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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**The Punch Bowl Public House
37 New Road, Spalding, Lincs.
Archaeological Watching Brief**

NGR: TF 2476 2277

S. Holland Planning Application Ref.: H16/0152/03

Listed Building Consent Ref.: H16/0152/03

Site Code: PBS 04

L.C.N.C.C. Museum Accn No.: 2004.41

Report for

The Unique Pub Co.

By

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LAS Report No. 774

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Summary

In February 2004, Lindsey Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief at the Punch Bowl Public House, New Road, Spalding. The site had suffered from repeated heavy flooding of the now culverted West Lode channel from the 13th- 16th century. Two hearths were found which may relate to salt production known in the area and a pit containing evidence of butchery waste.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by the Unique Pub Co., in accordance with general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). The work was carried out in accordance with conditions set out in brief issued by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincoln County Council, as well as general requirements set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998).

Site Location and Description

The town of Spalding straddles the River Welland, which flows north through the fenlands of South Lincolnshire. New Road is situated west of the river just north of the Market Place in the centre of the town. Spalding is sited on marine alluvium of the Terrington Beds, with Oxford Clay beneath the alluvium. The site lies next to culverted former River Westlode. Boreholes and previous archaeological recording has shown that the town site has been subject to repeated severe flooding since its establishment, with successive deposits of flood sediments surviving on some sites. As a result of the natural deposition of material, accompanied by deliberate reclamation of land by dumping and drainage, the modern ground surface need bear little resemblance to that of the prehistoric period. Some areas of relatively higher land in Broad Street and alongside West Lode Street may be the result of natural roddons or flood banks (Tann 2004).

The Punch Bowl Public House is situated on New Road which runs along the course of the now culverted former River West Lode the development was located to the east of the existing pub building against 36 New Road (PIs 1 & 2).

Planning Background (PI. 3)

Planning permission was granted for the construction of a new store and yard entrance and temporary marquee, subject to Condition 6 of the consent which required an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during all groundworks stages of construction.

Archaeological Background

Spalding is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when two manors (estates) are recorded with further land held by the monks of Crowland Abbey. There was already a market in existence at that date, and fisheries and salt-pans are recorded. The proposed development site lies at the edge of the medieval core of the town (which is thought to have been defined by Market Place, Westlode Street, and the River Welland) and the foundations for medieval buildings have been found during excavations on the opposite side of the street. It was considered possible that evidence for medieval settlement remains might be present on the street frontage. There was unknown potential for Roman and prehistoric occupation in this part of Spalding, although occupation sites are known outside the town centre.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the Watching Brief was to record any archaeological deposits disturbed during development at the above site.

Method

Foundations were excavated by a mini- 360° digger with a toothed bucket and were supervised by an experienced archaeologist during February 4th-6th 2004. Foundations were excavated in the following order due to a limited area being available for piling spoil: southern foundation, internal foundation, western foundation up to internal foundation, northern (street frontage) foundation and final area of western foundation.

Archaeological features were excavated, and drawn where appropriate, depending upon safe access. A full photographic record was made of the works on site.

Finds, which were located in archaeological features, were identified accordingly and a context numbering system for archaeological remains will be in operation. LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years based on MOLAS and CAS models.

A full photographic record was kept during the progress of the watching brief, to cover any archaeological features together with general site shots.

Project Constraints (PI. 2)

The nature of the watching brief, as explained above, prevented the retrieval of finds from many of the layers and hampered the interpretation of the site.

Results

A pneumatic breaker attached to the 360° digger was used for the removal of the existing maroon asphalt (<0.03m) and previous thin laminations, coarse blue grey gritty asphalt <0.03m, black asphalt

with small pebbles <0.04m, (**151**) down to the rubble levelling layer of angular limestone pebbles and small lumps of asphalt with a thickness of c.0.16m (**152**). The building foundations were laid out by the builders with the foundation trench up against the neighbouring town house, 36 Main Street (Pl. 2).

The excavation of the southern foundation trench (Pl. 5) through **152** revealed a number of levelling layers which comprised **117**, a mixed deposit of pale grey yellow very fine clay silt with occasional brick rubble (0.22m), **118**, a dirty pale orange very fine silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional brick fragments (0.14m) and **120**, a dark grey fine clay silt with frequent charcoal and ceramic building material and small fragments (>0.20m) (Fig. 3.1; Pls 5 & 6).

Beneath **152** to the north of the west foundation flood deposits were evident; the upper silting horizon, **127**, consisted of 0.24m layer of clean homogenous pale yellow very fine silt mottled with light brown clay silt. Beneath **127** a sloping a mixed deposit of grey-midbrown very fine silt with flecks of charcoal and ceramic building materials (**128**) which may have formed part of a feature but truncation prevented any confident interpretation. Below **128** lay 0.15m of grey yellow-brown very fine silt (**129**); the clarity of edge between **127** and **129** decreased to the north of the trench due to similarity of material (Fig. 3.1; Pls 5 & 6).

Layers **127** and **128** were cut by a post hole with straight sides (**125**) which contained a light brown very fine silt fill with occasional charcoal flecks (**126**); the bottom of **125** was unclear but appeared to form a shallow rounded base.

The brick-built foundations of a previous building were encountered which had been constructed along the street frontage. Three of the four walls of the building were encountered, recorded and removed. A red brick north-south wall **103** / [**150**] butted against 36 New Road (**100**) (Figs 3.2 & 4; Pl. 8). Wall **107**/[**141**] (which joined **103**) was constructed of red orange bricks and contained a reused course of limestone blocks (Fig. 3.1 & 4, Pl. 3 & 7). One of the limestone blocks was a dressed medieval architectural fragment (0.33m x 0.27m x 0.10m) with roll moulding which had been part of a cornice or frieze from a window or a door (Mick Clark *pers. com.*). Wall **109**/[**137**], running east-west, (Figs 3.1 & 4; Pl. 6) had six irregular courses of red orange brick foundations. Foundation cut **137** truncated the relationship between the levelling layers **117**, **118**, **119** and **120** and the silting layers **127**, **128**, **129** and **130**.

The west wall of the town house (**100**) had been subject to extensive alteration (Pls 1 & 2). The second storey of the building and the gable are constructed in modern brick but the ground floor and foundation are of an earlier date. Modern extensions have been constructed to the south of 36 Main Street tied in to the original brick work. The first extension would appear to have been constructed from the same bricks as the second storey. The lower area of the wall facing into the pub yard has been painted black and green obscuring a lot of the re-building and random courses. The base of the wall consists of handmade red orange bricks (9" x 4" x 2½") in an irregular English Cross bond with a light grey mortar bonding. Beneath the asphalt layer two courses of stretchers were evident above an

on-end course set on a 0.08m mortar bed. The area of wall **100** exposed in the southern foundation trench (Pl. 4) was cleaned up by the builders with a shovel revealing the shallow foundations resting on **101**, 0.40m of dirty yellow brown silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building materials. Beneath **101** a section of limestone wall consisting of five regular courses of fair-faced limestone blocks (<0.30m x 0.13m x ?) mortar joints (**102**) was encountered when the builders excavated a test *sondage* by hand. Investigation by the builders showed that there were no courses beneath those already exposed (Pl. 4). As visibility was limited and further investigation not advisable it appeared that the foundation cut for **100** [**153**] cut layers **117**, **118** and **119** as it was exposed in this area. The limited area of **102** and the manner in which it was exposed made it difficult to discern which alluvial layers the foundation cut (**154**) and which layers were butting the wall. It therefore it was only possible to demonstrate that **102** pre-dated **101** and **100**.

The foundations of wall **100** were also exposed in the trench for the internal wall (Pl. 3). This foundation differed from the other section as the on-end course was mortared to a foundation roughly built from limestone blocks and mortared together with a light grey mortar. It is clear that foundation cut [**153**] for wall **100** was cut into **127**, **129**, **130** and **142** but this has been obscured by the construction of wall **103**. Evidence for **102** was not encountered in this trench and it is unclear if this is due to the wall being robbed out or whether the course of **102** did not continue further north.

Having exposed the foundations of **100** the excavation of the easterly foundation was stopped because of concerns about the next door building ('Hot and Spicy Take-away' 36 New Road). An engineer was called and a redesign with rafts was presented which minimised the removal of ground. This prevented further investigation of walls **100** and **102**.

Along the southern foundation trench (Pl. 5; Fig 3. 1) a series of levelling layers were encountered beneath **152**: **117** a mixed deposit of pale grey yellow very fine clay silt with occasional brick rubble, **118** a mixed deposit of dirty pale orange very fine silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional brick fragments, **119** a mixed deposit of yellow orange gritty very fine silt with very frequent flecks and small fragments of ceramic building materials. These layers were evident across the southern foundation trench sealing two a large pits, **110** and **114**.

Excavating the southern foundation a large pit, **110**, was encountered (Figs 3. 1 & 4; Pl. 5). The fills consisted of dark fills mixed with re deposited natural. Dark fill **108**, was hand excavated to investigate a fill which appeared to have straight sides but upon excavation the irregular edges confirmed it was back fill of the large pit.

Beneath silting layer **129** was an occupation layer which consisted of a shallow band of charcoal rich dark grey fine silt, **130**. The occupation layer sealed a number of thin flood silt deposits which between 0.5 and 0.20m thick (**142**, **131**, **132**, **133**, **134**, **135**, **143** and **144**) with one area up to 0.5m where no laminations were apparent (**136**) (Figs 3.1& 3.2; Pl. 6, 7, 8 & 9).

Three features cut alluvial layer **131**. Ditch **115** was a linear east- west ditch with straight sides and a flat base containing two waterborne fills, the upper fill pale grey- yellow fine silt with olive green mottling (**138**) and a basal fill of a similar nature with frequent iron panning (Figs 3.1 & 4, Pl. 6). Pit **140** was a 2m wide, 0.80m deep and probably circular. It contained a mid brown grey fine silt containing animal bones (**139**) (Fig. 3.1; Pl. 7). A narrow north- south gully (**148**) 0.30m wide, 0.20m deep and in excess of 3m (visible in central and northern foundation) containing a mid grey fine clay silt (**149**).

Two hearths were present. One hearth was visible in section above alluvial layer **132** (**145/146**) consisting of heat affected silt (Fig. 3.1). Another hearth above **135** (**106/147**) (Fig. 3.2; Pls 8 & 10) contained a decorated tile (Appendix 5, Pl. 10). A small ditch [**104**] running north- south also cutting alluvial layer **135** 0.4m wide, 0.34m deep and in excess of 3m (visible in central and northern foundation) contained a light brown fine clay sand (**105**).

Discussion

The repeated severe flooding known in Spalding is represented by the layers **127**, **129**, **131**, **132**, **133**, **134** and **135**. Buried soil **130** shows a horizon at which a topsoil/ occupation layer developed and pits **115** and **140** were cut from. Pit **140** contained ceramics dating to the late 14th – 16th century.

The construction of the new out building on the Punch Bowl site revealed the remains of a former outbuilding evident on the OS 1972 1:10,560 map (red brick walls **103**, **107** and **109**).

Foundation cut **137** truncates the relationship between the levelling layers **117**, **118**, **119**, **120** and the silting layers **127**, **128**, **129** and **130**. It is reasonable to suggest that the silting layer represents an earlier phase than **109**, **117**, **118** and **119**. As wall **137/109** appears to be the foundation of the outbuilding on the map and that the silting layers are preserved within the building two possibilities remain: the levelling layers are earlier (the wall obscures the relationship) or that the levelling layers post date/ are contemporary with the construction of the wall. The evidence favouring the latter is the clear difference in stratigraphy to the south of the wall and that a cut line could not be discerned into layers **117**, **118** and **119** but a cut was evident into the alluvial layer **136**.

Salt processing in Spalding is known (Tann 2004) and the areas of heating **145** and **106** may relate to such an activity. Hearth **106** contained a very fresh decorated tile with no evidence for wear or setting in a wall or floor. The tile was probably a waster as it has not been glazed and is probably the product of a Bawsey tiler of the late 13th to 14th century (Appendix 5, Pl. 10).

The large pit **110** may be as the result of a pond cut as part of a system to alleviate flooding from the now culverted West Lode channel. The backfilling deposits of **110** suggest that the feature was rapidly backfilled with both silty materials from flood deposits and dark fills rich in charcoal. The fill which was investigated contained pottery dating it to the mid 17th- 18th century (Appendices 2-4) and contained a

number of butchered cattle, sheep bones and a pig and goose bone (Appendix 6). **108** also contained a heavily corroded iron knife with a narrow blade (length 148mm (tang 50mm) x width 15mm x thickness 2mm, precision of measurements impeded by x-ray). These finds would suggest that butchery activity was occurring within the vicinity. The rapid backfilling of the pit may represent the change in use of the area from a regularly flooded area to a more stable occupied land. The 1779 Armstrong's *Map of Lincolnshire 1779* (Tann 2004, Fig. 7) shows a sluice at the junction of the West Lode and the River Welland suggesting a more managed channel than during the medieval period and around the time of the construction of the red brick 'Georgian' town houses in the area.

Although the town house has a new modern brick frontage and windows elements of the building and the brickwork exposed on its west external wall suggest that is of a Georgian date, comparable with the adjoining property (35 Main Street). The foundations were shallow and limestone blocks had been used in places to construct a foundation but in other areas the wall overlaid an earlier limestone wall.

Wall **102** exposed during the digging of foundations were similar in character to the walls exposed by Archaeological Project Services (APS) on their excavation site on the north side of Main Street (Jim Snee *pers com.*). The author observed a number of brick foundations both built onto and crossed by earlier stone walls on their site. No dating material could be retreated to date the exposed section of **102**. The landlord also showed the author a stone built internal wall within the Public House. Although the wall had been painted it was likely that it was constructed out of similar material to **102**. The landlord informed the author that this was part of an earlier structure but no mention is made of earlier structural elements of the pub in the National Monuments Record which records the building as an early 19th century two storey painted brick construction (Website 1) (usually no internal inspection was made of buildings when listed).

Conclusion

The watching brief showed a pattern of heavy flooding and silting episodes from 13th to 16th century and periods of activity between these flood episodes. The presence of hearths **106** and **145** suggests that activity on the site and may relate to salt production known in the area (Tann 2004).

Acknowledgements

The watching brief was carried out by the author, assisted by Wayne Livesey on site. Illustrations were produced by Matthew Jordan and the author. Ian Rowlandson would like to thank Jim Snee of Archaeological Project Services for allowing the author access to their excavation site on the opposite side of New Road and his assistance and the Punch Bowl's landlord for showing the author architectural features in the current public house. Internal monitoring and editing of this report was carried out by Naomi Field (LAS).

Ian Rowlandson MA
September 15th 2003

References

Tann, G. 2004 *Proposed Central Area Redevelopment, Spalding. A site off Foundry Lane, and another south of Drapers Place: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, LAS report 735

Website 1, Accessed 3/3/2004, *Images of England*, <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

Contents of Site Archive

Correspondence:

Photographs: 36 colour prints, LAS film nos. 04/24 and 04/34, including those used in this report

Photocopies of Ordnance Survey map.

Drawings: Two A3 permatrace site drawings, including 1 plans and 2 sections.

Matrix

Finds: Pottery: post-medieval, and medieval pottery and animal bone.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

The Punch Bowl Public House 37 New Road, Spalding, Lincs. (PBS 04)
Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation/Date
100	Structure	West wall of 36 Main Street	'Georgian Town House' with subsequent alterations
101	Layer	Dirty yellow brown silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building materials	
102	Wall	Five regular courses of fair faced limestone blocks	
103	Wall	Red brick wall (N-S)	
104	Cut	Cut of ditch	
105	Fill	Fill of [104]. Soft light brown fine clay sand	13 th to 14 th century
106	Hearth	Dark orange- red heated/burnt sand silt	
107	Wall	Red brick wall (E-W)	
108		Fill of 110 Firm dark grey silt with occasional tile and brick	Mid 17 th to 18 th century
109	Wall	Red brick wall (E-W)	
110	Cut	Cut of large pit/ pond	
111	Fill	Fill of pit 110. Moderately friable mid grey very fine silt. Occasional small limestone pebbles and charcoal flecks	Late 14 th to 15 th
112	Fill	Same as 121	
113	Fill	Fill of 114	Late 14 th to 15 th
114	Cut	Cut (?) of pit	
115	Cut	Ditch	
116	Fill	Basal fill of 115. Soft yellow- light grey very fine sand. Frequent olive green mottles. Occasional faint iron panning	Waterborne deposit 13 th to 14 th
117	Layer	Moderate to firm mixed deposit of pale grey yellow very fine clay silt. Occasional brick rubble	Levelling deposit
118	Layer	Moderate to firm mixed deposit of dirty pale orange very fine silt. Frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional brick fragments	Levelling deposit
119	Layer	Moderate to firm mixed deposit of yellow orange gritty very fine silt. Very frequent flecks and small fragments of ceramic building materials	Levelling deposit
120	Layer	Upper fill/ levelling of 110/114. Soft dark grey fine clay silt. Frequent charcoal and ceramic building material flecks and small fragments	Levelling deposit
121	Fill	Same as 111 Fill of 110. Moderately friable mid grey very fine silt. Occasional small limestone pebbles and charcoal flecks	Pit fill
122	Fill	Soft mixed 'dirty' green-grey pale yellow very fine silt. Frequent mottling, occasional charcoal	'Dirty' re-deposited silt
123	Fill	Fill of 114. Moderately friable light grey brown very fine silt	

124	Fill	Fill of 110. Moderately friable light grey brown very fine silt	
125	Cut	Cut of small pit/post hole.	
126	Fill	Fill of 125. Moderate to quite firm light brown very fine silt. Occasional charcoal flecks	
127	Layer	Moderately friable clean homogenous pale yellow very fine silt mottled with light brown clay silt	Flood deposit
128	Layer	Soft-moderate mixed deposit of grey-midbrown very fine silt. Dirty with flecks of charcoal and ceramic building materials	
129	Layer	Soft grey yellow-brown very fine silt	Flood deposit Late 14 to 16th
130	Layer	Thin band of moderate to firm dark grey fine silt with frequent charcoal flecks	Occupation layer
131	Layer	Very soft yellow light grey very fine clay silt with occasional green clay mottles	Flood deposit
132	Layer	Soft orange brown and dark brown bands of very fine silt	Flood deposit
133	Layer	Soft homogeneous clean pale yellow very fine silt	Flood deposit
134	Layer	Soft light brown very fine silt	Flood deposit
135	Layer	Moderately friable homogeneous clean pale yellow very fine silt	Flood deposit
136	Layer	Soft yellow light brown very fine silt	Flood deposit
137	Cut	Foundation cut for E-W wall 109.	Foundation cut
138	Fill	Upper fill of 115. Soft pale grey yellow very fine silt. Frequent mottles.	Waterborne deposit
139	Fill	Fill of pit 140. Soft mid brown grey very fine silt. Containing animal bones	14 th to 16th
140	Cut	Large pit	
141	Cut	Foundation cut for E-W wall 107.	
142	Layer	Soft-moderate light grey very fine silt	Flood deposit
143	Layer	Soft light brown very fine silt	Flood deposit
144	Layer	Soft yellow- brown very fine silt	Flood deposit
145	Hearth	Dark orange- red heated/burnt sand silt	Hearth
146	Layer	Mid-dark brown heat affected fine silt below hearth 145.	
147	Layer	Mid-dark brown heat affected fine silt below hearth	
148	Cut	N-S orientated narrow linear	
149	Fill	Fill of 148. Moderately friable mid grey fine clay silt	
150	Cut	Foundation cut for N-S wall 103.	Foundation cut
151	Layer	Maroon asphalt (<0.03m) and previous thin laminations, coarse blue grey gritty asphalt <0.03m, black asphalt with small pebbles <0.04m	Modern asphalt pub yard surface
152	Layer	Angular limestone pebbles and small lumps of asphalt	Rubble levelling layer
153	Cut	Construction cut for townhouse 100	
154	Cut	Foundation cut for limestone wall 102	

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Archive PBS04

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	condition
105	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A ?	small drainpipe	9	1	538		rim & BS	unused;fresh breaks;possibly near complete when deposited;simple flat- topped rim;10cm diameter;distorted	fresh
105	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	bright oxid;very fine micaceous	jar/pipkin	1	1	27		base	cracked during use as soot over break;soot;internal thick red deposit or slip	
108	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		hollow	1	1	8	blue & yellow painted	BS		fresh
108	BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type		jug	1	1	60	fe strip dec;prob fleur de lys	BS	fresh breaks	fresh
111	BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type		jug/jar	1	1	56		BS	glaze spots;? ID	fresh
113	DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware		cook pot/pipkin	1	1	6		BS	soot	fresh
113	BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type		jug/jar	1	1	12		BS	? ID;fresh breaks	fresh
113	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B	jar ?	1	1	8		BS	soot	slightly abraded
116	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	A/B	jug/jar	1	1	21		BS	? ID as occ shell frags;thick white internal deposit	slightly abraded

APPENDIX 3

Brick Archive PBS04

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
108	BRK	Brick	fine orange fabric	3	70	no surfaces	late 14th to 17th
108	BRK	Brick	fine red micaceous fabric abundant fine ca	1	17	handmade	late 14th to 16th
108	BRK	Brick	fine red micaceous fabric abundant fine ca	1	462	handmade;hard-fired;straw/grass bedded;56x120mm	late 14th to 16th
113	BRK	Brick	fine red micaceous fabric abundant fine ca	1	90	salt surfacing;soot;handmade;edge	late 14th to 16th
113	BRK	Brick	fine red micaceous fabric comm fine ca	1	23	handmade;edge	late 14th to 16th
113	BRK	Brick	fine red micaceous fabric comm fine ca	1	185	handmade;no surfaces	late 14th to 16th
129	BRK	Brick	fine red micaceous fabric abundant fine ca	1	295	handmade;salt surfacing;50mm thick	late 14th to 16th
139	BRK	Brick	fine red micaceous fabric abundant fine ca	1	20	handmade	late 14th to 16th

APPENDIX 4

Dating Archive PBS04

Jane Young

context	date	comments
105	13th to 14th	
108	mid 17th to 18th	date on single sherd
111	mid 13th to 14th	single sherd
113	late 14th to 15th	
116	13th to 14th	single sherd
129	late 14th to 16th	date on single brick
139	late 14th to 16th	date on single brick

APPENDIX 5

Assessment of a floor tile from Spalding (PBS04)

Alan Vince

A fragment of decorated floor tile was recovered from a watching brief at Spalding carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services.

Description

The tile comes from context 106, a hearth, and is the only retained find. It is an unglazed fragment from a square tile, in the order of 158 mm square and 19 mm thick. The decoration consists of a relief stamp with a central heraldic shield enclosed in a raised circular band. There is no sign of wear on the very sharp surfaces of the tile and neither is there any evidence for the tile having been set in a floor or wall.

The fabric is sand-tempered and contains abundant rounded grains of quartz, some of which are water-polished and derived from a lower Cretaceous sandstone, such as the Spilsby Sandstone. Rounded fragments of chalk (identified by their microfossils), angular grey flint and black and dark brown iron-rich inclusions were also present. The groundmass is fine-textured with no sign of either quartz silt or mica.

Discussion

The condition of the fragment suggests strongly that it was never used and the absence of glaze suggests it may be waste. The sand temper is indicative of a sand derived from lower and Cretaceous strata whilst the clean matrix is only matched locally by Jurassic clays such as the Oxford Clay. The lack of quartz and mica silt certainly discounts a fenland silt origin for the clay. It is likely that the parent clay is a boulder clay composed of material derived from the Oxford Clay, Spilsby Sandstone and Chalk but a source in the Vale of Ancholme is also possible. It is also possible that the tile originated to the south of the fens and relief tiles of this type were produced at Bawsey, Norfolk, in the late 13th and 14th centuries. If the tile is indeed waste then it implies the existence at Spalding of suitable boulder clay and would indicate contact between Spalding and tilers from Norfolk. The die cutting is well-executed and it is very unlikely that such a die would have been cut except by a skilled tiler, for the production of a larger order of tiles. It is therefore likely that even if the tile is indeed locally-made that the die was obtained from the Bawsey tiler.

Recommendations

The tile requires illustration and photography. The drawing should then be compared with the Bawsey tiles to see if a precise match can be found. To establish whether or not the tile is made from a boulder clay a thin section and chemical analysis of the tile fabric should be

undertaken. A search through any fired clay, clay samples or other ceramic building material from the site might also be productive.

APPENDIX 6

The animal bones from Spalding Punch Bowl

by Jane Richardson

06/04/2004

- 1.1 In total, 44 animal bone fragments were recovered during the archaeological investigations (Table 1). The bone fragments were typically well preserved, with few eroded surfaces and little evidence for gnawed bones.
- 1.2 The majority of the bone was associated with the fills of pits 114 and 140. These assemblages were dominated by the bones of cattle and sheep, and as butchered bones were commonly noted, they are likely to represent the remains of carcass processing for food consumption. As head and lower limb bones are present, primary carcass processing (where the lower utility parts of the carcass are removed) may also be indicated. The presence of a few juvenile cattle bones suggests that prime meat was available and dismembering marks to an ulna certainly suggest that the meat of these young animals was utilised.
- 1.3 Pigs and geese may also have been eaten, but dogs are unlikely to have been consumed. The single goose bone shows signs of dismemberment, but no dog bones were visibly butchered.

Table 1. Animal bone fragments by context

Phase	Context	Species	Element	Quantity
Med.	105	Small mammal	Long bone fragment	1
Late to post-med.	111	Dog	Distal fibula (fused)	1
Late to post-med.	113	Cattle	Skull fragment	1
		Cattle	Scapula (chopped)	1
		Cattle	Mandible fragment (chopped)	1
		Cattle	Radius barrel (juvenile, gnawed)	1
		Large mammal	Rib (cut)	1
		Large mammal	Rib fragment	1
		Large mammal	Vertebral fragment (chopped)	1
		Large mammal	Long bone fragments	2
		Sheep	Proximal radius (fused, gnawed)	1
		Sheep/goat	Atlas (chopped)	1
		Sheep/goat	Tibia barrel	1
		Dog	Axis	1
		Dog	Metatarsal IV (fused)	1
		Undiagnostic	Skull fragments	3
Late to post-med.	139	Cattle	Mandible fragments (2 chopped)	5

Phase	Context	Species	Element	Quantity
		Cattle	Tooth fragments	5
		Cattle	Ulna (juvenile, cut)	1
		Cattle	Proximal metatarsal (cut)	2
		Cattle	Distal metatarsal (chopped, fused)	1
		Cattle	Metatarsal fragment	1
		Cattle	1st phalanx (fused)	1
		Large mammal	Long bone fragments	3
		Sheep	Metacarpal (fused)	1
		Sheep	Proximal metacarpal	1
		Sheep/goat	Radius fragment	1
		Pig	Femur barrel	1
		Goose	Proximal carpometacarpus (fused, cut)	1
		Small mammal	Rib fragment	1
Total				44

THE FIGURES

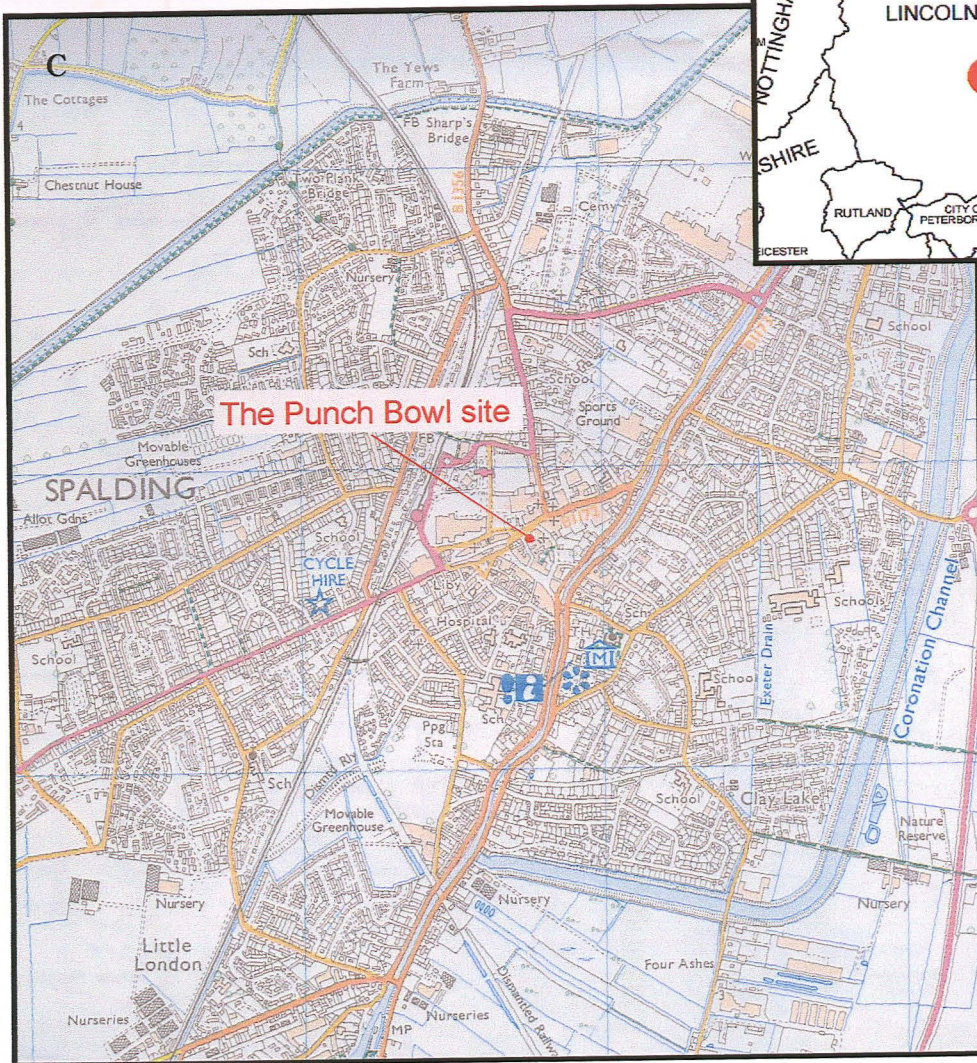
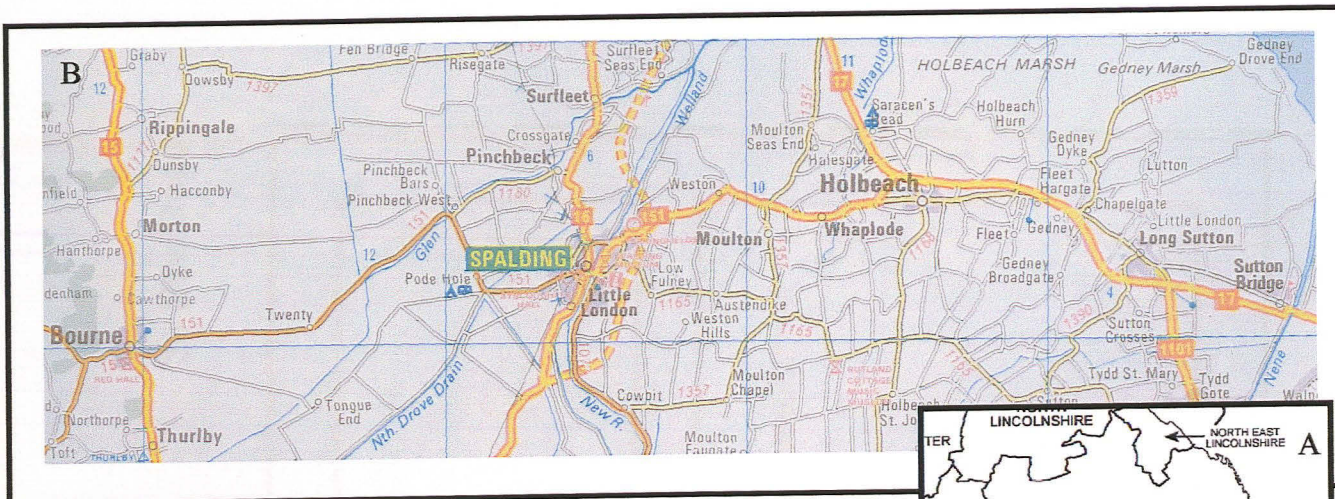
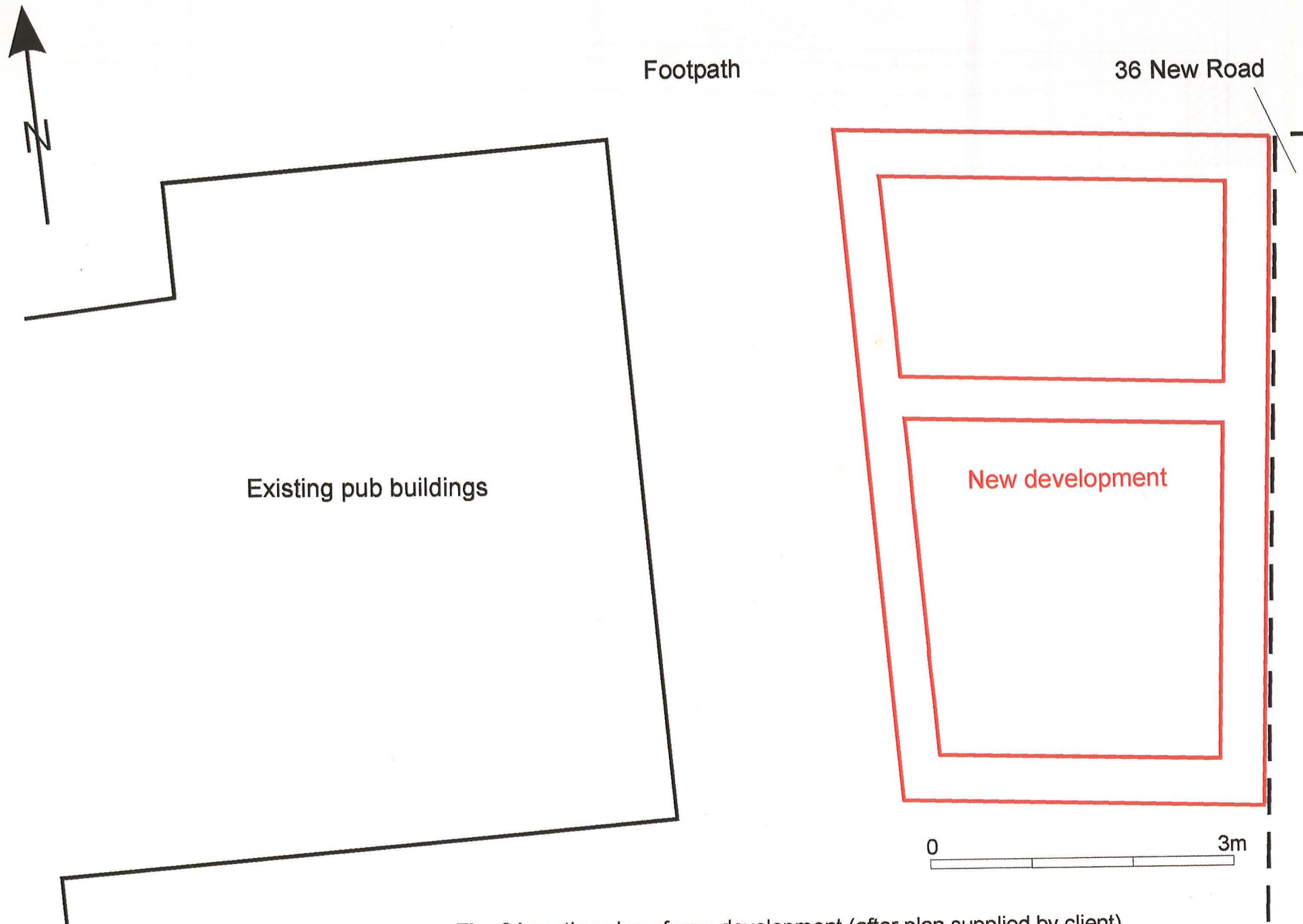


Fig. 1 Location of Spalding. Inset C based on the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map 249. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMS Licence No. AL 10002165).

New Road



Footpath

36 New Road

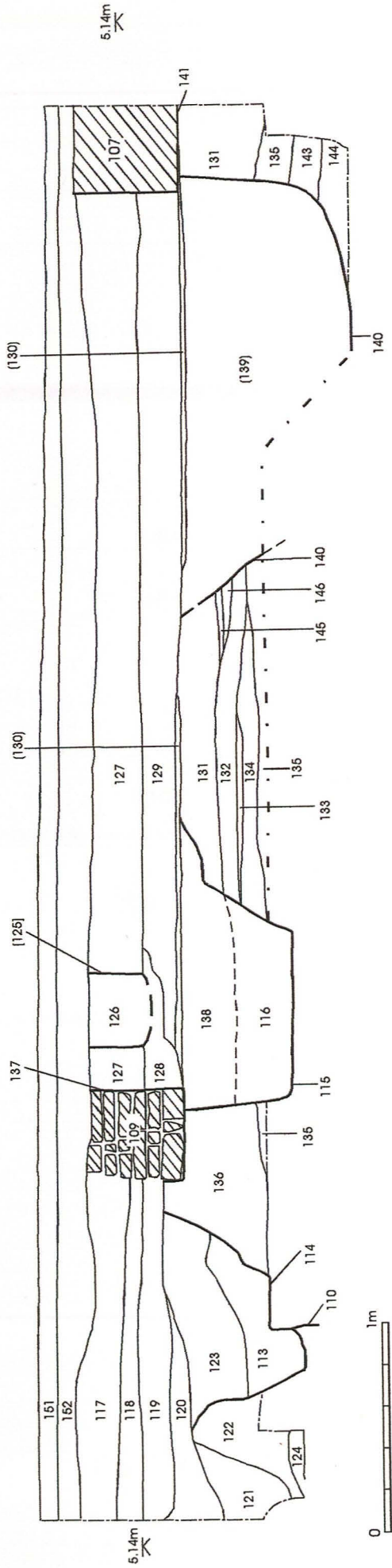
Existing pub buildings

New development

0 3m

Fig. 2 Location plan of new development (after plan supplied by client).

Section 1



Section 2

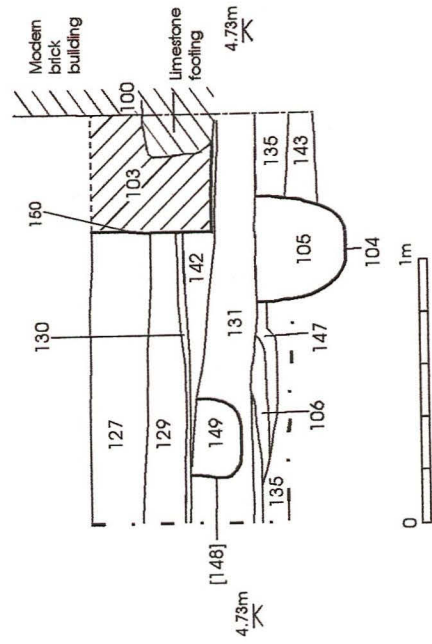


Fig. 3 The sections.

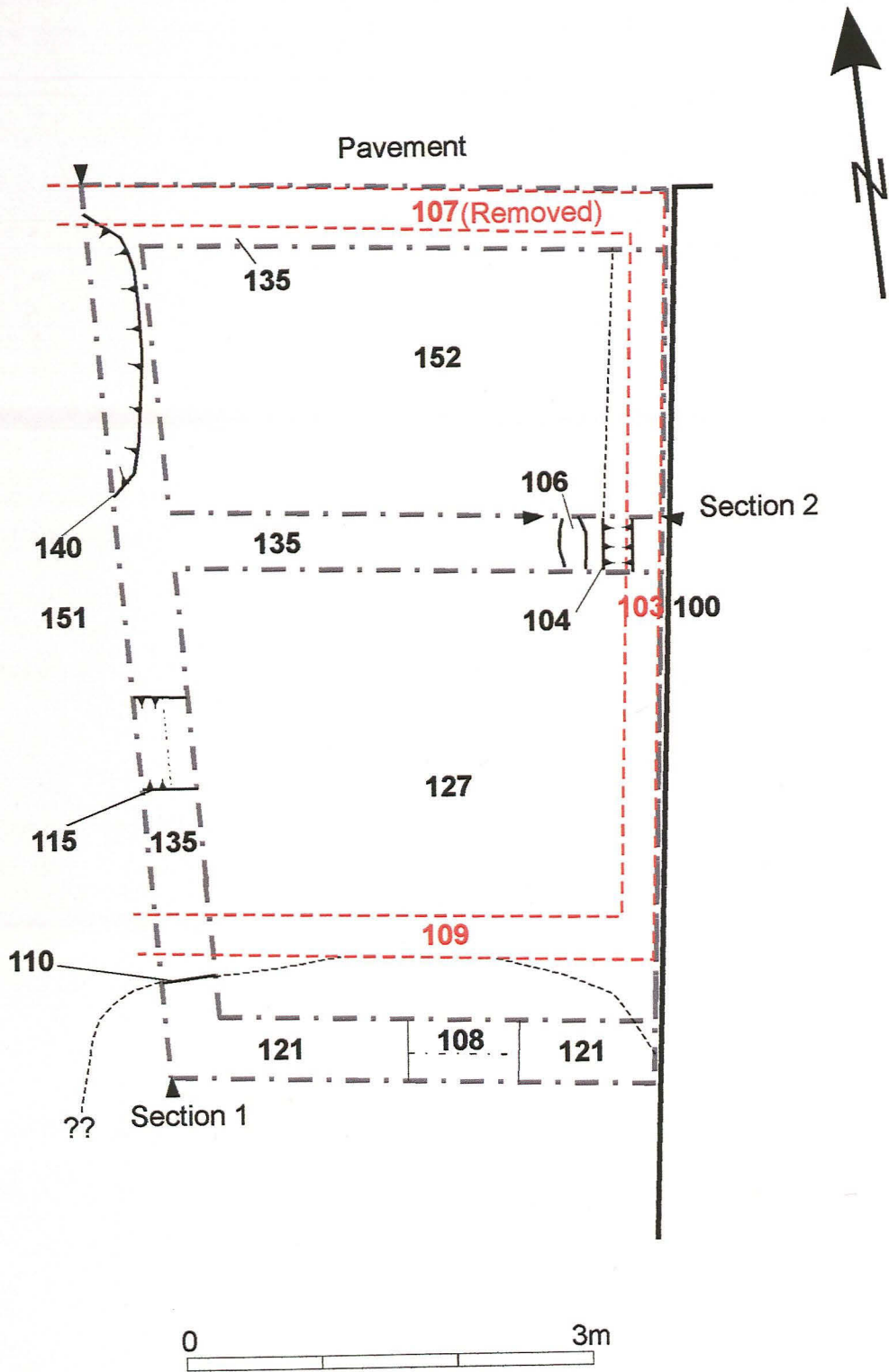


Fig. 4 Plan of features

THE PLATES



PI. 1 View of Punch Bowl development site, looking south.



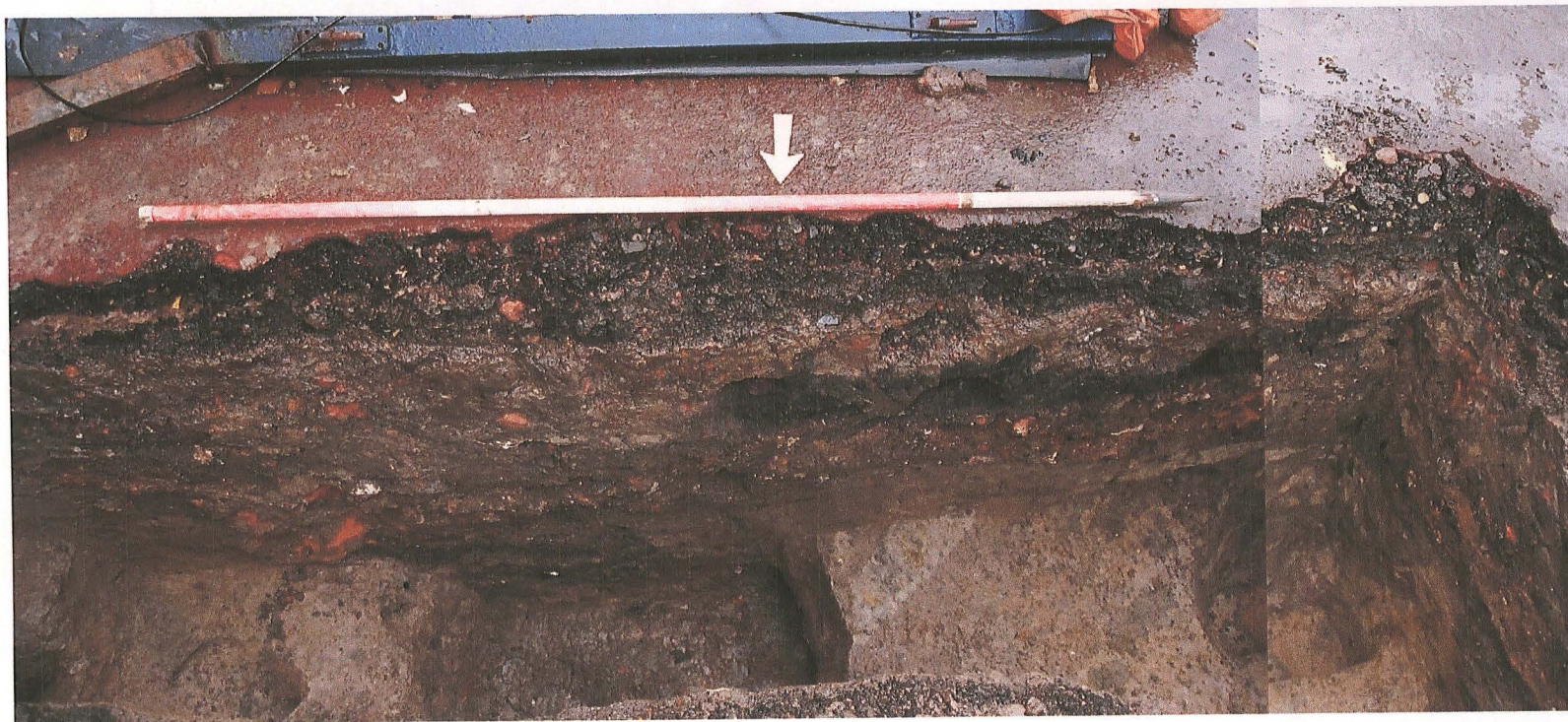
PI. 2 View of excavation of footings, looking north.



Pl. 3 Wall 107 showing reused limestone blocks within the foundations (looking east).



Pl. 4 Georgian town house (100) and limestone wall (102), looking east (scale 2m)



PI. 5 Large pit [110] with sampled dark fill (108) exposed in southern foundation trench, looking south. Scale 2m.



Pl. 6 Western foundation showing brick wall 109, ditch 115 and occupation layer 130, looking west. Scale 2m.



Pl. 7 Western foundation showing brick wall 107 and pit 140. Scale 2m.



Pl. 8 (above) Gully 148, ditch 104 and hearth 106, looking north. Scale 0.5m.



Pl. 9 Central foundation trench showing wall 100, ditch 105 and hearth 106, looking east. Scale 0.5m.



Pl. 10 Decorated tile from hearth 106 (see Appendix 5). Scale 0.10m.