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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 18/19 BRIDGE STREET AND
1 MARKET PLACE,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBS 03)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 18/19 BRIDGE STREET AND
1 MARKET PLACE,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Le Sage Associates
for
Westgate Properties Anglia Ltd**

March 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2480 2259
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City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.99

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 37/04



Quality Control
Bridge Street, Spalding
SBS 03

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Supervisor	Mark Dymond, Vicky Mellor, Jim Snee, Gary Taylor
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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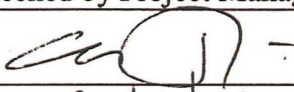

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 26/02/04	Date: 02-03-03

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	2
3.	AIMS	3
4.	METHODS	3
5.	RESULTS	4
6.	DISCUSSION	5
7.	CONCLUSION	5
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
9.	PERSONNEL	5
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	6
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	6

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds by *Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing principal deposits and section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 to 4

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development area
- Plate 2 Section 2
- Plate 3 Section 3 showing the infilled cellar
- Plate 4 Section 4 with the former topsoil (024) in the foreground
- Plate 5 Well (025)

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during commercial development at 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to a shop.

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. More of these burials have been revealed beneath cellars at the current development site. The priory was founded in the 11th 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 18th century, many of the buildings along Bridge Street and the Market Place were destroyed. The present buildings in this area belong to the later 18th and early 19th centuries.

The watching brief identified a former topsoil with associated brick surfaces, walls and two wells of later post-medieval date that were probably associated with buildings fronting Bridge Street. Finds include pottery, clay pipe, glass, brick and animal bone. Nothing earlier than the 17th century was found, indicating that the development did not disturb medieval remains known to be located at the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-

archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Le Sage Associates on behalf of Westgate Properties Anglia Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with commercial development of land at 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H16/0684/01. An impact assessment and mitigation strategy was produced to accompany the building designs. Construction proposals involved rafting the building over significant archaeological remains known to be present at the site. The impact assessment and mitigation strategy was intended to ensure that development groundworks did not go lower than 18th century deposits, and the unavoidable disturbance of these deposits would be mitigated by archaeological recording (APS 2003). The watching brief was carried out between the 23rd June and 10th September 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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 7th century wherein a tribe known as the *Spaldas* are recorded. The place name is derived from the Old English *Spaldingas*, 'people of the *Spalde*' (Cameron 1998, 115). 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 13th 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 12th and 13th 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 15th century, by the time of the dissolution in the mid 16th 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 latter 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 16th 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 18th century.

Materials from the priory were extensively re-used. Marrat (1814) 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.

During 1714 a fire started in the Market Place and 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.

An evaluation undertaken at the site identified flood silts overlain by a buried soil through which graves and then walls had been cut. Other medieval deposits comprise ditches, pits and dumped deposits interspersed with further flooding episodes. Later, post-medieval, activity had largely been removed by the insertion of cellars (Cope-Faulkner 2000, 8).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features and, if present, determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Following demolition of standing buildings at the site, the site was stripped to a depth of 0.75m below street level. Then trenches for new concrete footings were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Selected portions of the cleared area were then cleaned and sections rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then examined by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit

identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified.

Phase 1 Post-medieval deposits
Phase 2 Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Post-medieval deposits

Located in the southwest corner of the development site was a partly exposed brick surface (004) measuring 1m by 1m extent.

To the north of this brick surface was an extensive area of dark grey silt (024) and brownish grey sandy silt (009) representing former topsoils. Late 19th century pottery and clay-pipes of 17th and 18th century date were retrieved from this layer.

Of an uncertain relationship with (009) was a northeast-southwest aligned brick wall (010), formerly the wall to an

outbuilding. The extent of this building could not be determined during the watching brief.

Cutting through the former topsoil (024) were two brick wells (025) and (026). Both were approximately 1m in diameter, although (025) became D-shaped close to the surface. Well (026) had been backfilled in the past with grey sandy silt (027) that contained large quantities of late 19th – early 20th century pottery and glass.

Phase 2 ~~Post-medieval~~ ^{RECENT} deposits

Overlying the post-medieval brick surface (004) was a greyish brown sandy silt (003), possibly indicating a levelling deposit. This appeared to extend northwards as (018) where it was mixed with brick and charcoal. This spread was limited by a very rough concrete wall foundation (017). North of this wall was a layer of brown silty sand (019).

Overlying the levelling deposit (003) was a concrete layer (002) providing a foundation for a grey concrete floor (001).

Cut into the former topsoil (009) was a northeast-southwest linear feature (008). This was c. 12m long by 0.3m wide and was filled with concrete (006) upon which wall (007) had been constructed.

Overlying the former topsoil (024) were dumped deposits comprising yellow silt (023) and dark grey silt (022). This was sealed beneath a layer of dumped brick (021) which provided a hard-core foundation for a concrete path (020).

A test pit dug to determine the depth of deposits along the northern side of the site revealed a sequence of mixed concrete and brick rubble (016) beneath yellowish brown sand and gravel (015). These deposits were thought to be backfilling a disused cellar. Above this was a concrete beam (013 and 014) upon which was

foundation wall (012) for the standing wall (011)

6. DISCUSSION

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 1) largely comprise former topsoils associated with the buildings that formerly fronted Bridge Street. A brick surface, a brick wall and two wells were also exposed and are also associated with the former buildings at the site. The finds suggest a very late date for this material, lying within the late 19th and possibly early 20th centuries. The second of the two wells coincides with a well or cistern exposed during the evaluation (Cope-Faulkner 2000, 8).

Recent deposits (Phase 2) are largely those associated with recent additions to neighbouring buildings as well as levelling deposits and recent surfaces.

Medieval burials and other features formerly exposed at the site were not adversely affected by the development. These tended to lay at depth and were only recorded in the base of cellars fronting Bridge Street (Fig. 3).

The earliest finds retrieved during the investigation were 17th century clay pipes and pottery. However, much of the pottery is of a later, 19th century, date as is the glass. Other finds include two bone mounts, a bone handle, brick and a quantity of animal bone. Although medieval remains have previously been identified at the site, the absence of any artefacts earlier than the 17th century from the current investigation indicates that the impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the development was effective and that medieval deposits are preserved intact beneath the new building.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Bridge Street, Spalding, as the site lay within the medieval core of the town on a site where burials of Spalding priory have been exposed.

However, the nature of the development did not affect medieval layers as these lay at depths beyond those reached by the construction. Post-medieval remains include elements of buildings, a surface and two wells with associated former topsoils.

Finds retrieved during the investigation largely comprise a 19th century pottery assemblage, although glass, clay pipe, brick and animal bone were also retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. Stuart Le Sage of Le Sage Associates for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Westgate Properties Anglia Ltd. Thanks are also due to Mike Strachan of Lindum Construction for his assistance on site. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with 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. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Mark Dymond, Vicky Mellor, Jim Snee, Gary Taylor
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andy Failes

Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

TLA Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

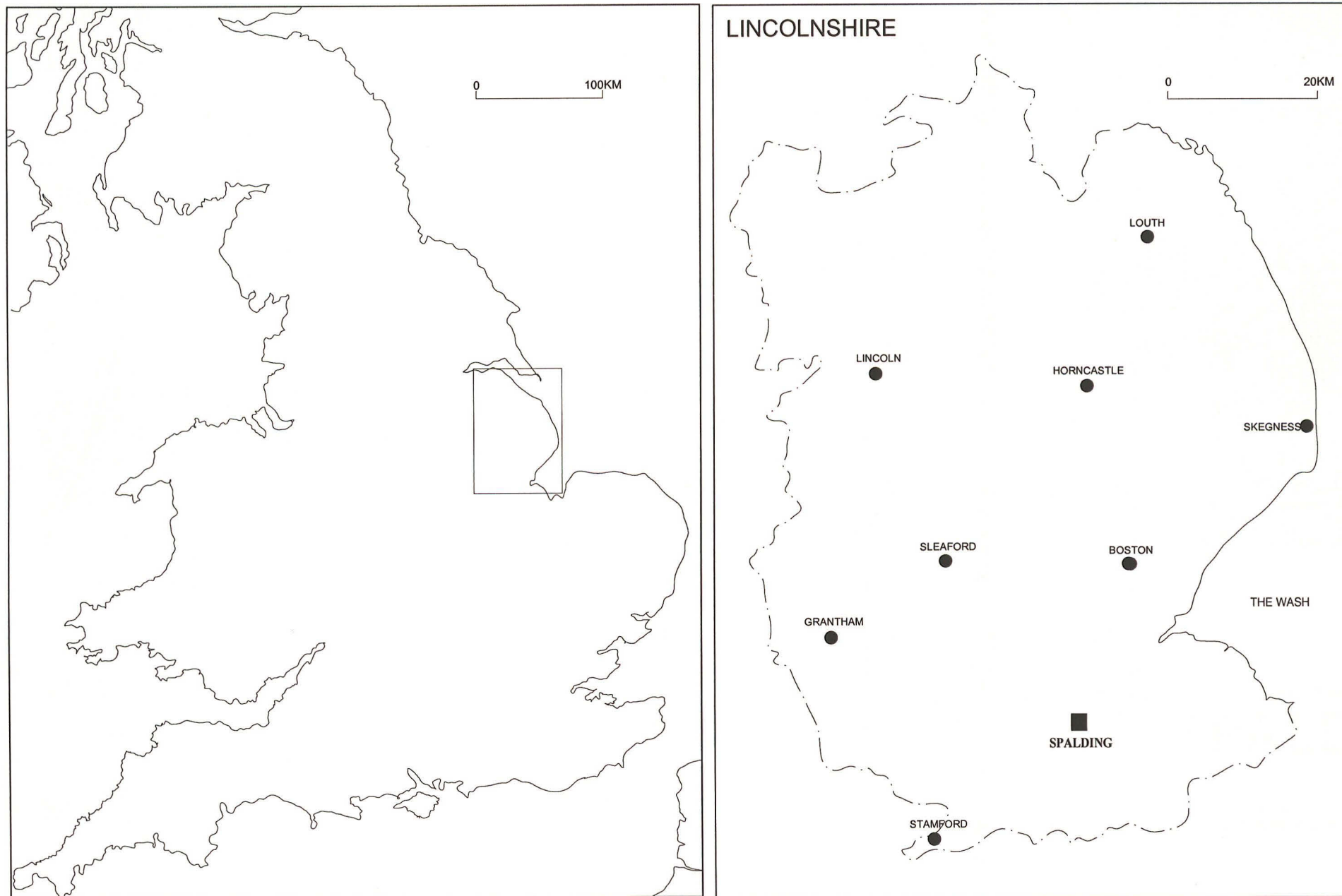


Figure 1 - General location map

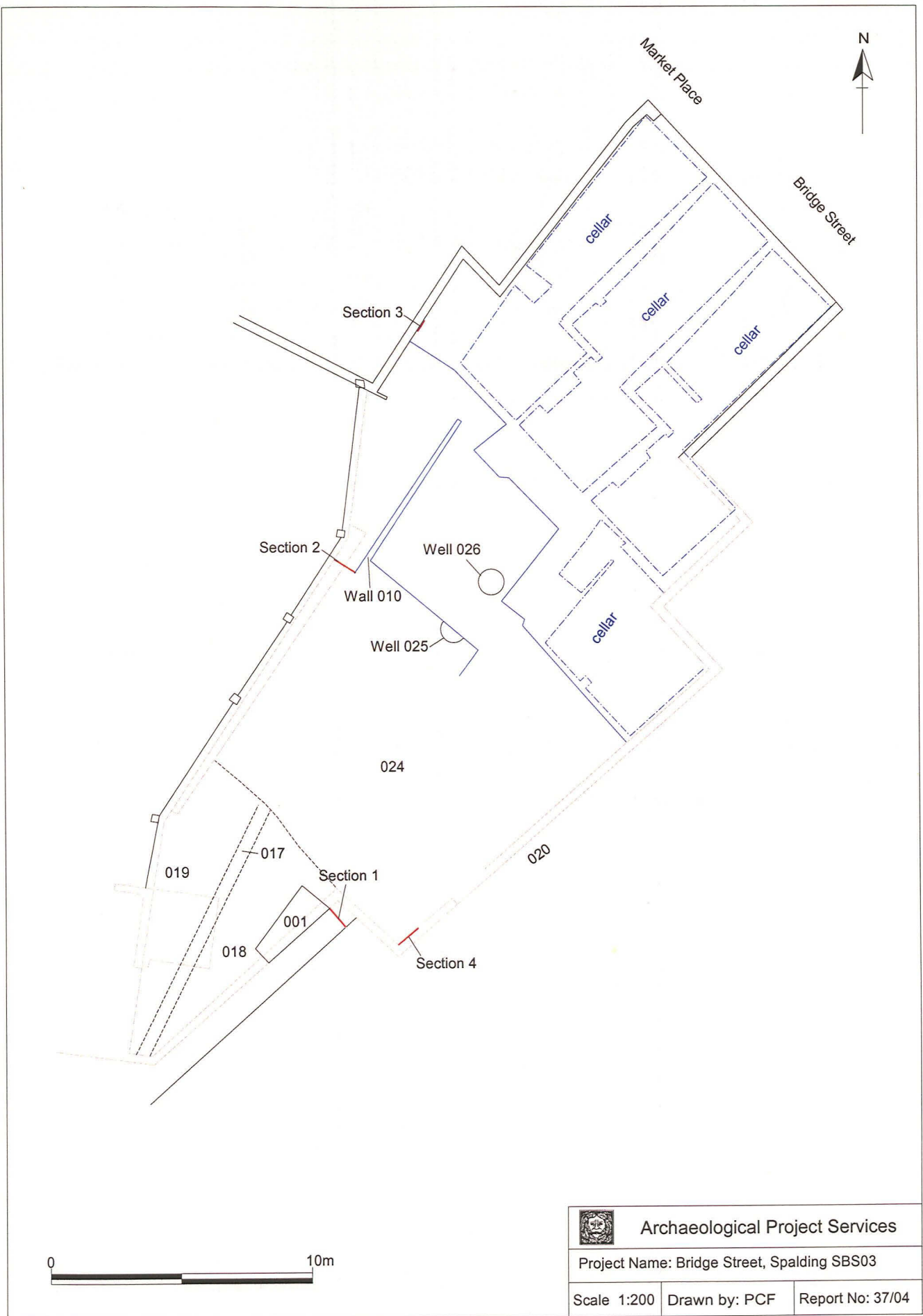
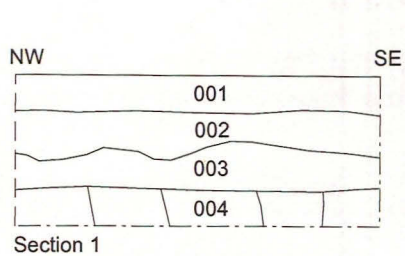
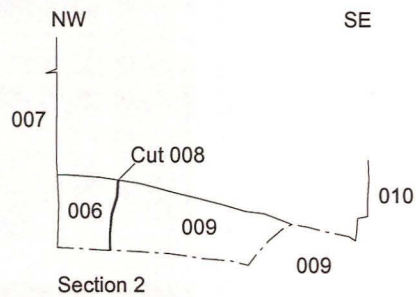


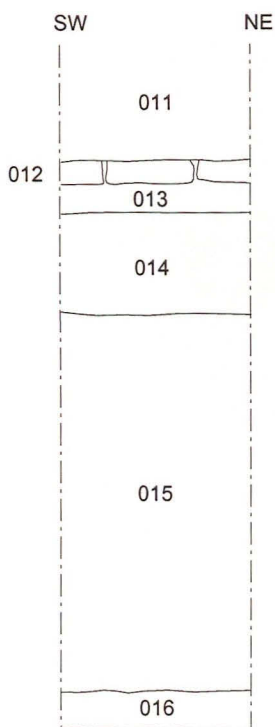
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal deposits and section locations



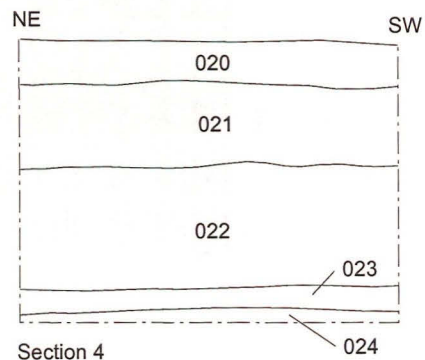
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bridge Street, Spalding SBS03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 37/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 2, looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the infilled cellar, looking northwest



Plate 4 - Section 4 with the former topsoil (024) in the foreground, looking southeast



Plate 5 - Well (025), looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT 7 MARKET PLACE, (INCORP. 18/19 BRIDGE ST/1 MARKET PL), SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at 7 Market Place, incorporating 1 Market Place and 18-19 Bridge Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in the historic core of Spalding, astride the former boundary of Spalding Priory, founded in the 11th century and dissolved in the mid 16th century. Domestic and commercial properties subsequently occupied the area. Previous investigations at the site established that medieval remains including burials from the priory cemetery and stone walls, one of which may be priory precinct boundary, survived below the cellars of the current buildings on site. Post-medieval occupation and dumped deposits had significantly raised the ground level to its current height. The present buildings on the site are 18th century in origin.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development on land at 7 Market Place, incorporating 1 Market Place and 18-19 Bridge Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site is in the centre of the town on the southwest side of Bridge Street and Market Place at national grid reference TF 2480 2259.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (application number H16/0684/01) for the construction of an extension to a retail shop has been granted by South Holland District Council, subject to conditions including that the applicant should submit an archaeological impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the development and also implement an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development. An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has previously been prepared. The present document provides a specification for the watching brief.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 6.5m OD on a slight slope down to the southwest, away from the

street frontage. As an urban area soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Wisbech Series typically coarse, silty alluvial gleys (Robson 1990, 36). Beneath these soils are deposits of marine alluvium overlying Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey 1992).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in the historic town centre and the current buildings on site are probably 18th century in date. In the Late Saxon period land in Spalding was given to Crowland Abbey, together with money to build a chapel. However, following the Norman conquest the Crowland monks were forced out of the town and the abbot of St Nicholas of Angers was invited to build a monastery in place of the Crowland chapel. Spalding Priory was a rich house through the 12th and 13th centuries and was eventually able to free itself from the monastery of St Nicholas of Angers. At the time of the dissolution in the mid 16th century, Spalding Priory was the richest in Lincolnshire. A 16th century plan of the priory shows the precinct bounded by walls and a moat. The current development site crosses the boundary of the precinct.
- 6.2 Burials have been found at various locations along Bridge Street and Market Place previously. Disarticulated skeletons were found 0.5m below the cellar floor of 13 Bridge Street in 1993. These human remains are all considered to be from the medieval priory cemetery. Previous archaeological investigations at the site revealed articulated burials 0.5m beneath the floor of the rear cellar of 19 Bridge Street. In addition to the graves, the earlier investigations at the site revealed medieval walls, one of which may be the precinct boundary wall. Additionally, a probably ditch was identified on the east, exterior, side of the wall and may equate with moat shown on the early plan of the priory. Few other medieval features were encountered during the previous investigations.
- 6.3 The previous investigations indicated that post-medieval remains occurred extensively and to significant depth. The post-medieval remains largely consisted of dumped and occupation deposits. No distinct structural remains of the period were encountered and it was considered that such features had probably been located at the street frontage and removed by the cellars. An evaluation trench excavated in the rear yard of the site indicated that post-medieval deposits extended to at least 2.2m below current ground surface, with 18th century and later deposits 1.85m thick. Several pits or gullies of post-medieval date were also revealed beneath the cellar floors.
- 6.4 Evidence of waterlogged organic preservation has been identified at the site, with wooden and leather artefacts recovered from levels at least 0.5m below the cellar floors (Archaeological Project Services 2000). Additionally, borehole monitoring at the site identified peat or wood type deposits approximately 2m below the cellar floors. Also, deposits from 1m below the cellar floor were very wet, while in the rear yard, deposits from 3m below ground surface were also very wet (Archaeological Project Services 2001).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavations for ground reduction and removal of walls, particularly those in the cellars.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 The foundations will be provided by a base slab that will run to the foundations of party walls for adjacent properties. The base slab will be arranged in three horizontal sections. At the rear of the property, the base of the slab will be between 0.7m and a maximum of 0.96m below the current ground level. In the centre of the site, largely in the area of the yard behind Nos 18/19 Bridge Street and 1 Market Place, the base of the slab will be between 0.73m and a maximum of 0.96m below the existing ground surface. At the street frontage section of the site, the base of the foundation slab will be between 0.13m and a maximum of 0.31m below the floors of the cellars. The development will also involve the removal of cellar walls and, in places, cellar floors.
- 8.2.3 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions.
- 8.2.4 The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.5 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the excavation edges and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; South Holland Council Planning Department; and to the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings

of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey,

	Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated grey concrete, 50mm thick	Surface
002	Indurated light brownish grey concrete, 70mm thick	Foundation for (001)
003	Firm to loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 70mm thick	Levelling deposit
004	Brick (112mm x 57mm) surface, 1m by 1m extent	Yard surface
005	Unstratified finds retrieval	
006	Light grey concrete, 12m by 0.3m extent	Ground beam for (007)
007	Brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) structure with concrete	Wall
008	Linear feature, aligned east-west, c. 12m long by 0.3m wide, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (006) and (007)
009	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt, >##m thick	Former topsoil
010	Brick (235mm x 110mm x 70mm) structure, aligned northeast-southwest	Wall
011	Recent brick wall to 2 Market Place	Wall
012	Brick	Foundation course for (011)
013	Grey concrete	Ground beam for (012)
014	Indurated light yellowish brown concrete, 0.27m thick	Footing
015	Loose dark yellowish brown sand and gravel, 1m thick	Cellar infill
016	Loose mixed red and brownish grey brick and concrete rubble, >0.1m thick	Cellar infill
017	Concrete and brick structure	Wall remnant
018	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with brick and charcoal	Levelling deposit
019	Soft mid brown silty sand	Levelling deposit
020	Indurated grey concrete, 0.12m thick	Surface
021	Brick, 0.24m thick	Foundation for (020)
022	Loose dark grey silt with brick/tile fragments, 0.31m thick	Dumped deposit
023	Loose mid yellow silt, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
024	Loose dark grey silt	Former topsoil
025	Brick structure, diameter ? 3m deep	Well
026	Brick structure, 1m diameter	Well
027	Loose dark grey sandy silt with brick/tile fragments	Backfill of (026)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 163 fragments of pottery weighing 8356g and representing a maximum of 119 individual vessels was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, mostly glass and clay pipe, comprising 98 items weighing a total of 10037g (excluding a large piece of ashlar that was not weighed), was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments weighing 88g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a brick floor (004), former topsoils (009 and 024), a wall (010), wells (025 and 027) and as unstratified material (005).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though there are pieces from Nottingham and London present. There are a few foreign imports, from China/Japan and possibly the Netherlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	LSTON	Late stoneware flagon, embossed mark 357 JLEED, late 19 th -early 20 th century	2	314	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, incl pancheons, 17 th -18 th century	9	567	
	BS	Brown stoneware, ink bottle, 19 th century	1	89	
	BS	Brown stoneware, bowl, 19 th century	1	57	
	LSTON	Late stoneware bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century	4(2link)	329	
	LSTON	Late stoneware, bottle and jar, 19 th -early 20 th century	3	193	
	TPW	Grey and white transfer printed tableware, plate, 19 th century	2(link)	91	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, incl cup, 19 th century	7	49	
	MP	Midlands Purple type ware, incl butterpot, 17 th century	2	78	
	PEARL	Pearlware, cup, early 19 th century	1	3	
	WHITE	White glazed ware, incl jar, 19 th -early 20 th century	4	209	
	WHITE	White glazed ware, blue sponged, 19 th century	1	12	
	NOTS	Nottingham saltglazed stoneware, late 18 th century	3	128	
	PORC	Hardpaste porcelain, 19 th century	2	211	
STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankards, 18 th century	4(2link)	158		

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, posset pot, 18 th century	4 (link)	24	
	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, cup/tankard, 18 th century	1	10	
	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, - plate/dish, 18 th century	1	18	
	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, gravy boat, 18 th century	1	97	
	WS	White saltglazed stoneware, incl cup, 18 th century	4	41	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, cup, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	27	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, jar, early 19 th century	1	17	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, plates and bowl, 18 th century	8(2 link)	95	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	15	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, jug and bowls/pancheons, 17 th century	4	179	
	LERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	10	
	WHITE	White glazed earthenware, miniature cups/bowls (3), 18 th century	5(3 link)	34	
	LPM	Cane/mocha ware, 19 th century	2	74	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	4	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed pearlware, chamberpot? 19 th century	5	465	
	PEARL	Pearlware, cup, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	12	
	PORC	Chinese/Japanese porcelain cup, no link but probably same vessel, 18 th century	2	12	
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	1	233	
	LERTH	Late earthenware, black glazed exterior, yellow interior, Staffordshire? 18 th century	1	70	
	LPM	Caneware, small jar, 19 th century	1	107	
024	LSTON	Late stoneware, flagons? 19 th -early 20 th century	2	375	19 th -early 20 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, abraded, 18 th century	1	70	
	STSL	Staffordshire, reverse slipware plate, 18 th century	1	23	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	5	
027	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, incl plates, teapot stand, cups, 19 th century (sets of 4, 5, 2, 2, 2 linking sherds)	22	933	19 th -early 20 th century
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, bowl, 18 th century	1	80	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
027 (cont)	LSTON	Late stoneware, impressed mark DOULTON & Co. LIMITED LAMBETH, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	21	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	12	
	PORC	Porcelain, Chinese/Japanese, handpainted cup, 18 th century	1	45	
	PEARL	Pearlware, hand painted bowl, early 19 th century	3 (link)	224	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, ointment pots, 18 th century	7(2 link)	547	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, cup, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	41	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, bowl, late 18 th -early 19 th century	2 (link)	67	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, plate, late 18 th -early 19 th century	4 (link)	190	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, dish, late 18 th -early 19 th century	5 (link)	273	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, chamber pot, late 18 th -early 19 th century	10(5 and 2 link)	538	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, chamber pot, late 18 th -early 19 th century	7 (link)	880	

The large pottery assemblage is entirely post-medieval in date, mostly 18th-19th century with only a very few (less than 10) 17th century pieces and nothing earlier. Most of the material is generally domestic in nature and includes tablewares and utilitarian wares, such as storage vessels and chamber pots. There is also a group of 6 tin glazed earthenware ointment pots from (027) and some (3) small, possibly toy, bowls in white glazed ware from (005). The ointment pots are closely comparable with 18th century examples from London (Garner 1948, pl 11A) and may also be London products.

Imported foreign wares are limited to a few Chinese or Japanese porcelain cups. In addition, some of the tin glazed tablewares and glazed red earthenwares may be Dutch.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Building material	Concrete and mortar, upper surface flat and smooth	1	130	Late post-medieval
004	Ceramic Building Material	Handmade brick, 56-7mm thick, 112mm wide, mortar adhering; each has 1 very worn surface, probably used in floor	2	1518	Post-medieval
005	Bone	Walking stick handle, made from 2 pieces linking in L-shape, band of raised pyramids between rings at end where stick fitted; threaded internally	2(link)	52	Post-medieval
010	Ceramic Building Material	Handmade brick, 225-235mm long, 110mm wide, 70mm thick, frogged, mortar adhering	1	2468	Late post-medieval
025	Stone	Limestone, rough ashlar, 260mm long, 100mm thick, 190mm deep	1	not weighed	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
027	Bone	Lathe-turned bone disks, 36mm diameter, ring of perforations at edge then ring of raised teeth within this; within this is series of concentric rings	2	7	Post-medieval

The bone disks from (027) have one plain side and one decorated face and clearly served as decorative mounts. The perforations around the edges of the disks probably served to affix the mounts though it is not clear whether these holes were for stitching or small pins to pass through. The flattened backs of the disks would tend to suggest they were fixed to furniture and were fitted flush.

The piece of building material from (001) is part of a laid floor surface.

A handmade brick with a simple rectangular, flat-based frog was retrieved from (010). Bricks of near identical form and size have previously been recovered from a probable brick clamp on the east side of Spalding and dated to the 18th-early 19th century (Hall *et al.* 2003).

Table 3: The Clay Pipe

Context	Measurable Bore /64"					Description	Total No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
005				1		Bowl, moulded, spurred (spur broken off); fluting/grooves on lower half and either side of mould seams; 1820-40	1	11	Mixed group, bowl date 1830-50; Stem date 19 th century
				1		Bowl, plain, spurred; TH on spur; Oswald G12 variant; 1730-80	1	9	
			1			Bowl, plain, rouletting around rim, spurred; Oswald G17 variant, 1640-70	1	10	
						Bowl, moulded, standing figures of native and man wearing hat; foliage on front mould seam, vines on rear; 1830-50	1	9	
					6	Stems, 29-64mm long	6	18	
				9		Stems, 47-89mm long; 1 mouthpiece; 1 marked]HORN & Co]6 SALOP	9	36	
			1			Stem, 40mm long	1	3	
			6			Stems, 39-51mm long	6	29	
		1				Stem, 36mm long, mouthpiece	1	2	
009		1			Stem, 24mm long	1	1	17 th century	
024		1			Bowl, Oswald G6; 1660-80	1	14	Bowl date 1660-80; stem date 18 th century	
				1	Stem, 64mm long	1	5		
Totals	1	8	2	12	6		30	86	

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and some of the bowls were identified with reference to Oswald (1975).

The moulded bowl with figures from (005) is very similar in style to pipes from Lincoln and may have derived from there (Mann 1977, figs 20-23). Another bowl from the context is marked TH on the spur. This has been recognized as a probable Spalding pipe maker, as examples of this pipe type are generally found in and around the town, though the actual identification of the maker has not yet been established (Wells 1979, 163; fig 1, no 10).

A marked stem was retrieved from the same context. Although the stem is incomplete, enough survives to identify the pipe as a product of Broseley in Shropshire (Salop), and made by the Southorn family. Numerous members of the Southorn family were involved in clay pipe production in Broseley throughout the 19th century (Oswald 1975, 191-2). The number in the legend is a Broseley serial number.

An Oswald Type G6 pipe bowl from (024) is of a type that has been previously recognized as a Spalding product as, generally, examples are only found in the town or nearby (Healey and Taylor 1999).

Table 4: The Glass

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Colourless Hamilton bottle, produced in two piece mould, embossed advertising 'J.H.THOMAS HIGHLY CARBONATED SODA WATER BOSTON' 19 th -early 20 th century	1	400	20 th century
	Colourless cylindrical bottle with rounded rim for foil cap, machine mould produced, embossed with 'PINCHBECK DAIRY', 20 th century	1	224	
	Colourless Hamilton bottle, mould produced, heavy irides, 19 th century	1	418	
	Complete colourless cylindrical phial, 19 th century	1	38	
	Colourless small rectangular bottle mould produced with applied rim and neck, 19 th century	1	42	
	Sherd of green body glass, with embossed striations, 20 th century	1	8	
	Neck of colourless bottle with applied rim, 19 th century	1	8	
	Shoulder of dark green bottle with applied neck, 20 th century	1	72	
	Neck and fire rounded rim of dark green bottle, irides, 19 th century	1	84	
	Dark green bottle square profiled push-up with pontil scar, body sherd, irides, late 18 th century	2	170	
	Fragment of base of bright blue bottle	1	10	
	Colourless neck and rim of colourless bottle, mould produced with internal screw, 20 th century	1	92	
	Base of dark green bottle with pontil scar, 19 th century	1	106	
	Colourless cosmetic container with screw top, mould produced, 20 th century	1	66	
	Base of large dark green bottle with square profiled push-up, 18 th /19 th century	1	400	
	Base of bright blue bottle cylindrical bottle, 20 th century	1	64	
	Base of brown cylindrical bottle, with punt scar F129 L.S.&C UGB 20 th century	1	98	
	Colourless corrugated window fragment, 20 th century	1	36	
	Colourless safety window glass, 20 th century	1	32	
	Fragment of dark green bottle push-up with steep profile, 19 th century	1	46	
Body shed of colourless bottle, 20 th century	1	18		
024	Pale blue flat cylindrical bottle base, embossed trademark on base 'AIRELAND CALD', 19 th -early 20 th century	1	104	20 th century

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Brown cylindrical bottle with screw neck, mould produced, punt mark on base 'G271 C 17 UGB, 20 th century	1	278	
027	Complete colourless cylindrical bottle with applied double collared rim, mould produced, punt mark 'U' on base, irides, 19 th century	1	296	19 th -early 20 th century
	Complete colourless octagonal bottle, with applied double collared rim, no punt marking on base, irides, 19 th century	1	152	
	Stem and part of bowl of colourless lead crystal wine glass, flat base with pontil scarring, stem with single knop mid stem, faceted bowl, early 19 th century	1	90	
	Base and stem of colourless lead crystal wine glass, flat base with pontil scarring, drawn out stem, 1780-1810	1	60	
	Base and stem of colourless lead crystal wine glass, plain with drawn out stem, 1780-1810	1	68	
	Base and stem of wine glass, straight stem with a mid-section angular knop and stepped junction, lead crystal, early 19 th century	1	50	
	Base and stem of lead crystal wine glass, straight stem with mid-section flatted knop, early 19 th century	1	108	
	Base and stem of lead crystal wine glass with drawn out stem, early 19 th century	1	66	
	Rim and neck of colourless mould decorated bottle, neck pinched when hot to create pouring funnel	1	16	
	Base of colourless cylindrical bottle, 19 th century	1	46	
	Rim and neck of colourless bottle, flatten fire rounded rim, 19 th century	1	10	
	Base of large green wine bottle (magnum), shallow push up with pontil scarring, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	610	
	Neck of large green wine bottle (magnum) with single collared string rim, likely to have bulbous body, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	418	
	Base of cylindrical bottle, with conical push up, early 19 th century	1	396	
	Neck and rim of green sauce/cordial bottle, mould produced with applied internal screw rim, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	168	
	Neck and rim of dark green cylindrical wine bottle, double collared string rim, 19 th century	1	154	
	Neck and rim of colourless phial 18 th -19 th century	3	6	
	Body sherd of green bottle, 19 th century	2	124	
	Base of small green bottle, with conical push-up and pontil scarring, very crude, 18 th century	1	22	
	Colourless bowl of lead crystal drinking vessel with fire rounded rim, one fragment with traces of embossed arch decoration, 19 th century	7	34	
	Pale green bottle fragments	3	6	
	Decanter stopper, colourless, 19 th century	1	18	
	Neck and rim of colourless cylindrical bottle, 19 th century	1	22	
Complete colourless cylindrical phial with pontil scar on push up, 19 th century	1	22		

Note: irides = iridescence

A large assemblage of 19th and 20th century glass was retrieved during the archaeological investigations in Spalding. The glass predominantly comes from two contexts (005) and (027), the amount and type (bottle) would suggest that these two contexts were bottle pits. Such pits containing discarded bottles and broken glass are common on 19th-20th

century sites, and the assemblage from Spalding provides a typical cross-section of glass that would be expected within such a bottle pit. There are a variety of bottles, including wine, beer, cordial and phials, some of these are locally produced (refer to table above).

Of particular note are the drinking vessel stems from context (027). These all fall within a date range of 1780-1810 and have been dated stylistically. The stems are in very good condition, and are reasonably simple in design having either a drawn out stem, or plain stems with mid-sections knobs. Only one of the stems has remains of a faceted bowl-again fashionable at the turn of the 19th century. The drinking vessel stems provide a small cross section of what was stylistically fashionable in glass production at the turn of the 19th century:

Table 5: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
005	cattle	skull	1	61	
024	sheep	pelvis	1	27	

Both fragments of bone come from poorer quality cuts of meat and are therefore possibly the result of butchering undertaken at the site or in close proximity.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been many previous archaeological investigations at Spalding, including on the current development site itself. The previous investigations revealed medieval and post-medieval remains, the earlier deposits and artefacts generally below cellars at the site. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The large collection of post-medieval artefacts fragments is of moderate-high local potential and significance. Many of the pieces are quite large and some are substantially reconstructable. As such, much of the material is clearly primary refuse, probably deposited in refuse pits to the rear of domestic residences. A notable group of ointment pots may indicate an apothecary was operated at the site in the 18th century. However, the lack of other equipment that would be associated with such a profession, such as drug jars, suggest perhaps that these items are more likely to be domestic, rather than occupational, waste.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and indicates that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period and known to be present at the site were not disturbed by the development.

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

27	Context records
4	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The intended 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.

Museum Accession Number: 2000.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SBS 03

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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