.	marine shell g.	others
3	037	7	400	3/4	1	+	13	13	
4	051	9	3000	4/2	2		2	3	leather
6	061	9	650	4/4			5	12	mortar, fired earth
8	125	9.5	750	3/1	1	++	56	20	
10	127	9.5	175	1/1		+	3	9	fired earth, metal
11	132	2.5	100				<1	1	

(\* - sherd no/weight in g.; + - few fragments present; ++ - many fragments)

The environmental evidence is dominated by the large volume of well preserved organic material which includes wood (including possible shavings) and twigs, straw, plant stems, leaves, moss, seeds, beetle fragments, mites, fly puparia, water fleas (*Daphnia* sp.) and ostracods (freshwater crustaceans) as well as food debris such as charred cereal grains, hazelnut fragments, grape pips, plum stones, edible marine shellfish, eel, herring and other marine fish taxa, bird eggshell (possibly two species), cattle, sheep and pig bones (Table 3). Bones of cat, a thrush and a smaller bird, and rodents probably reflect other species living in and exploiting this urban environment. These organic deposits are similar to those found in many urban waterlogged contexts such as those found in Boston, London, Dublin and York (Coope 1981; Geraghty 1996; Kenward and Hall 1995; Rackham 1997) and probably reflect the buildup of domestic refuse, flooring, organic rubbish, fodder, human and animal bedding and possibly animal dung among other components. Without relatively detailed post-excavation analysis of the botanical and insect assemblages in these samples more specific interpretation is not possible.

The samples from contexts 051 and 061 both include the ephippia of *Daphnia* sp. and suggest that these features had either contained water or were subject to flooding.

#### Animal Bone

The sample of hand collected animal bone comprised 239 fragments and two partial skeletons, a small part of a human skeleton in context 62 and part of a young foal skeleton in 135. The assemblage includes bones of human, horse, cattle, sheep, sheep or goat, pig, cat, hare, chicken, goose and roker (Thornback Ray).

The animal bone was identified and catalogued onto an ACCESS database following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The key to the recording codes used prefix the attached catalogue. The condition of the bone is good with some fragments that derived from the organic deposits in exceptional condition. A number of the bones showed evidence of dog gnawing and a greater number were butchered (see archive catalogue).

Two bone small finds were recorded. A portion of a large eyed awl whose point was broken. This was made from a long bone of a cow sized animal, possibly a cattle metatarsus shaft. The second object was a bone 'scribe' made from the radius of a domestic goose. The proximal end had its edges cut down and the distal end of the shaft was sharpened.

The collection clearly includes both medieval and post-medieval bones, since there is a marked range in size of the cattle and sheep bones from small typical unimproved medieval types to very large improved post-medieval breeds.

#### Conclusions

The environmental material from the deposits sampled during the evaluation is in exceptionally good condition and includes a wide range of materials, many of which are not normally preserved on archaeological sites. This is the first time to the author's knowledge that such well preserved material has been found in Spalding. Such preservation



means that the deposits have an exceedingly high potential for detailed environmental investigation into the character of the deposits, what they are composed of, how they formed, the activities taking place on the site, the dietary economy of the site, hygiene, and recognition of events such as flooding. The condition of the layers sampled during the evaluation also suggest that wood and structural timber will have survived at these levels, in adjacent deposits and lower in the sequence.

The presence of human remains among the excavated animal bones and the identification of part of the cemetery associated with the Priory indicates that part of the site contains a potentially important collection of medieval burials.

#### *Recommendations*

It would be my recommendation that if any archaeological excavation is carried out on this site it will require a full programme of sampling of deposits and structural remains of timber and wood. A post-excavation programme, including the analysis of domestic animal and bird bones, fish bones, human skeletons, waterlogged seeds and other plant material, wood, dendrochronology, charred plant remains, insects, pollen, parasites, marine shells, diatoms, and other material, may be required as appropriate and depending upon the results of the field work.

A more detailed analysis of the organic remains from the evaluation samples should be undertaken if a mitigation strategy is proposed that removes the need for further fieldwork on the site. At present the organic remains from these samples is not stored in a manner conducive to long term retention and no local or county museum is currently equipped or staffed to store such material indefinitely. The museum is therefore unlikely to accept the organic flots in their present condition and the samples will need to be stored in an alcohol/glycerol mixture before deposition, or possibly freeze dried, if long term storage for future study is proposed. Study or storage therefore has cost implications.

#### *Acknowledgments*

I should like to thank Alison Foster for the sample processing.

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context	Human	Horse	Cattle	Cattle size	Sheep	Sheep or goat	Sheep size	Pig	Cat	Hare	Small mammal	Chicken	Goose	Goose size	Bird un-identified	Roker	Un-identified
037			10	5	1		2	1									
039			3	7		5	4	1	1			1					1
040			3	6		2											
041				2													
043						1											
051			4	1		1	1		1								2
053				1													
061			1					2									
062	1*																2
065	1					2	4	1									
082			3				2										
083	3		4	9			2	3									
091	4							1									1
118				1		1											
119							2										
120			3	1		1											
124			2	2		3						1					
125													1				
126		1	1	1													
127			2	2				1		1							
128						1											
129				4			1										
135		1*		1													
149	1			4		3	1				2						
152			1			1		1									
Total	11	3	47	79	2	36	29	14	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	7

\* partial skeletons



## Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES		BONE		SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous	F - fragment	
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal	<b>TOOTH WEAR</b> - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 <i>The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals</i> , in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic	h 1dpm4/dupm4	f 1dpm2/dupm2
CER	red deer	MAN	mandible	H 1pm4/upm4	g 1dpm3/dupm3
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla	I 1ml/uml	
MAN	human	ATL	atlas	J 1m2/um2	
UNI	unknown	AXI	axis	K 1m3/um3	
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra		
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra		
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra		
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum		
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra	<b>ZONES</b> - zones record the part of the bone present.	
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula	The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
FISH	fish	HUM	humerus		
UNIB	bird indet	RAD	radius		
UNIF	fish indet	MTC	metacarpus	<b>MEASUREMENTS</b> - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	
GSZE	goose size	MCI-4	metacarpus 1-4		
BEAV	beaver	INN	innominate		
CORV	crow or rook	ILM	ilium	<b>PRESERVATION</b>	
POLE	polecat/ferret	PUB	pubis	1 - enamel only surviving	
PART	partridge	ISH	ischium	2 - bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine	
ORC	rabbit	FEM	femur	3 - surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth	
ROD	rodent	TIB	tibia	4 - surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt	
JACK	jackdaw	AST	astragalus	5 - bone in good condition, probably with some organic component	
OWL	owl indet.	CAL	calcaneum		
AUR	aurochs	MTT	metatarsus		
DUCK	duck sp.	MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4		
CRA	goat	PH1	1st phalanx		
FER	feral dove	PH2	2nd phalanx		
DAM	fallow deer	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		

## ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. paraoccipital process</li> <li>2. occipital condyle</li> <li>3. intercornual protuberance</li> <li>4. external acoustic meatus</li> <li>5. frontal sinus</li> <li>6. orbitale</li> <li>7. entorbitale</li> <li>8. temporal articular facet</li> <li>9. facial tuber</li> <li>0. infraorbital foramen</li> </ol>	METACARPUS -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3</li> <li>2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4</li> <li>3. medial distal condyle, MC3</li> <li>4. lateral distal condyle, MC4</li> <li>5. anterior distal groove and foramen</li> <li>6. medial or lateral distal condyle</li> </ol>
		FIRST PHALANX	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. proximal epiphysis</li> <li>2. distal articular facet</li> </ol>
		INNOMINATE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. tuber coxae</li> <li>2. tuber sacrale + scar</li> <li>3. body of ilium with dorso-medial foramen</li> <li>4. iliopubic eminence</li> <li>5. acetabular fossa</li> <li>6. symphyseal branch of pubis</li> <li>7. body of ischium</li> <li>8. ischial tuberosity</li> <li>9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris</li> </ol>
MANDIBLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Symphyseal surface</li> <li>2. diastema</li> <li>3. lateral diastemal foramen</li> <li>4. coronoid process</li> <li>5. condylar process</li> <li>6. angle</li> <li>7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3</li> <li>8. mandibular foramen</li> </ol>		
		FEMUR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. head</li> <li>2. trochanter major</li> <li>3. trochanter minor</li> <li>4. supracondyloid fossa</li> <li>5. distal medial condyle</li> <li>6. lateral distal condyle</li> <li>7. distal trochlea</li> <li>8. trochanter tertius</li> </ol>
VERTEBRA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. spine</li> <li>2. anterior epiphysis</li> <li>3. posterior epiphysis</li> <li>4. centrum</li> <li>5. neural arch</li> </ol>		
		TIBIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. proximal medial condyle</li> <li>2. proximal lateral condyle</li> <li>3. intercondylar eminence</li> <li>4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen</li> <li>5. medial malleolus</li> <li>6. lateral aspect of distal articulation</li> <li>7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis</li> </ol>
SCAPULA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. supraglenoid tubercle</li> <li>2. glenoid cavity</li> <li>3. origin of the distal spine</li> <li>4. tuber of spine</li> <li>5. posterior of neck with foramen</li> <li>6. cranial angle of blade</li> <li>7. caudal angle of blade</li> </ol>		
		CALCANEUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. calcaneal tuber</li> <li>2. sustentaculum tali</li> <li>3. processus anterior</li> </ol>
HUMERUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. head</li> <li>2. greater tubercle</li> <li>3. lesser tubercle</li> <li>4. intertuberal groove</li> <li>5. deltoid tuberosity</li> <li>6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa</li> <li>7. capitulum</li> <li>8. trochlea</li> </ol>		
		METATARSUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.</li> <li>2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4</li> <li>3. medial distal condyle, MT3</li> <li>4. lateral distal condyle, MT4</li> <li>5. anterior distal groove and foramen</li> <li>6. medial or lateral distal condyle</li> </ol>
RADIUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. medial half of proximal epiphysis</li> <li>2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis</li> <li>3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen</li> <li>4. medial half of distal epiphysis</li> <li>5. lateral half of distal epiphysis</li> <li>6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis</li> </ol>		
ULNA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. olecranon tuberosity</li> <li>2. trochlear notch- semilunaris</li> <li>3. lateral coronoid process</li> <li>4. distal epiphysis</li> </ol>		



## Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone from Bridge Street, Spalding - SPBS00

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
SPBS00	001	BOS	MTC	1	R	DF	345				Bd-50.7 Dd-26.7		DISTAL HALF	4
SPBS00	001	BOS	MTT	1	L		12						PROXIMAL HALF-SLIGHTLY POROUS	4
SPBS00	001	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	001	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	001	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	002	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	002	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-POROUS	4
SPBS00	002	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	002	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	002	CSZ	UNI	1	F			CH					POSSIBLE ANT MANDIBLE-CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	002	GOOS	MAX	1	F								UPPER HALF BEAK	4
SPBS00	002	OVCA	DLI	1	W								MED WEAR	4
SPBS00	002	OVCA	FEM	1	L								MIDSHAFT- LARGE SHEEP	4
SPBS00	002	OVCA	MAN	1	L		1						FRAGMENT WITH 3 INCISORS-CANINE ERUPTING- 6 PIECES	4
SPBS00	002	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12						PROX HALF-LARGE	4
SPBS00	002	OVCA	MTT	1	R		12						PROXIMAL HALF	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-STAINED GREEN	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					DISTAL HALF-PROX CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	RIB	2	L			KN					PROX SHAFT-DISTAL CUT	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	RIB	1	L	PF	1	CH					PROX END-SHAFT CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	TRV	1	L	CJ		CH					ANT CENTRUM-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
SPBS00	002	SSZ	UNI	1	F				DG				INDET-CHEWED	4
SPBS00	002	SUS	MAX	1	L								ANT FRAGMENT WITH CANINE ALVEOLUS	4
SPBS00	002	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	002	UNIB	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-GOOSE SIZE?	4
SPBS00	005	OVCA	CAL	1	R	PF	12						DISTAL END BROKEN OFF	4
SPBS00	006	BOS	AST	1	R			CH					DISTAL FRAGMENT-CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	006	BOS	CAL	1	R		23						DISTAL HALF-BROKEN- VERY LARGE	4
SPBS00	006	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAG-BOTH ENDS CHOPPED-VERY LARGE AND BROAD	4
SPBS00	006	OVCA	SAC	1	R	CJ		CH					CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE-VERY LARGE- 3 PIECES	4
SPBS00	006	SUS	INN	1	R		2	SW					PROX ILIUM-SAWN THROUGH ILIAL SHAFT	4
SPBS00	014	OVCA	MTT	1	L	DF	345				Bd-22.4 Dd-15.1		DISTAL END-SMALL GRACILE	4
SPBS00	021	BOS	MTT	1	F				DG				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS-JUV-CHEWED	4
SPBS00	021	BOS	SKL	1	L		90			F18G16H13I17J1 6K16			MAX AND PREMAX- 4 FRAGMENTS AND TEETH-VERY WORN	4
SPBS00	021	BOS	SKL	1	R								ANT MAXILLA FRAG	4
SPBS00	021	BOS	SKL	1	R		5						SUPRA-ORBITAL FRAGMENT OF FRONTAL	4



site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
SPBS00	021	CSZ	LBF	3	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	021	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	021	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					DISTAL END-PROX CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	021	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET-POROUS	4
SPBS00	021	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	021	GOOS	RAD	1	F								MIDSHAFT	4
SPBS00	021	OVCA	MTT	1	R	DF	345				Bd-23.7 Dd-16.2		DISTAL END	4
SPBS00	021	OVCA	SCP	1	R								CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
SPBS00	028	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	028	CSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	028	CSZ	RIB	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	028	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	028	MAN	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT	4
SPBS00	028	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	67890				SD-16.4 BT-31.4 HT-21.1		DISTAL HALF	4
SPBS00	029	BOS	FEM	1	L	PN	3	CH	DG				PROX SHAFT-VERY LARGE-CHOPPED THRU 3RD TROCHANTER-CHEWED	4
SPBS00	029	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-HUM?	4
SPBS00	029	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
SPBS00	029	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	029	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	029	EQU	LM	1	R								SL-MED WEAR-VERY LONG	4
SPBS00	029	GSSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	029	OVCA	HUM	1	L		50	CH	DG				PROX SHAFT-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED-PROX CHEWED	4
SPBS00	029	OVCA	SCP	1	F								SPINE FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
SPBS00	029	SUS	INN	1	R		2	CH					ANT FRAG ILIUM WITH SACRAL SCAR-ILIAL SHAFT CHOPPED ANT	4
SPBS00	030	BOS	MTT	1	L		1					P	SPLIT PROX END-ANT FRAGMENT-PITTING ON FAC.AT	4
SPBS00	030	CSZ	LMV	1	F								BASAL HALF TRANSVERSE PROCESS	4
SPBS00	030	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	030	OVCA	MAN	1	R		7						POST HORI RAMUS WITH MOLAR ROW	4
SPBS00	030	OVI	SKL	1	F		2			I12J11K10			BASIOCCIPITAL	4
SPBS00	030	RAY	DENT	1	F								COLLAR MINUS SPINE	4
SPBS00	036	OVCA	INN	1	R		2	KN	DG				ANT ILIUM-ANT CUT AND CHEWED - MALE/CASTRATE?	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	AST	1	L		1				L1-54 L2-48.6 Bp-36		DISTAL POSTERIOR BROKEN	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	HUM	1	F	PN							PART OF PROX EPI	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	LM1	1	R					117			WELL WORN	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	LPM3	1	L					G7			COMPLETE	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	MAN	1	L		5						CONDYLE-POROUS	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	MTT	1	R		1						SPLIT PROX END	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	SCP	1	L								DISTAL CRANIAL MARGIN OF BLADE WITH SPINE BASE	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	SKL	1	R								PARASPHEOID/	4



site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
SPBS00	037	BOS	SKL	1	L								PREMAXILLA-VERY SMALL-POROUS-CALF	4
SPBS00	037	BOS	TIB	1	L								MIDSHAFT-SMALL-POROUS-JUV	4
SPBS00	037	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT RIB FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	037	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	037	CSZ	SKL	2	F								FACIAL AND FRONTAL FRAG	4
SPBS00	037	CSZ	SKL	1	F								CRANIAL FRAG	4
SPBS00	037	OVI	SKL	1	F		11223						POST SKULL-OCCIP AND PARIETAL	4
SPBS00	037	SSZ	FEM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	037	SSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	037	SUS	SKL	1	R								POST HALF FRONTAL-SUTURE OPEN	4
SPBS00	039	BOS	CEV	1	R	CFAF	234						CENTRUM	4
SPBS00	039	BOS	PHI	1	L	PF	12	CH					CHOPPED THRU DISTAL ARTIC	4
SPBS00	039	BOS	SKL	1	R								POST FRONTAL FRAG-SMALL-POROUS-CALF	4
SPBS00	039	CHIK	HUM	1	L								MIDSHAFT	4
SPBS00	039	CSZ	LBF	1	F			W					PROB PROX METATARSUS-PROX SAWN OFF-LARGE PERFORATED AWL-TIP BROKEN	4
SPBS00	039	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT SLIVER	4
SPBS00	039	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT-CHOPPED BOTH ENDS	4
SPBS00	039	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	039	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	039	CSZ	SKL	1	F								CRANIAL FRAG	4
SPBS00	039	CSZ	UNI	1	F								POSS MANDIBULAR FRAG	4
SPBS00	039	FEL	MT3	1	W						L-39.8		COMPLETE-SMALL	4
SPBS00	039	OVCA	INN	1	R		23						ILIAL SHAFT	4
SPBS00	039	OVCA	INN	1	R	EF	359						ILIAL SHAFT AND ACETABULUM	4
SPBS00	039	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	45678	CH					ISCHIUM AND PUBIS-CHOPPED DOWN SYMPHYSIS	4
SPBS00	039	OVCA	MTT	1	L		12						PROX END	4
SPBS00	039	OVCA	TIB	1	L	DF	567				SD-15 Bd-27.3 Dd-19.3		DISTAL END	4
SPBS00	039	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	039	SSZ	MTT	1	F								ANT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	039	SSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	039	SSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	039	SUS	MT5	1	R	DF	123				L-58.2		COMPLETE	4
SPBS00	039	UNI	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	040	BOS	MAN	1	L			CH					ANT SYMPHYSEAL FRAGMENT-CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	040	BOS	MTT	1	F								MIDSHAFT-SMALL-POROUS-CALF	4
SPBS00	040	BOS	SKL	1	L		5						POSTERIOR FRONTAL WITH HORN STUB-CALF-SUTURES OPEN- 2 PIECES	4
SPBS00	040	CSZ	INN	1	F			CH					INDET-CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	040	CSZ	LMV	1	L								ANT ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
SPBS00	040	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH	DG				PROX SHAFT-PROX CHEWED-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	040	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	040	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT	4



site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
SPBS00	040	CSZ	VER	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	040	OVCA	FEM	1	F	PF	1	CH					HEAD-LARGE-CHOPPED FROM SHAFT	4
SPBS00	040	OVCA	MTT	1	R		12	CH					PROX END AND SHAFT-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED-HIGH WAISTED	4
SPBS00	041	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	041	CSZ	TRV	1	F								POST SPINE BASE	4
SPBS00	043	OVCA	MTT	1	F								MIDSHAFT-POROUS-4 PIECES	4
SPBS00	051	BOS	MAN	1	L		5		DG				FRAGMENT WITH CONDYLE	5
SPBS00	051	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	345				Bd-48.7 Dd-28.5		DISTAL END	5
SPBS00	051	BOS	PH1	1	L	PF	12						COMPLETE	5
SPBS00	051	BOS	SKL	1	R		2						OCCIPITAL CONDYLE	4
SPBS00	051	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	5
SPBS00	051	FEL	HUM	1	L	PN							PROX SHAFT	5
SPBS00	051	OVCA	ULN	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	5
SPBS00	051	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	5
SPBS00	051	UNI	UNI	2	F								INDET	5
SPBS00	053	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POSS RADIUS-CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	061	BOS	UPM3	1	R					G7				5
SPBS00	061	SUS	MAX	1	L		90			19J7K7			MOLAR ROW- 2 PIECES-VERY UNUSUAL CONSECUTIVE WEAR PATTERN	5
SPBS00	061	SUS	SCP	1	R								CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE- 2 PIECES	5
SPBS00	062	MAN	SKEL	1	P								PARTIAL SKELETON- CERVICAL VERTEBRAE-RIBS- SCP-MAN AND COLLAR BONE-23 BITS	4
SPBS00	062	UNI	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	065	MAN	HUM	1	F								DISTAL END	4
SPBS00	065	OVCA	FEM	1	L	PNDN	34						SHAFT-SL POROUS-JUV-VERY LARGE	4
SPBS00	065	OVCA	TIB	1	L	PN	4						PROX SHAFT-THIN WALLED-JUV	4
SPBS00	065	SSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	065	SSZ	RIB	1	L				CH				PROX SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	065	SSZ	RIB	1	R	PN							PROX HALF	4
SPBS00	065	SUS	FEM	1	F		4		KN				MIDSHAFT- 3 PIECES-MIDSHAFT CUT	4
SPBS00	082	BOS	LI	1	R								SL WEAR	4
SPBS00	082	BOS	MAN	1	F								VENTRAL FRAGMENT HORI RAMUS	4
SPBS00	082	BOS	RIB	1	R	PF	1						PROX END	4
SPBS00	082	SSZ	LMV	1	L	CNAN			CH				CENTRUM-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
SPBS00	082	SSZ	VER	1	F	CNAN			CH				CENTRUM FRAG-CHOPPED TRANSVERSELY	4
SPBS00	083	BOS	FEM	1	L		4						MIDSHAFT- 3 PIECES	4
SPBS00	083	BOS	MAN	1	L		23						ANT RAMUS- 2 PIECES-CALF	4
SPBS00	083	BOS	SKL	1	F		1			g7h7			PARAOCCIPIAL PROCESS	4
SPBS00	083	BOS	ULN	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	083	CSZ	CEV	1	F								ANT ZYGAPOPHYSIS-HORSE?	4
SPBS00	083	CSZ	LBF	4	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	083	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	083	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4



site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
SPBS00	083	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	083	MAN	RIB	3	F								PROX SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	083	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	083	SSZ	VER	1	F	CNAN							CENTRUM FRAG-PIG?	4
SPBS00	083	SUS	FEM	1	F		4						DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS-JUV	4
SPBS00	083	SUS	MAN	1	F								POST FRAGMENT HORI RAMUS	4
SPBS00	083	SUS	SKL	1	F								CRANIAL FRAGMENT-SUTURE OPEN	4
SPBS00	091	MAN	BONE	4	F								TARSAL-TIB? AND OTHER FRAG	4
SPBS00	091	SUS	MT4	1	L	DF	123						BOTH ENDS BROKEN	4
SPBS00	091	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	118	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	118	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	567				SD-16.7 Bd-30.6 Dd-23.2		DISTAL HALF	4
SPBS00	119	SSZ	RIB	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	120	BOS	MAN	1	R		6						ANGLE	4
SPBS00	120	BOS	MAN	1	L		12						SYMPHYSEAL FRAG	4
SPBS00	120	BOS	SCP	1	L		35	CH	DG				DISTAL BLADE-DISTAL CHEWED-PROX CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	120	CSZ	SKL	1	F								FACIAL FRAG	4
SPBS00	120	OVCA	MAN	1	L					K12			RAMUS FRAG AND LOOSE TOOTH	4
SPBS00	124	BOS	SKL	1	L								POST SUPRAORBITAL FRAG FRONTAL	4
SPBS00	124	BOS	UM1	1	L					I12			COMPLETE	4
SPBS00	124	CHIK	TIB	1	L								SHAFT	4
SPBS00	124	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	124	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT RIB FRAG	4
SPBS00	124	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12	CH					PROX END-SHAFT CHOPPED	4
SPBS00	124	OVCA	RAD	1	L								DISTAL TWO THIRDS SHAFT	4
SPBS00	124	OVCA	ULN	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SPBS00	125	GOOS	RAD	1	F			W					PROX END AND SHAFT-PROX SHAPED WITH KNIFE-DISTAL POSS SHARPENED	4
SPBS00	126	BOS	MTC	1	R		12						PROX END	5
SPBS00	126	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAG-ONE END CHOPPED-ONE SURFACE POLISHED-?USED	5
SPBS00	126	EQU	SKEL	1	P								2 FEM-INN-RIB-TRV- FOAL ALL EPIS UNFUSED INCLUDING ACETABULAR-7 PIECES	5
SPBS00	127	BOS	SCP	1	L	DF	1235	CH					GLENOID AND SHAFT-CHOPPED THRU DISTAL BLADE	5
SPBS00	127	BOS	SKL	1	R								ANT MAXILLA FRAG	5
SPBS00	127	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	5
SPBS00	127	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT	5
SPBS00	127	HAR	MTP	1	F								DISTAL HALF	5
SPBS00	127	SUS	SKL	1	F								NASAL	4
SPBS00	128	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789						DISTAL HALF-EPI DAMAGED	4
SPBS00	129	CSZ	LMV	1	F	CNAN	45	CH					CENTRUM AND ARCH-CHOPPED DOWN LEFT SIDE	4
SPBS00	129	CSZ	LMV	1	R		5	CH					NEURAL ARCH- 2 PIECES-CHOPPED DOWN LEFT SIDE	4
SPBS00	129	CSZ	LMV	1	F			CH					FRAGMENT	4



site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
SPBS00	129	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	129	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	135	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	135	EQU	SKEL	1	P								TIB-INNX2-FEM HEAD-SAME FOAL AS IN 126 - 5 PIECES	5
SPBS00	149	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
SPBS00	149	CSZ	LMV	1	F		5						PART NEURAL ARCH	4
SPBS00	149	CSZ	LMV	1	R				DG				ANT ZYGAPOPHYSIS-CHEWED	4
SPBS00	149	CSZ	RIB	1	R			CH					PROX SHAFT FRAG-CHOPPED THRU HEAD	4
SPBS00	149	MAN	MAN	1	L								ANGLE OF JAW	4
SPBS00	149	OVCA	FEM	1	L		4						DISTAL SHAFT	4
SPBS00	149	OVCA	FEM	1	L	PJ	3	CH	DG				HEAD CHOPPED OFF-PROX SL CHEWED-PROX HALF-LARGISH SHEEP	4
SPBS00	149	OVCA	MTP	1	F	DN	6						DISTAL CONDYLE	4
SPBS00	149	SMA	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
SPBS00	149	SSZ	LMV	1	R	AN							FRAG CENTRUM AND TRANS PROCESS	4
SPBS00	152	BOS	HUM	1	F		1	CH					PART PROX FACET	4
SPBS00	152	OVCA	SKL	1	F								PETROUS	4
SPBS00	152	SUS	LMV	1	F	CNAN	145	CH					CENTRUM AND ARCH-CHOPPED DOWN BOTH SIDES	4



## 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

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.



## Appendix 10

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

154	Context records
15	Scale drawings (plans)
18	Scale drawings (sections)
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
11	Environmental sample sheets
8	Boxes 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:

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 Museum Accession Number: 2000.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPBS00

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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