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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND WATCHING  
BRIEF ON LAND AT 18 – 19 NEW ROAD,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPRN03)**



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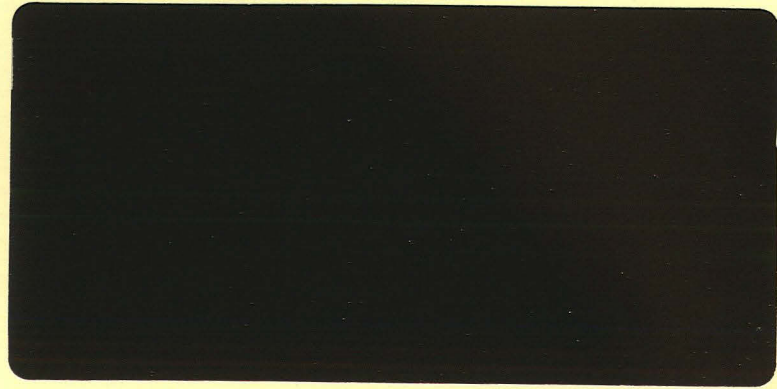


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND WATCHING  
BRIEF ON LAND AT 18 - 19 NEW ROAD,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPRN03)**

Work Undertaken For  
J.D. Wetherspoon

July 2006

Report Compiled by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**


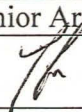




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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological works undertaken as a condition of planning in advance of proposed development at 18-19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, identified deposits ranging in date from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century through to the modern period.*

*In the first instance a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment undertaken in 2003 identified the archaeological potential of the site in terms of its close proximity to the historic core of Spalding and favourable location fronting onto the north bank of the former Westlode River.*

*A subsequent intrusive evaluation of the site comprising a programme of trial trenching identified deeply buried medieval deposits and a post medieval building fronting onto the New Road. The mitigation phase of the archaeological programme comprised an open area excavation and is described in this report.*

*The overall aim of the excavation was to ensure a permanent record of the currently surviving archaeological remains through fieldwork recording, analysis & report preparation, and creation of an ordered archive of project data.*

*The excavation revealed that the building identified during the evaluation phase was first constructed during the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries as a stone structure incorporating a sunken basement or undercroft. A brick built 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century extension to the rear of the building was identified.*

*Excavations beneath the floor of this building identified features containing artefacts of 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century date, the earliest remains identified on the site. Results of a programme of hand augered boreholes across the site suggested that*

*the Westlode was a natural watercourse with an artificial bank.*

*A second medieval building, probably of timber framed construction, was revealed to the east of the first building. However, demolition of this building in the medieval period and the short life span of the extensions to the stone walled house possibly suggests a change in use during this time.*

*Medieval and post-medieval pits, gullies, postholes and wall fragments suggest that the two houses were accompanied by a range of outbuildings, of possible domestic or agricultural function.*

*The quantity of tankards, mugs, cups and other drinking vessels in a variety of pottery types is of note and strongly suggests the presence of an inn or tavern on or near the site during the 17th century.*

*During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first house was remodelled, probably in brick, with the undercroft transformed into a cellar. Later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the site was converted into a garage and all traces of the medieval buildings buried.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (IFA 1999).



## 2.2 Planning Background

Between the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2003 and the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2004, an archaeological excavation was undertaken on land at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (H16/0603/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council by J. D. Wetherspoon for a commercial development on land at 18 – 19 New Road Spalding. Following a Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment (Cope-Faulkner 2003) and trial trenching of the site (Snee 2003), South Holland District Council requested a further phase of archaeological work as a condition of planning.

Acting on behalf of their client J. D. Wetherspoon, Lawrence Beckingham Field commissioned Archaeological Project Services (APS) to design a mitigation strategy to ensure either the preservation or adequate recording of the archaeological remains that would be impacted on by the development.

The use of pile and beam foundations for the proposed structure ensured that destruction of remains buried below 600m was under the 5% stipulated by the Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. However, at the road frontage the evaluation demonstrated that important post-medieval remains were buried at shallow depths and would be destroyed by trenches excavated for the beams between the pile caps. Full excavation of all deposits across the total width of the development and 15m south to north from the road frontage was required. In addition, an archaeological watching brief during ground works was to be undertaken over the remaining areas of the site.

A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the

excavation was written by APS and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Excavation* (IFA 1999).

## 2.3 Topography and Geology

Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1).

The development site is located 190m north of the town centre as defined by the market place. It is on generally level ground at a height of c. 5.5m OD on the north side of New Road (National Grid Reference TF 2475 2284) (Figure 2), and comprises an area approximately 687 square metres in extent (Plate 1).

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). The alluvial deposits overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting (Figure 3)

Although no evidence of prehistoric (pre-43 AD) archaeology has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the investigation, evidence from the wider area suggests a general pattern of colonisation in the Iron Age. From the Neolithic through to the mid to late Iron Age, the area was subject to periods of marine incursion. Consequently much of the early prehistoric use of the landscape has been deeply buried by marine sediments.



By the Romano-British period (43 - 410 AD) a drop in sea level resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts. Although it has not yet been proven, it is likely that Spalding was a significant settlement during this period and recent investigations in the centre of Spalding have exposed Romano-British deposits sealed by later silts (Cope-Faulkner forthcoming). Cropmarks around the Spalding district reveal a large number of road systems that appear to centre on the town, including the Baston Outgang road (Hallam 1970, 41). It has been suggested that the Westlode was canalised during the Romano-British period (*ibid.*, 34).

Subsequent marine incursions late in the period, probably during the 4<sup>th</sup> century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites and the masking of Romano-British ground levels and deposits by alluvial silts.

Spalding is first referred to indirectly in a Tribal Hideage of the 7<sup>th</sup> century wherein a tribe known as the *Spaldas* are recorded. The place name is derived from the Old English *Spaldingas*, 'descendants of *Spaldas*' (Cameron 1998, 114). 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 is located on the southern side of the market place.

The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Spalding was held principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also held by 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, possibly a former sea bank (Sumner 1987, 1). The town was limited to the north by the Westlode River that in 1087-92 was referred to as '*unum ductem aque*' suggesting an artificial watercourse (Hallam 1970, 34).

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in Spalding, south of the development area during 1988 (Symonds 1988). Features dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century were revealed, overlying possible flood deposits which, in turn, sealed structural features at c. 4.3m OD (*ibid.* 4). Other medieval layers including 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery, were recorded - at a height of 3.5m OD (*ibid.* 7).

Medieval pits, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century, dug into alluvial layers at 2.2m below the current ground level were identified during archaeological evaluation along Swan Street, west of the site (Savage 2003, 6). These were overlain by post-medieval deposits.

An archaeological evaluation along Westlode Street identified alluvial deposits associated with flooding of the former River Westlode along with dumped deposits containing 10<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992).

During the post-medieval period, the Westlode River was bridged in four places. Betty Codlin's Bridge was located



opposite St. Thomas's Lane, while there was a footbridge opposite the White Swan (now the Bass House), a wagon bridge to Boston opposite Red Lion Street and a further bridge at the end of Double Street (Gooch 1940, 386).

The earliest map of Spalding dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and depicts the extent of Spalding priory. The development site lies outside this area, although the River Westlode is shown with a bridge in the approximate area. The bridge is named '*pons Irinus*', possibly meaning a free right of passage.

Dating from 1732, John Grundy's '*A Plan of the Town of Spalding in South Holland Lincolnshire*' is the first detailed plan of the town. The River Westlode (*Westload*) is depicted with a bridge opposite Red Lion Street (here called Hog Market). The site appears as open ground bordering, to the southeast, a single dwelling which has the attached name Ivy Wells, referring either to an owner or tenant. Behind this building are open areas, gardens or fields. The road is called *Westload Side*.

Armstrong's '*Map of Spalding*' of 1788 shows more buildings fronting Westlode Side. The site itself still appears to be unoccupied, although remaining bounded to the southwest by a building.

After the opening of drainage pumps at Pode Hole, to the west of the town, in 1824, the Westlode almost dried up and became stagnant. Following this the bridges were removed and the Westlode was arched over and infilled (Elsden 2001, 88). The new thoroughfare created by this infilling was termed New Street, although it did not officially receive this name until 1871 (*ibid.*).

An undated plan of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century is the first to depict the infilling of the Westlode River and to show the name

New Road. By that time buildings occupied the entire street frontage, including the development area.

Occupations along New Road in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century comprised a baker, basket maker, blacksmith, 2 shoe makers, 2 butchers, a cooper, a carrier, grocer, hairdresser, plumber, saddler, a staymaker, stonemason, tailors, a watchmaker and a wood turner as well as four inns (White 1856, 851).

Dating from 1904, the Ordnance Survey second edition 25" plan of Spalding shows the development area as a long narrow plot. Buildings are shown fronting New Road and at the rear of the property. An iron smith and bowling green are recorded immediately to the rear of the development area. More recent maps indicate commercial infilling to the north of New Road and west of Pinchbeck Road.

A recent evaluation of the site revealed a series of alluvial layers, probably associated with the River Westlode, over which a buried soil of medieval or earlier date had formed. Environmental evidence suggested that this buried soil was formed by agricultural/pastoral activity on marginal wetlands (Snee 2003).

A medieval dumped deposit over the buried soil showed evidence of heating processes and contained the remains of crop processing waste. An undated pit filled with similar material was believed to have been associated with this procedure (*ibid.*).

Structural remains, dating to the post-medieval period, were revealed in the form of a 17<sup>th</sup> century stone and brick building, with a compacted silt floor, and an early 18<sup>th</sup> century post hole. Post-medieval make-up layers were exposed across the entire site. A brick floor dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century was identified close to the



road, in association with a stair well, believed to lead to a cellar to the south (*ibid.*).

### 3. AIMS

The overall aim of the programme of investigation is to ensure a permanent record of the currently surviving archaeological remains through fieldwork recording, analysis and report preparation, and creation of an ordered archive of project data.

### 4. METHODS

#### 4.1 Excavation

Area excavation was undertaken over the full width of the development area at the New Road frontage at the south end of the site and extending 15m to the rear of the plot.

The existing concrete slab and other overburden was removed by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision (Plate 2). During the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits was assessed by hand excavation prior to any further mechanical excavation (Plate 3).

Exposed surfaces were then hand cleaned and inspected for archaeological remains, which were excavated manually to determine their date, form and function.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and elevations were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard

Archaeological Project Services practice.

An overall survey of the site by EDM located the plans and principle features in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

#### 4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them (specialist reports appear as appendices 3 to 6).

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Description of the results

A total of seven main phases was identified:

- Phase 1: Undated deposits
- Phase 2: Late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 3: 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 4: 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 5: 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 6: Late 17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits
- Phase 7: Modern deposits

The location of all the sections are recorded on Figures 37 - 39.



## 5.2 Phase 1: Undated deposits

Hand augered bore holes (Figure 45), recorded to 2.18m OD, and the lower levels of several excavated sections revealed a sequence of undated riverbank, alluvium and peat deposits comprising silty clays (1445), clayey silts (1444) (Figure 34, Section 193), silts (1296 and 1297) (Figure 21, Section 152 and Figure 22, Section 155), (1374) (Figure 34, Section 196 and Figure 30, Section 173), (1435, 1436 and 1437) (Figure 32, Section 186), (1446, 1447, 1448, 1450 and 1452) (Figure 34, Section 194), (1453, 1454 and 1455) (Figure 34, Section 196) and (1462) (Figure 30, Sections 172 and 173), clays (1449 and 1451) (Figure 34, Section 194), sandy silts (1295) (Figure 21, Sections 152 and 155), (1342) (Figure 23, Section 162), (1409) (Figure 31, Sections 180, 181 and 183, Figure 34, Sections 193, 194 and 196), (1456 and 1457) (Figure 34, Section 196) and sands (1381).

Several of these deposits were recorded at 4.05mOD, at least 0.5m above the height at which Phase 2 deposits occur. It is possible therefore, that some of these deposits are Late 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> century or later. However, due to the lack of artefactual evidence they remain undated.

## 5.3 Phase 2: Late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century deposits (Figure 4)

### *Southwest area of the site*

#### *Ditches*

The earliest dated features identified on the site were revealed during the excavation of a test pit in the southwest corner of the site (Figure 4), underneath the floor of the medieval undercroft. At 3.31m OD, 2.14m below the modern ground level, they comprised east-west orientated ditches (1406) and (1408) (Figure 29, Section 170, Figure 31, Sections 180 and 181), 0.42m wide x 0.33m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base (Plate 5), filled with

mottled/patchy grey and reddish sandy silt (1405) and (1407) from which fragments of late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. Due to the limited extent of excavation it is difficult to determine the function of these features.

As the undercroft floor and underlying Phase 2 deposits were recorded at a depth beneath the lowest archaeological levels to be impacted by the proposed development, excavation was limited to the specific location of drilled piles. The development architects had also expressed an intention to preserve and display the undercroft as a feature in the proposed pub.

## 5.4 Phase 3: 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century deposits (Figure 5)

### *Southwest area of the site*

#### *Undercroft (Building 1)*

Cutting the late 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> century ditch (1406), within the southwest corner of the development, was a rectangular stone built structure thought to represent a sunken cellar or undercroft (Figure 5).

This building measured over 5.5m north-south and 4m east-west, extending beyond the excavation area both south and west. It comprised a c.0.5m thick clay bonded stone and brick wall (1001) (Figure 33, Section 192, Figure 12, Section 109 and Figure 10, Section 100), (1042 and 1043) (Figure 35, Section 197) and (1369) (Figure 29, Section 170 and Figure 31, Section 181) set within a construction trench (1002, 1100, 1102 and 1411) (Figure 31, Section 181) and survived to an internal height of 1.88m (Plates 6, 7, 8 and 9). Externally, measured from the contemporary ground surface, the wall exists to c.1m height (Figure 33, Section 192). In the south wall a c.1.8m wide aperture showed signs of later modification but appeared to be an original feature. A fragment of 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from the



construction trench (1410) (Figure 31, Section 181) A layer of compacted grey silt containing frequent limestone fragments (1404) (Figure 31, Sections 180 and 183) provided the floor of the undercroft and butted up against the base of the walls.

#### ***Northeast area of the site***

##### ***Make-up deposit***

A brown clayey silt make-up layer (1258) that contained pottery dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century was exposed in Sondage 1. This deposit occurred at around 4.0mOD, close to the same height as the Phase 3 ground surface adjacent to the undercroft at the south end of the site (Figure 20, Section 142).

#### **5.5 Phase 4: 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century deposits (Figure 6)**

Several sub-phases were recorded within Phase 4 and are reported on below.

##### **5.5.1 Phase 4a: Build up of riverbank bank deposits/make up deposits over whole site (Figure 40)**

#### ***Southern and central area of the site***

##### ***Flood and riverbank deposits***

A 0.6m to 0.7m thick sequence of alluvial and riverbank silts and sands (1371 - 1373, 1375 - 1379, 1380 and 1459 - 1461 (Figure 30, Sections 172 and 173) was recorded within Sondage 2 and in other sections within the southern area of the site (1132) (Figure 16, Section 124), (1349) (Figure 27, Section 168), (1389) (Figure 28, Sections 174, 175 and 176 and Figure 31 Sections 177 and 178), (1430) (Figure 34, Section 195), (1431) (Figure 32, Section 188), (1432) (Figure 32, Sections 185, 186, 187, 189, 190 and 191), (1433 and 1434) (Figure 32, Sections 186 and 187) and (1458) (Figure 32, Section 189 and Figure 31, Section 184). Sealing Phase 1 deposits, these silts contained pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date. They suggest that the site was

flooded on numerous occasions during this period and that the riverbank was in a state of flux.

#### ***Northeast area of site***

##### ***Ditch, flooding, make-up and dumping episode***

Cutting an undated silt layer (1342) in Sondage 3 was a northsouth - eastwest ditch (1333) (Figure 23, Section 162) that had a 0.3m thick primary fill of bluish grey clay and brown clayey silt (1340) that yielded pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century date. A secondary fill of up to 1.12m of brown silt (1332) contained 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Figure 23, Section 162)

Covering (1332) and Phase 3 deposit (1258) at 4.2m OD was a c. 0.4m thick sequence of mottled/patchy light brown and dark greyish brown sandy silts (1117, 1121 and 1257) (Figure 20, Section 142) and (1313) containing late 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Figure 22, Section 158). These probably represent alternating phases of flooding and dumping, contemporary with the deposits revealed in the sondage at the southern end of the site (Sondage 2). Further episodes of dumping and made ground (1202, 1253 and 1256) (Figure 20, Section 142), (1294) (Figure 21, Section 152), and (1301, 1311 and 1312/1322) (Figure 22, Section 158) sealed these deposits, possibly in an attempt to make the land usable.

##### **5.5.2 Phase 4b: Construction of Building 2 alongside building 1 (Figure 41)**

#### ***Southeast area of the site***

##### ***Building 2***

Following these periods of flooding and ground make-up a second structure was constructed parallel with and adjacent to Building 1. The foundations of this second building are represented by an 8.4m long row of c. 0.6 x 0.6m pits (1413) (Figure 31, Section 182), (1439) (Figure 32, Section



185), (1464) (Figure 32, Section 188), (1466) (Figure 31, Section 184), (1468) (Figure 28, Section 175) and (1470) (Figure 31, Section 184) placed approximately 1m apart and containing substantial limestone 'post pads' (1259) (Figure 31, Section 182), (1051) (Figure 32, Section 185), (1052) (Figure 31, Section 184), (1054) (Figure 31, Section 184), (1055), and (1429/1383) which would have supported a timber framed structure. The limestone pads were set within a mottled brown blue-grey clayey silt (1412) (Figure 31, Section 182), (1438, 1463, 1465, 1467 and 1469) with frequent packing stones. The pits ranged in size from 0.38m to 0.67m wide and cut into the flood and riverbank deposits (Plates 12 to 14). All of the limestone post-pads were worked to varying degrees, some clearly representing shaped architectural elements.

Sealing the fills (1465) and (1467) of two of the post pad pits was a 20mm thick pale yellow/cream layer (1388) (Figure 31, Sections 177 and 178) that represents the remains of a mortar floor of Building 2. Between post-pads (1052) and (1054) was an irregular row of post holes (1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426 and 1428) (Figure 31, Section 184). These were sub-circular in plan, between 80mm x 0.10m wide and filled with dark brown silt with decayed organic fibres (1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425 and 1427) (Plates 10 and 11). The position of these post holes between the post pads suggests studding for a wattle and daub wall.

#### *Surface north of Building 2*

At the northern end of the site, to the north of Building 2, and overlying both the Phase 4a dumping and made ground deposits (1294/1301 and 1311) was a scatter of limestone fragments (1329) that showed some evidence of burning and contained late 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This layer is likely to be a yard surface associated with Building 2.

#### *Pits north of Building 2*

A group of 3 pits was identified north of Building 2. Two of these (1252) and (1155/1255) cut the Phase 4a make-up layer (1256) (Figure 20 and Figure 22, Section 158). Pit (1252) was truncated by the third pit (1250). All three pits were about 0.7m - 0.8m wide and filled with grey silt (1154, 1217, 1249, 1251 and 1254). The purpose of these pits is unclear although their location away from the street front, to the rear of the buildings may suggest a refuse function. These pits are likely to be associated with and contemporary with Building 2.

#### *Yard Surface to the north of Building 1*

On the west side of the excavation area, Phase 4a silt deposit (1349) was overlain by mortar layers (1331 and 1341), above which was a thin sandy silt lens (1261) (Figure 24, Section 165, Figure 25, Section 166 and Figure 26 Section 167). These deposits probably represent a built-up yard surface to the north of Building 1 and indicate that this area of the site was being utilised during this period.

### **5.5.3 Phase 4c: Demolition of Building 2 (Figure 42)**

#### *Demolition and post-Building 2 deposits*

Sealing the post-pads of Building 2 were several deposits of mixed mid yellowish brown and mid greyish brown silts with occasional limestone fragments and clay patches (1140, 1144 and 1387) (Figure 31, Section 177) and (1414) (Figure 31, Section 184 and Figure 32, Sections 188, 190 and 191) interpreted as make-up/demolition, silting/flooding and a further make-up layer respectively. Sealing these deposits, to the east of the stone post pads (Building 2) was a silty sand make-up deposit (1130), a sandy silt layer (1344) (Figure 23, Sections 163 and 164) and a build up of collapsed painted red and black wall plaster (1343) (Figure 23, Section 163) (Plate 18). Artefacts of 18<sup>th</sup> century



date were recovered from this deposit. However, they would appear to be intrusive having derived from later truncation. This plaster is likely to have come from the walls of Building 2 and suggests that it was highly decorated. Flooding is the probable cause of the destruction of Building 2 during this period, although fluctuating economic conditions should be considered equally as a possible factor.

A sequence of silty made ground layers (1241) and (1242) (Figure 20, Section 142) were also recorded overlying pits (1253) and (1254) to the north and suggests that these features had also gone out of use at the same time as the demolition of Building 2.

#### **5.5.4 Phase 4d: Post demolition of Building 2 features (Figure 43)**

##### *Post demolition features*

Following demolition of Building 2 and disuse of the associated pits, the excavation of several new features attests to continuing use of the site during the 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Truncating demolition deposit (1414) of Building 2 was a 0.12m wide x 0.05m deep north-south orientated gully (1393) containing a mid yellowish brown silt fill (1392) (Figure 31, Section 177). To the west (1396) may represent the remains of a severely truncated feature, or the effect of sloping deposits (Figure 28, Section 176). Also cutting (1414) were two post holes (1441) and (1443) containing silty sand (1440) and silt (1442) fills respectively (Figure 32, Sections 190 and 191). Gully (1393) was cut by a further post hole (1395) which in turn was truncated by a possible demolition cut (1391) filled with mid brown silt (1390) (Figure 28, Section 176). Also cutting layer (1140, 1144, 1387 and 1414) was an irregular east-west orientated ditch (1386) with a mid brown silty fill (1385) (Figure 28, Section 171) that was cut by two sub-square post

holes (1398) and (1400) (Figure 31, Section 179). These features may represent the remains of a post-built building or fence line and associated features.

##### *Northwest area of the site*

##### *Post-built structure and pit to the north of Building 1*

Two post holes (1291) and (1276) (Figure 21, Section 153 and Figure 22, Section 154), 2m apart, flanked a sub-rectangular pit (1303) (Figure 22, Section 156). This pit was 0.70m long, 0.50m wide and 0.27m deep. Sealing these features was a blue clay (1260) (Figure 24, Section 165, Figure 25, Section 166 and Figure 26, Section 167) and brown sandy silt (1355) (Figure 25, Section 166) located in the northwest corner. These are thought to be levelling deposits.

##### *Second post-built structure and hearth to the north of Building 1*

A second post-built structure was erected north of Building 1 probably replacing the earlier construct and comprised a 1.3m+ long irregular row of two post holes (1233 and 1237) and two stake holes (1235 and 1239) that cut (1260) (Figure 18, Sections 138 and 139 and Figure 19, Sections 140 and 141). These features were sub-circular, between 0.17 x 0.27m wide and filled with greyish brown fine silt (1232 and 1236) respectively. Also located in the northwest corner of the site was a hearth of reddish-brown and greyish brown silts and ash between 0.01m x 0.04m thick (1211, 1220, 1225 and 1230). Culinary waste was retrieved from these deposits and it is possible that this area functioned as a kitchen. A 50mm thick laminated reddish brown and dark greyish brown silt and ash with occasional small stones (1330) (Figure 24, Section 165 and Figure 26, Section 167) partially sealed (1260) and has been interpreted as a possible occupation layer.



*Pit and ditch terminus north of Building 1*  
Cutting the occupation layer (1330) was a 1.20m wide x 0.30m deep sub-square pit (1152/1186) (Figure 25, Section 166 and (Figure 17, Sections 127 and 128). At the base of the pit was a single course of dry bonded brick supported by a sand pad (1187) and overlain by very dark grey (almost black) ash and clinker (1188) and a mottled brown silt (1153). The nature of the deposits within the pit indicate that it was used for a high temperature activity or for disposal of such material. Further to the northeast, (1330) was also cut by an east-west orientated ditch terminus (1270) (Figure 26, Section 167), 0.23m wide x 0.25m deep, with mid reddish-brown sandy silt fill (1271). The full extent of this linear was not revealed due to truncation by later features and its function is therefore unclear, although it is possible that it is associated with pit (1152/1186).

*Levelling deposit and refuse pit north of Building 1*

The possible occupation layer (1330), post holes (1233 and 1237), stake holes (1235 and 1239) and hearth (1211, 1220, 1225 and 1230) were sealed by up to 100mm of mid to light greyish brown silty sand (1181) (Figure 24, Section 165) that has been interpreted as a levelling deposit. Two artefacts dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from this deposit, but are believed to be intrusive, pressed in from the layer above (1150). Cutting into deposit (1181) was a sub-circular refuse pit (1200), up to 0.85m wide x 0.20m deep, filled by a 10mm thick layer of black ash and clinker (1199) and mid to light yellow sand (1183) (Figure 18, Section 130). Capping this pit and (1152/1186) were the partial remains of a single course of dry bonded brick (1187).

To the north of Building 1, recorded in section only at 4.19m OD, were three probable levelling deposits; a mottled light yellowish brown and bluish grey silty sand

and clay (1148), a mid brown slightly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (1201) and a mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material (1147) (Figure 17, Section 126).

**5.5.5 Phase 4e: Extension to Building 1**  
(Figure 44)

*Northwest area of the site*

*Building 1 northern extension*

Located to the north of Building 1, and truncating Phase 4d levelling and make up deposits (1147, 1148, 1181 and 1201) was a northern extension to Building 1 comprising a clay bonded stone and brick wall (1019) within a construction trench (1020) (Figure 14, Section 114 and Figure 24, Section 165). The wall extended 2m north from the northeast corner of wall (1001) and then turned west, continuing beyond the western limit of excavation (Plates 9, 15, 16, 20 and 21). An Ely ware jug handle from deposit (1020) dates this added room to the 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**5.6 Phase 5: 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century deposits** (Figure 7)

*Northeast area of the site*

*Dumping and post-built structure or fence line*

At the northeast end of the excavation area, overlying the Phase 4 dumping and made ground deposits (1294/1301) and (1311), was a dumped deposit comprising mid to light greyish brown sandy silt (1120, 1166 and 1310) (Figure 17, Section 129, Figure 21, Section 152 and Figure 23, Section 162) that contained mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Cutting (1120, 1166 and 1310) were three post holes (1160/1326), (1158/1324) and (1289) (Figure 21, Section 152 and Figure 22, Sections 158 and 160). These were between 0.28 x 0.36m wide and filled with greyish brown silts (1287), (1288), (1161/1325) and (1159/1323) and also contained mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery.



These post holes are likely to have formed a structure or fence line.

### ***Southeast area of the site***

#### ***Construction or demolition trench***

Sealing the Phase 4d post holes (1391), (1398), (1400), (1441) and (1443) was a layer of light brownish yellow silt (1266) that contained fragments of mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Cutting (1266) was a 2.0m long x 0.16m deep, irregular construction or demolition trench (1269) (Figure 19, Section 149, Figure 21, Section 150 and Figure 23, Section 163), filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt (1268), dated to the mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century by pottery. This feature appears to be associated with the demolition of Building 2 and may represent a trench dug for the robbing of stone from that structure.

### **5.7 Phase 6: Late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits (Figure 8)**

Phase 6 witnessed a period of change with alterations to Building 1 and the utilisation of the surrounding land.

### ***Southwest area of the site***

#### ***Building 1 flooring and buttresses***

In the southwest corner of the site within the confines of wall (1369) and sealing the original flooring of the undercroft (1404) was a 30mm thick layer of reddish brown crushed brick and sand (1403) (Figure 31, Section 180). Although no artefacts were recovered from this layer, its composition is strongly indicative of a post-medieval floor layer. Overlying (1403) was a thin dark grey silt (1402) which in turn was sealed by a yellow brick floor (1370) (Figure 31, Sections 180 and 183 and Figure 35, Section 197).

Within the undercroft two buttresses (1006 and 1007) (Figure 36 Sections 198, 199, 200 and 201 and Figure 12, Section 109), comprising mortared brick with a single course of stone at the base, were

constructed to support the eastern wall (1001) (Plate 7). Recorded in section only, the southern wall of building (1369) had been subject to a repair or modification using mortared brick (1367) and butting up to this was the terminus of a north-south orientated brick and stone wall (1366) (Figure 29, Section 170).

### ***Northwest area of the site***

#### ***Ditch and wall to the north of Building 1***

Cutting the 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century yard surface (1261) was an 0.50m wide x 0.30m deep east-west orientated ditch (1321) (Figure 26, Section 167 and Figure 27, Section 168) containing a clayey silt fill (1180) from which fragments of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. Built upon ditch fill (1180) was a 1.20m long single course of ashlar limestone blocks (1353) forming a wall and sealed by 0.12m of dark grey/black sandy clayey silt (1352) (Figure 27, Section 168). It is unclear if the ditch and wall are associated as the wall sits above the ditch. If they are contemporary it may indicate either a construction trench or drainage ditch adjacent to the wall. As the run of the wall is short it is difficult to suggest if it is part of a structure or a boundary wall, perhaps enclosing a yard or garden.

#### ***Industrial residue/burnt domestic waste to the north of Building 1***

Butting up to the 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century north wall extension to the undercroft (1019) and sealing Phase 4d features pit (1152/1186) and ditch terminus (1270) (Figure 28, Section 169) were two very dark grey ash and clinker layers (1146 and 1150) (Figure 26, Section 167 and Figure 25, Section 166) with a dark greyish brown clayey silt lens (1149). Pottery dating from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from (1150). These layers have been identified as spreads of industrial residue or burnt domestic waste and possibly indicate trample layers or dumped deposits.



*Structural features cutting through ash and clinker layer 1146*

A post hole (1347), cutting ash and clinker layer (1146), was recorded in the east facing section within the northwest corner of the site and measured 0.27m wide x 0.35m deep. With near vertical sides and a rounded base this feature contained a mottled dark greenish brown clayey silt, with occasional small stones (1348) (Figure 26, Section 167).

Also cutting (1146) to the south of wall (1019) was a 0.34m wide x 0.16m deep north-south orientated sub-rectangular feature (1033) filled with mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt (1034) (Figure 11, Section 106 and Figure 14, Sections 113 and 116). This has been interpreted as a possible beam slot and indicates that internal features were added within the extension to Building 1 during this period.

*Internal surfaces within the Building 1 extension*

Overlying beam slot fill (1034) was a 70mm thick sequence of sandy silts and silts (1018, 1025 and 1026), from which artefacts dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered (Figure 11, Sections 104 and 106, Figure 14, Sections 113 and 116 and Figure 17, Section 126). These layers probably represent a succession of internal surfaces, laid subsequent to the removal of the internal division represented by (1033).

*Other features and deposits to the north of Building 1*

Sealing ash and clinker layer (1146) were sandy silt and clayey silt levelling deposits (1145) (Figure 25, Section 166), (1022) (Figure 11, Sections 102, 103 and 105) and (1129) from which late 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved. These in turn were cut by several features; a sub-square post hole (1046) truncated by a post pipe or stake hole (1048) (Figure 11, Section 110), a stake hole (1083), a curving gully (1097)

and a sub-rectangular pit (1137) (Figure 17). A discrete spread of demolition debris (1085) was recorded overlying (1129) and in turn was cut by a sub-square pit (1115) (Figure 15). A brick post pad (1090) was recorded above (1129) and was packed with mottled mid brown clayey silt with small stones and mortar fragments (1138) (Figure 14). These features and deposits represent a sequence of make up, construction and demolition within the area immediately north of Building 1, which continued to be occupied throughout this phase of the site's history.

*Northeast area of the site**Archway and associated features and deposits*

In the northern part of the site, lying on the upper surface of Phase 5 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century deposit (1166) was a patch of brown clayey silt (1209), cut by a sub-oval post hole (1219) (Figure 18, Section 132) with a mid brown clayey silt fill (1218) containing 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Sealing these deposits and feature were several make-up, levelling, trample layer and dumped deposits (1198), (1205), (1206), (1208), (1215) and (1286) (Figure 18, Section 134 and Figure 22, Section 158). Truncating (1286), 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century make-up deposit (1241) and pit fill (1249) was an irregular pit (1157 and 1300) (Figure 20, Section 12 and Figure 22, Section 158) from which 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. Cutting this pit and makeup deposit (1242) was a construction trench (1309), which contained a brick arch (1081 and 1078) (Figures 16, 20 and 22) and back-filled with a mixed silt deposit (1308). This arch probably formed a cellar for a structure to the west of the development area. Below arch (1081) were sandy silt make-up deposits (1089), (1240) and (1082) (Figure 20, Section 142) whilst to the northwest, (1089) was also cut by a brick lined 4.2m deep well (1010 and 1011).



Overlying the 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century ditch (1386) was a L-shaped brick and stone wall fragment (1214 and 1384) (Figure 28, Sections 171, 174 and 175), with up to 3 irregular courses and orientated east-west and north-south (Plate 17). Located in the northwest corner of the site, overlying (1198), (1214) and limestone scatter (1329) was a brick and limestone floor (1094, 1095 and 1272), 2.80m in extent. Above floor (1094, 1095 and 1272) (Figure 17, Section 129) were overlapping silt and sand deposits (1164), (1204), (1210), (1281 - 1285) (Figure 21, Section 151), (1298) and (1299) (Figure 21, Section 152). Cutting (1298) was an irregular post hole (1293), 0.28m wide x 0.20m deep with mid to dark brownish grey silt fill (1292). Post hole (1293) and layer (1281) were sealed by two silt and sandy silt deposits (1279) and (1280) and a sandy silt and rubble yard surface (1278) (Figure 21, Section 151).

Although the area under the archway was outside the development area it would appear to have functioned as a cellar to a building with the associated well, wall, yard surfaces and auxiliary features within the site to the east.

### ***Central east half of the site***

#### ***Post-built structure***

To the west of (1343) was a post hole (1262), pit (1222) (Figure 18, Section 131) and possible robber trench or demolition cut (1229) (Figure 18, Section 135) that all truncated deposit (1266 and 1190) and contained fragments of mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Further west was a pit and four post holes. The most western feature was a sub-circular post hole (1265) with a mid reddish brown silty fill (1264) (Figure 19, Section 124). To the east was a sub-rectangular pit (1231) (Figure 18, Sections 133 and, 137) containing a light yellowish brown silt (1224) from which 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. And further east was a north-south orientated row of three

sub-circular post holes (1193/1335), (1337) and (1339) (Figure 23, Section 161), measuring between 0.19 x 0.26m wide and filled with dark reddish brown silt (1192/1334), (1336) and (1338) respectively. These features are likely to be associated and probably formed a post-built structure adjacent to a pit.

#### ***Refuse pit***

Cutting post hole (1265) and pit (1231) was sub-rectangular pit (1195), 1.0m wide x 0.11m deep, with a mottled mid reddish and light yellowish brown silty fill (1194) (Figure 18, Section 133). Ceramic building material and charcoal was recorded within the fill of this pit and suggests a refuse function.

#### ***Waste disposal***

Overlying post holes (1193/1335), (1337) and (1339) was a mottled dark reddish brown and mid yellowish brown silt lens (1213), from which 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery and clay pipe was recovered. Above (1213) was a 0.03m thick spread of dark brownish grey sandy silt (1191), with frequent charcoal, ash, coal and clay-pipe fragments. Deposit (1191) has been interpreted as a spread of burnt domestic refuse and suggest a phase of waste disposal within the development area.

#### ***Robber trench***

Cutting through (1194) and (1191) was a 1.96m long by 0.56m wide x 0.18m deep feature (1223) (Figure 18, Section 133) that has been interpreted as a possible robber trench from an earlier structure. 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from the mid reddish brown silty fill (1212) of this linear.

### ***Southeast half of the site***

#### ***Post hole and construction trench***

At the southern end of the site 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century deposits (1140) and (1144) were cut by a sub-circular post hole (1118) with a mid yellowish brown silty fill (1143).



Overlying (1140), (1144) and (1143) were thin sandy silt make-up layers (1112) and (1134) that extended for approximately 2.10m and contained pottery dated to this period. Deposit (1134) was cut by a construction trench (1320) containing a mid to light brown clayey silt with occasional mortar fragments and charcoal flecks (1172). This trench may be associated with work undertaken to the buttresses on the western side of wall (1001) during this period.

#### *Make-up, dumped and demolition layers*

Adjacent to wall (1001), make-up layers (1112) and (1134) were overlain by further silty clay and silt make-up, dumped and demolition layers (1065), (1105), (1109), (1113) and (1114) containing fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and a compacted dark reddish-brown silty clay yard surface (1304/1305).

#### *Substantial post-built structure and deposits*

Overlying layer (1304/1305) was a light to mid brown silt make-up layer (1171/1173). Cut into (1171/1173), in the most southern area of the site, was a possible pit or post hole (1245) (Figure 19, Section 143) and post holes (1246) (Figure 19, Section 145) and (1247) (Figure 19, Section 143). These features are relatively large and are likely to have formed a substantial construct although its function is unclear.

#### *Pits and make-up/demolition deposits*

To the northeast of post hole (1246) the collapsed plaster layer (1343) was overlain by light yellowish brown clayey silt make-up/demolition deposits (1053), (1124) and (1128) and cut by a possible pit or hollow (1127) (Figure 16, Section 125) and pit (1093) that measured 1.0m wide x 0.71m deep with two yellowish and greyish brown fills (1091) and (1092) and contained 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

#### *Brick floor, pits and deposits*

To the south of make-up, dumped and demolition layers (1065) and (1105) and overlying deposit (1130) (previously discussed in the *central east half of the site*) was another make-up layer (1317) and a fragment of brick floor (1050) measuring 1.3m long x 0.85m wide (Figure 19). To the north of (1050) was a possible pit (1351) containing a dark blackish brown silty sand (1350) and dark brown clayey silt (1314). Cutting (1314) and (1317) was a couple of pits (1346) and (1328) and a north-south orientated ditch or demolition trench (1319). A possible truncated pit (1111) (Figure 16, Section 124) was recorded cutting layers (1112) and pit (1328) and was sealed by a sequence of make-up silt and clayey silt deposits (1110), (1133), (1169), (1170) and (1315).

#### *Gully or construction cut*

Truncating many of these southern make-up deposits was a 0.36m wide, orientated north-south gully or construction cut (1119), filled with light yellowish brown clayey silt (1125) (Figure 16, Sections 124, 125). This in turn was sealed by a mid brown silt with moderate charcoal fragments and occasional mortar flecks make-up deposit (1216).

#### *General make-up deposit and possible floor*

At the limit of excavation, at the southern end of the site, a general make-up deposit (1179) composed of mid brown silt, was shown to be sealing (1125) above which was a possible floor surface (1178).

### **5.8 Phase 7: Modern deposits (Figure 9)**

#### *Northwest area of the site*

##### *Robber trench*

Located in the northwest corner of the site, cutting into the top of the 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century wall (1019), was a robber trench



(1024), 2.34m long by 0.40m wide x 0.42m deep, with a fill of light grey mortar rubble (1023) (Figure 11, Section 101). Pottery recovered from (1023) was dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. This would appear to suggest that a previous wall extended from the corner of wall (1019) and implies that Building 1 probably contained a further room, although the date of its construction is unclear.

#### *Extension to Building 1*

Butting up to the northeast corner of the undercroft wall (1001) was a brick and mortar wall of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century construction (1008, 1072, 1070) within cut (1009, 1069, 1071) (Figure 18, Section 134 and Figure 27, Section 168) that extended approximately 0.7m east before turning north and continuing for 6m and returning west (Plates 19 and 20). This wall truncated a number of post-medieval features and deposits.

#### *Building 1 extension internal features and deposits*

Within the bounds of wall (1008), late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century pit (1115) was overlain by dark greyish brown clayey silt (1108). Above this was a spread or surface of dark reddish brown burnt/fired silt and clay (1107) that also sealed pit (1137). Extending over the entire building interior of (1008), and sealing the majority of post-medieval features in this area, was a 0.15m thick layer of mid to dark brown silt (1021), which contained a lens of mid to light yellowish brown plaster and rubble (1041) that may have been the remnants of a truncated floor (Figure 11, Sections 102, 103, 105). Artefacts recovered from (1021) were dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Cutting (1021) was a sub-rectangular post hole (1038), 0.23m wide x 0.07m deep, and filled with mid brown clayey silt (1039) (Figure 11, Section 108). This post hole was truncated by a 0.60m wide x 0.22m deep post hole or pit (1035),

containing brown silty fills (1036) and (1037) (Figure 11, Section 107). Sealing fill (1037) was a layer of mid to light greyish brown silt levelling deposit (1014) (Figure 25, Section 166).

#### *Brick wall*

Also cutting (1021) to the north of post hole (1038) was a construction trench (1032) that contained a short section of an irregular brick wall (1030), 0.40m wide x 0.60m long (Figures 11, Section 105 and Figure 14, Section 115). Filling the construction cut was a mid to dark brownish grey crushed plaster and mortar (1031). This structure is perhaps associated with the robber trench (1024) to the east and may indicate the extent of this extension to the north. Part of (1031) was truncated by a robber trench (1029) that was filled with mid to light greyish brown silt (1028). Covering fill (1028) was a thin 40mm thick levelling deposit consisting of mid to light brown limestone gravel and sand (1012 and 1016) (Figure 11, Sections 102, 103 and 105).

#### *Vaulted brick structure*

In the northwest corner of the excavation, levelling deposit (1014) was cut by a construction trench (1356), more than 0.20m wide x 0.90m deep, and containing a vaulted brick structure (1354) that had been covered by a construction fill (1357) (Figure 25, Section 166), comprising dark brown clayey silt.

#### *Brick floor*

Covering the whole area bounded by wall (1008) and extending over wall (1019) and all the deposits within, was a floor (1005) composed of a single course of bricks (Plate 21). The floor respected stairway (1045) and was probably contemporary.

#### *Southwest area of the site*

##### *Internal alterations to Building 1*

In the undercroft a number of modern modifications were evident. On the



southern wall, the doorway had been partially infilled with brick wall (1364), and a rendered brick sill (1365) added. Sealing (1365) was a recent pavement that represented the modern day surface and comprised a mortar and limestone make-up layer (1362), concrete bedding (1361) and paving slabs (1360) (Figure 29, Section 170).

#### *Stairway*

In the southwest corner of the area a brick and concrete stanchion (1363) (Figure 29, Section 170) had cut into the fabric of the original wall and (1368) a machine-made brick wall. The north wall of the building (1043) was cut by a stairway (1045) with machine-made brick walls (1044), although the stones used as steps were very worn and may have been re-used (Figures 14, 15 and 35) (Plate 9). Filling the stone cellar and the stairway was rubble and modern refuse (1003 and 1017).

#### *Northeast area of the site*

In the northeast corner of the site the 18<sup>th</sup> century make-up deposits (1089), (1240) and (1082) below arch (1081) were truncated by modern stanchions (1073) and (1075).

Across the site several modern features and deposits were recorded, including a pit (1015, 1188 and 1203), fuel tank (1066/1067/1068), modern stanchion (1074/1076), linear cut (1056/1057), drain (1058/1059/1060), (1061/1062) (Figure 23, Section 163 and 164), (1273/1274/1275) (Figure 21, Section 152), (1162/1163), (1122/1123), floor or yard surface (1178), make-up deposit (1004, 1179 and 1185), manhole (1063) and (1064) (Figure 23, Section 163), service trench (1086/1088/1168) and (1226/1227) (Figures 17 and 18) and dumping (1135, 1142) and (1176).

## **6. DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 Phase 1: Undated deposits**

Although the earliest deposits were reached only by auger it was possible to identify a broad stratigraphic sequence which provides significant insight into the formation of the site, and the form and condition of the river Westlode in ancient times.

At the southern end of the site the sequence was dominated by alternating silts and clays. This suggests a changeable fluvial environment involving episodes of relatively fast flowing water depositing coarse silts and slow, almost still water depositing the finer clays. The general trend was for the deposits to slope down to the south, in the direction of both the Westlode and the Welland. A little further north, approximately in the centre of the site, a deep deposit of degraded peat was revealed suggesting the presence of a stagnant water filled area.

These deposits combine to suggest that the overall environment of the site was a marshy area, perhaps sloping into the Westlode, subject to episodic flooding. No evidence was found for a silt levee on which prehistoric or Romano-British settlement could have been founded.

### **6.2 Phase 2: Late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century deposits**

The two late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century ditches recorded in the southwest corner of the development area indicates that activity of late Saxon or early medieval period occurred on the site. These are the first stratified deposits of Late Saxon date to be recorded in Spalding and provide important information on the location and depth at which remains of the period are buried.



### 6.3 Phase 3: 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century deposits

Two medieval houses were revealed during the investigation. The earliest (Building 1) was a substantial, probably high status, building dated to approximately the 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. Fronting onto the river and the presumed road frontage, the building had a stone undercroft, though no evidence of the superstructure survived. Unfortunately its later re-use prevented any evidence of its function from being recovered. However, evaluation of the site in 2003, to the north of the building, revealed 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century deposits, evidence of crop processing, pottery and a baked clay spindle whorl suggesting domestic activity. The position of the building is believed to have been on the outskirts of the town at the time of its construction and appears to have been able to make good use of the river and the available farmland, possibly suggesting a multi-functional aspect. Stone used in the construction of the building is not native to this fenland area and would, therefore, have been imported. Some of the worked stone used as post pads for Building 2 were worked and must have been re-used.

### 6.4 Phase 4: 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century deposits

The 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century saw several structures being constructed and demolished and episodes of flooding on the site.

To the east of the Building 1 was a second medieval building, (Building 2) also fronting onto the river and road. Although only the west side of this structure was revealed as a row of stone post pads, it was clear that the building was timber framed and consisted of several bays of unequal width. Between the post pads, part of a row of posts was revealed, demonstrating

that the building was constructed with wattle and daub walls. The life span of this building is uncertain. However, it was constructed and demolished within the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, possibly due to the periods of flooding that were evident across the site during this period. Finds of painted wall plaster related to this building demonstrate that the building was a dwelling and places an important dwelling adjacent to the original house during the late medieval period.

After the demolition of Building 2 the area it occupied saw further activity during the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century with post holes and pits being dug, possibly forming outbuildings associated with Building 1, and probably of a domestic and/or agricultural function. Similar activity was recorded to the north of Building 1 where a further post structure was erected. Several environmental samples from a sequence of occupation associated with this construct revealed a mixture of culinary waste, fuel residues and a small quantity of burnt litter or thatch. It is possible that this structure functioned as a detached kitchen to Building 1

Also during this phase a stone and brick built extension was constructed to the north of Building 1. Built above the timber post structure this suggests a more permanent addition to the house.

Other environmental samples taken from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century deposits (Appendix 6) contained a low density of scattered refuse. Furthermore, an episode of flooding was indicated by the freshwater mollusc shells within (1331, Sample 19).

The animal bone recovered from the site was dominated by cattle and sheep, although other domestic species including pig, horse, dog, cat and chicken were also present. Wild species were also found in



the form of goose, wild bird, deer and rabbit or hare.

Evidence for butchery and the skinning of animals was identified, although the major part of the assemblage appears to derive from domestic waste.

#### 6.5 Phase 5: 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century deposits

The limited number of features and deposits of 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century date recorded on the site appear to be associated with repairs and minor adjustments to the existing buildings.

#### 6.6 Phase 6: Late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits

##### *Building 1*

The late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century ushered in a period of change on the site with a substantial brick floor being laid within the undercroft of Building 1 and also buttresses constructed to reinforce the eastern wall and superstructure. A beam slot in the northern extension indicated the possible division of this room in two.

##### *Area to the north of Building 1*

Wall (1353) located to the north of Building 1 indicated a remodelling of the area to the rear of the structure. Confined within this space were several deposits containing industrial and burnt domestic deposits indicating mixed utilization, although the specific work undertaken was not identified. Fragments of black 'cokey' and tarry material were a common component of the assemblage and are related to the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures and the use of coal or coke as fuel. Post holes and other features may have formed structures associated with this activity. The arched structure revealed in section to the north of the yard is also likely to be associated with this work and may have functioned as

a workshop with the area beneath the arch functioning as storage.

The pottery derived from a wide area with foreign imports from China, Germany and Holland, regional imports from Staffordshire with a few pieces from London and north Cambridgeshire and the majority of the local wares produced in Bourne. The quantity of tankards, mugs, cups and other drinking vessels in a variety of pottery types is of note and strongly suggests that Building 1 functioned as an inn or tavern from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In composition, this assemblage is broadly contemporary and closely comparable to another from a documented inn, the White Hart, located nearby in the Market Place at Spalding (Healey and Taylor 1999).

Environmental samples taken from Late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits appear to be derived from low density scatters/deposits of domestic waste. The presence of some culinary refuse is suggested by the occurrence of cereals, large pulses, fish bone and eggshell and gives an insight in to the dietary requirements of the occupants of the site.

Several phases of post-built structures and pits were recorded within the central and southeast half of the site and an arched structure was built to the north. These are likely to be associated with Building 1 although their function is unclear.

This increased utilisation of the site during the late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century is in keeping with John Grundy's plan of 1732 and Armstrong's 1788 map that shows an increase in buildings within this area of Spalding during this period.

#### 6.7 Phase 7: Modern deposits

The modern era saw the site changing still



further, with layers of make-up covering the bulk of the post-medieval remains, and the stone walls of the undercroft becoming part of a brick built house, with a brick floor and a stairway leading down into the cellar and further extension to the north. Dumping of refuse continued to the rear and a well was sunk to a depth of 4.5m and brick lined.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw all previous buildings on the site removed with the slow transformation of the site into a garage, and later a shopping arcade leaving its mark in the form of stanchions, service pipes and ground tanks.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Excavations were undertaken at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, because previous investigations had revealed the potential for important archaeological remains. In particular a post-medieval building had been discovered that would be subject to disturbance by the development.

The excavation revealed that the building was of medieval origin and had been added to in the post-medieval period. The building was a well preserved example of a house with a stone undercroft, and was dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> – mid 13<sup>th</sup> century with later extensions added during the 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century and subsequently.

Excavations beneath the building demonstrated the presence of late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century activity on the site, and augering confirmed that the Westlode was a natural watercourse.

A second medieval house was revealed to the east of the first building and contained painted plaster suggesting a high status building. This building was demolished in the late medieval period.

Medieval and post-medieval pits, gullies, post holes and wall fragments suggest that the two houses were accompanied by a range of outbuildings, of possible domestic, industrial or agricultural function.

Tankards, mugs, cups and other drinking vessels retrieved from post-medieval contexts strongly suggests the site functioned as an inn or tavern from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first house was remodelled, probably in brick, with the undercroft converted into a cellar. Later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the site was converted into a garage and all surface traces of the medieval buildings buried.

Finds of pottery, clay pipe, brick, tile, bone and metalwork were recovered from the site and dated to medieval and post-medieval periods.

The environmental samples from both the medieval and post-medieval contexts appear to be largely derived from domestic refuse, with culinary waste and fuel residues being the principal components. Cereals, pulses, eggs and fish appear to have formed a major part of the diet during both periods of the site's occupation. Although plant remains appear to be more common in the earlier deposits, this apparent difference may be largely due to the nature of the fuels used during culinary preparation. The increasing use of coal during the later period almost certainly resulted in higher temperatures of combustion, which probably destroyed many of the more delicate plant remains (Fryer, Appendix 6).



## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
TLA	Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology



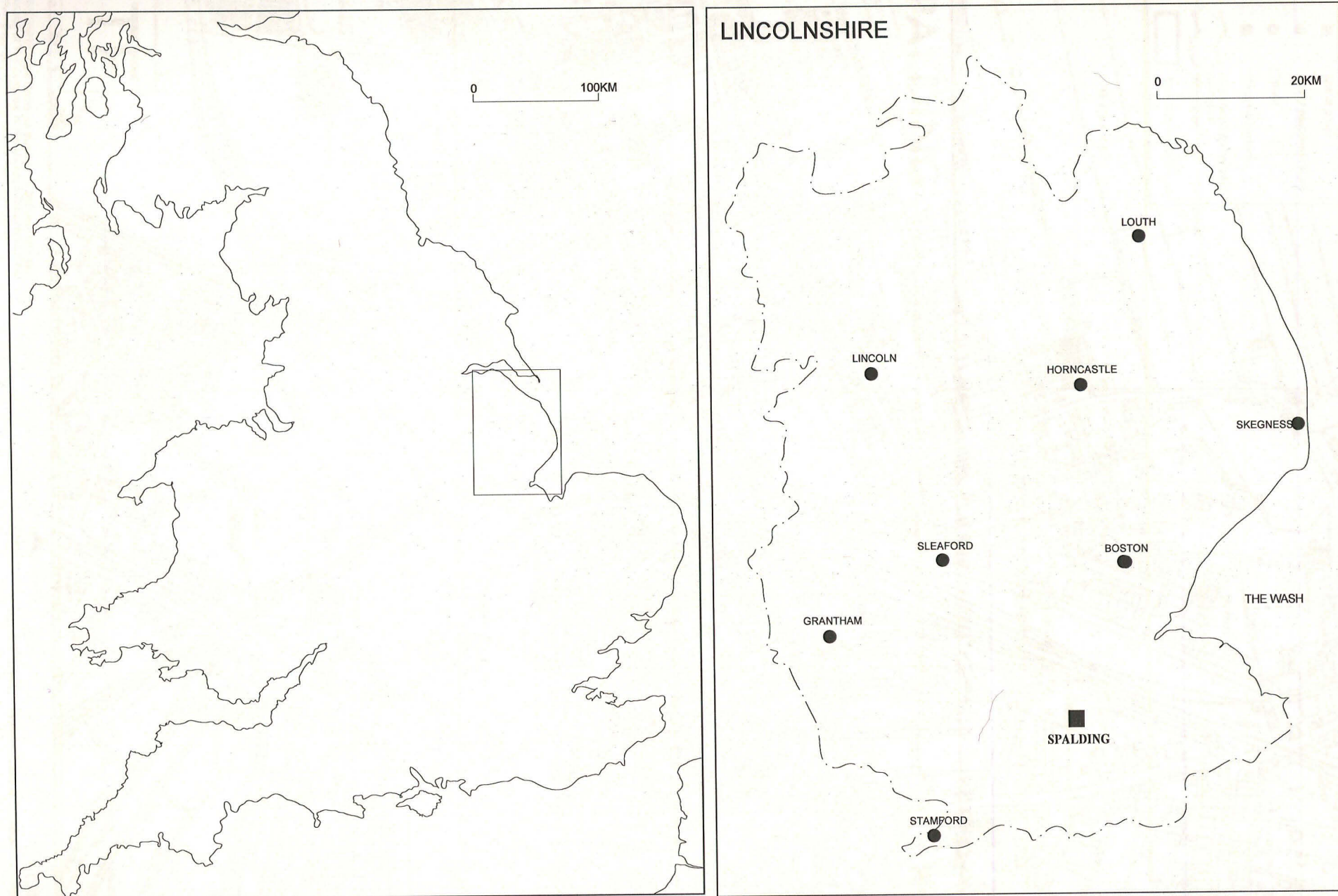


Figure 1: General location map



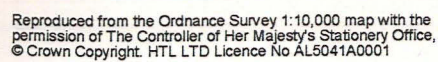


Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting



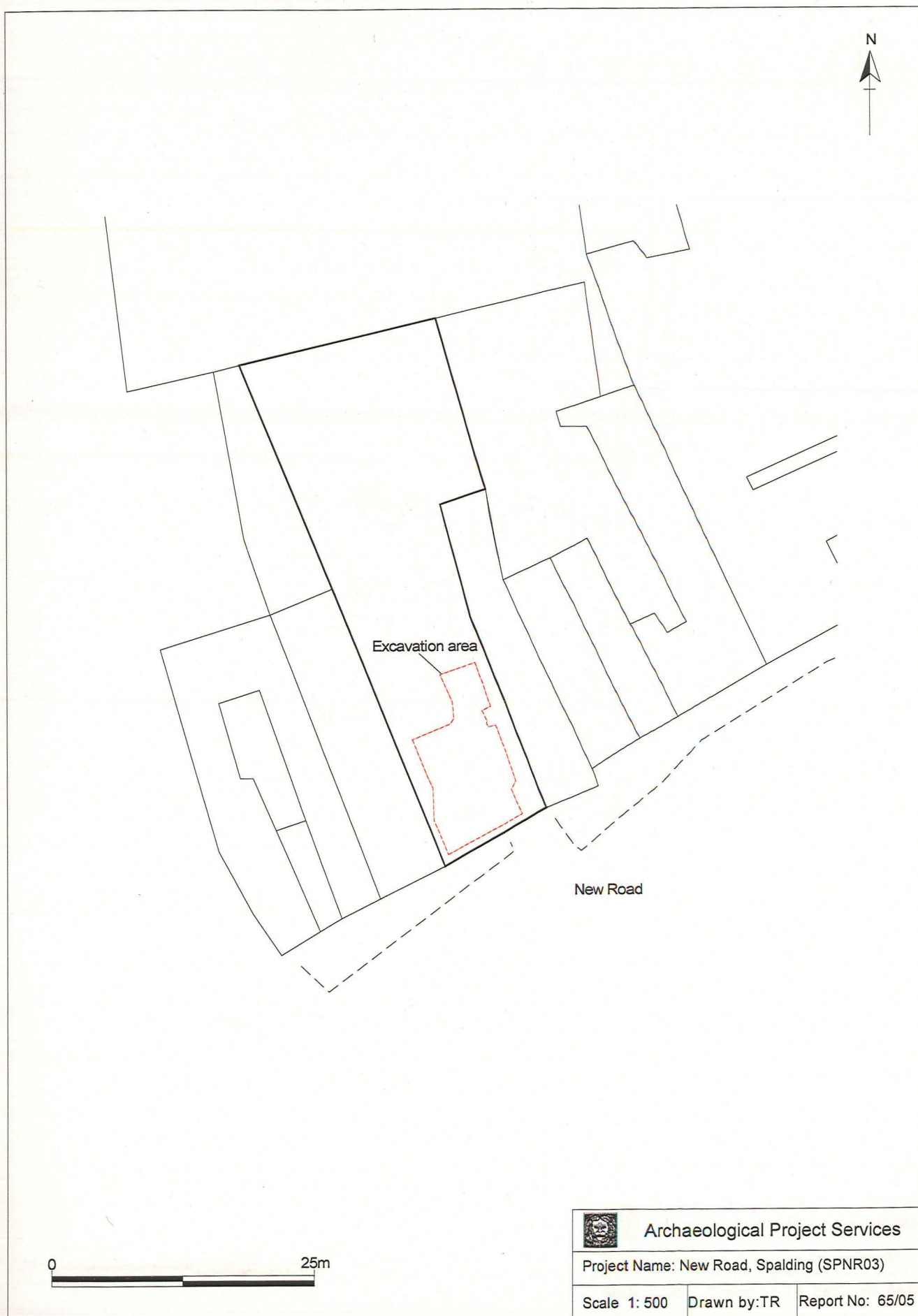
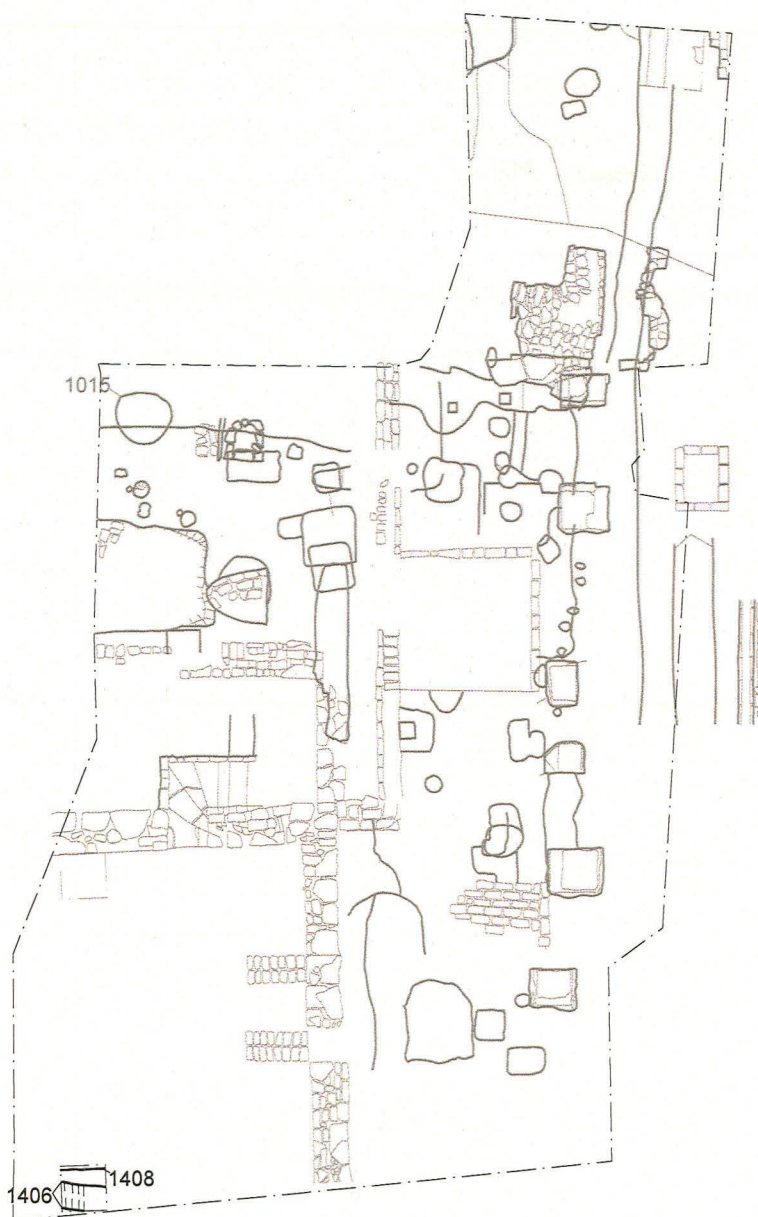


Figure 3: Site location





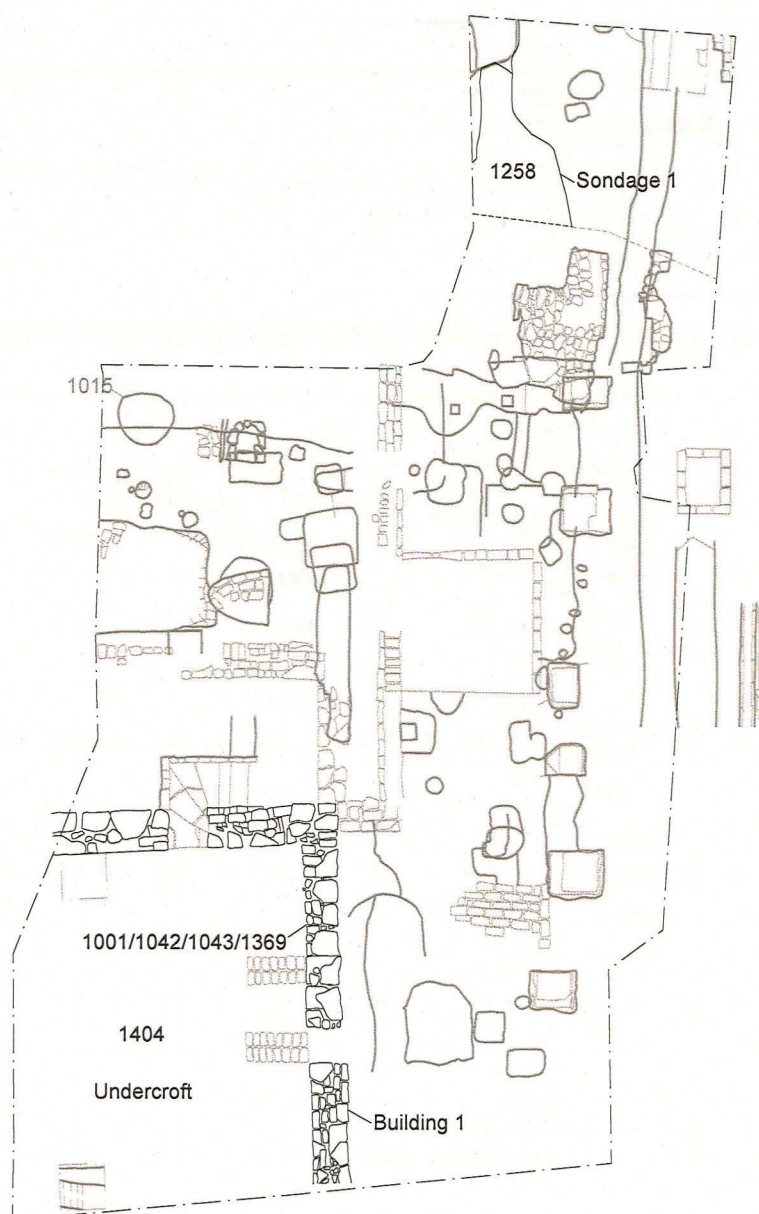
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Figure 4: Plan showing late 9th - late 10th century features (Phase 2)





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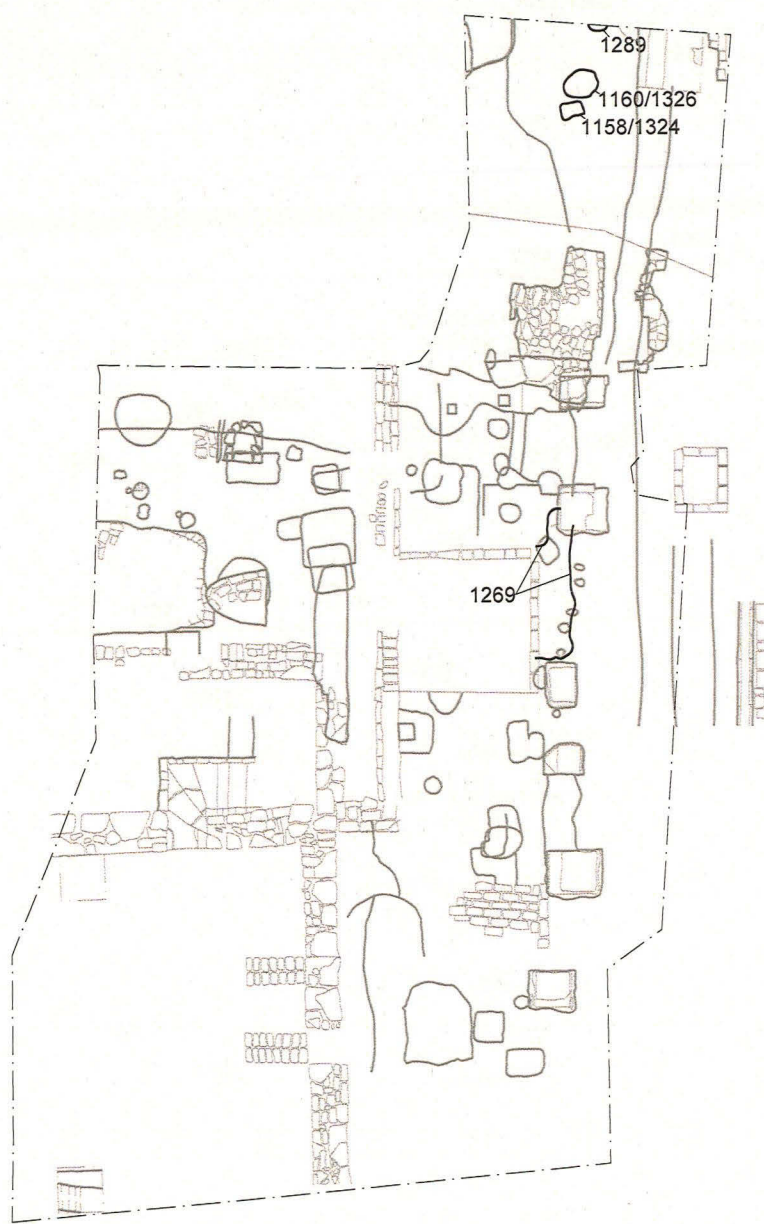
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Figure 5: Plan showing 12th - mid 13th century features (Phase 3)










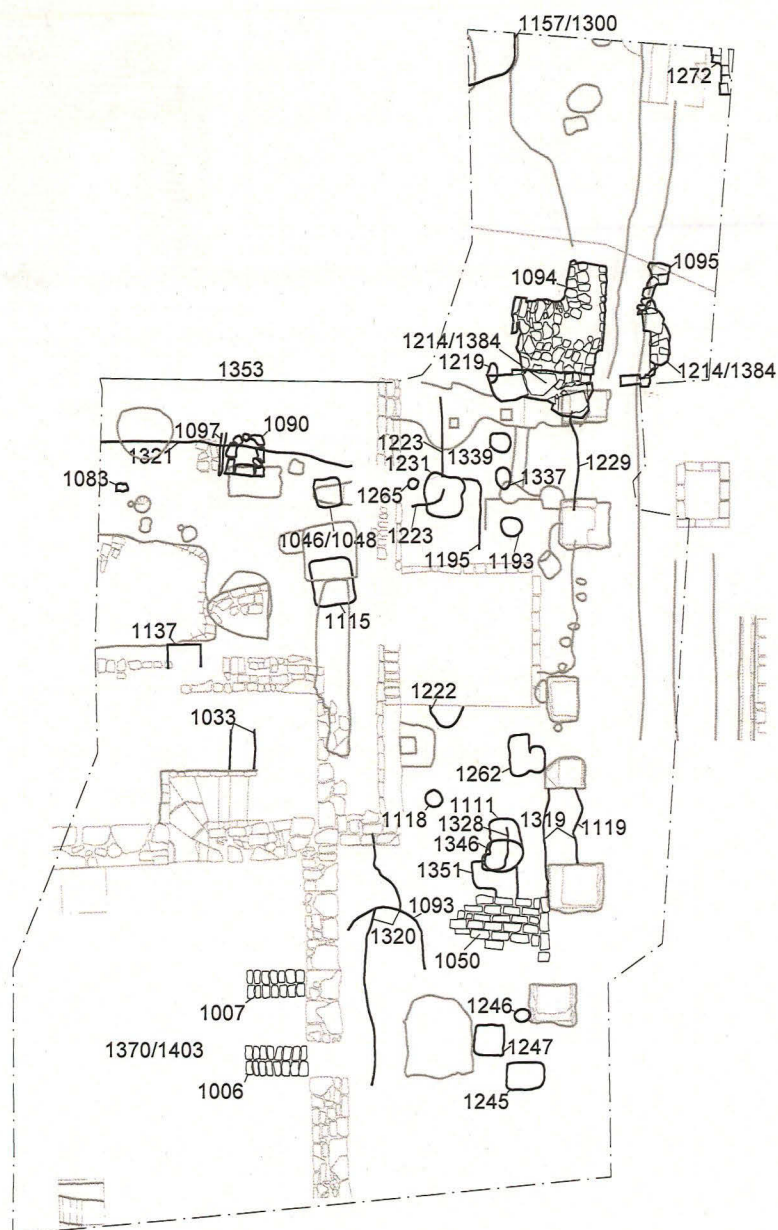
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Figure 7: Plan showing 15th - 16th century features (Phase 5)





0 5m



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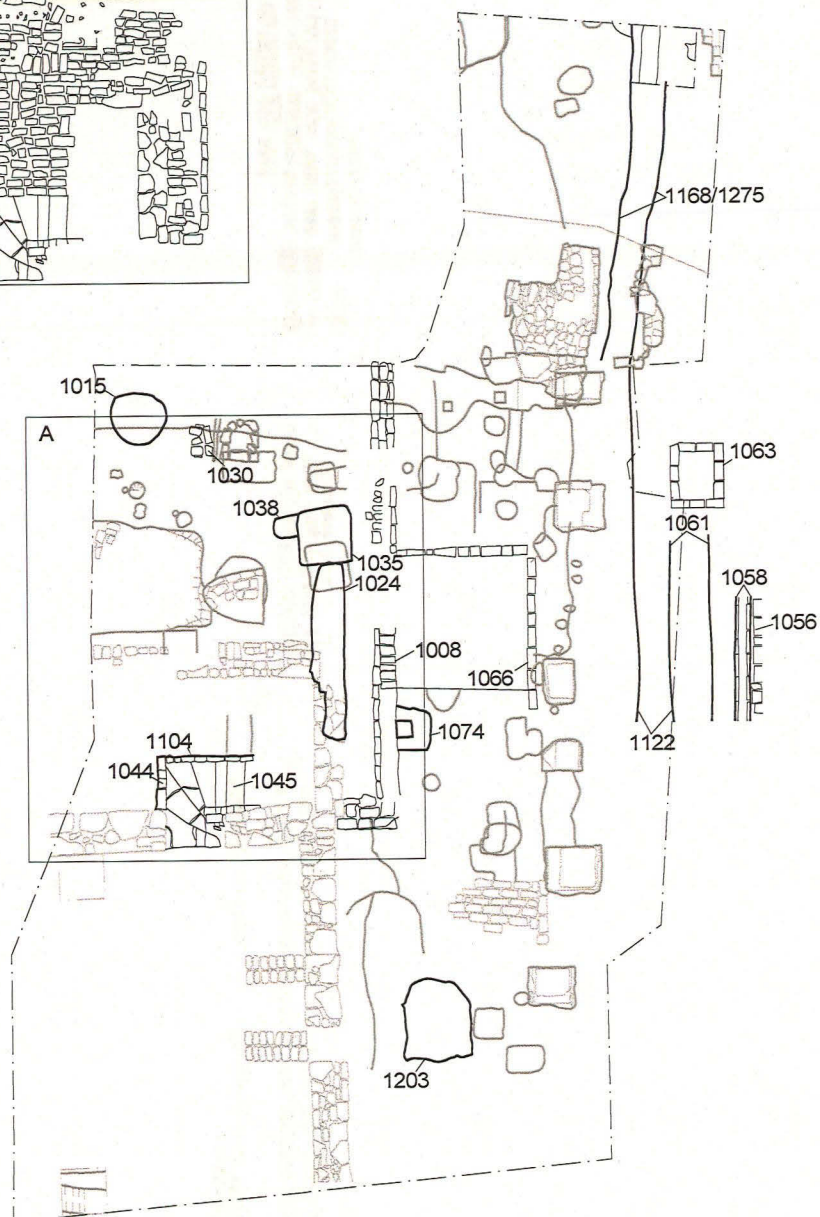
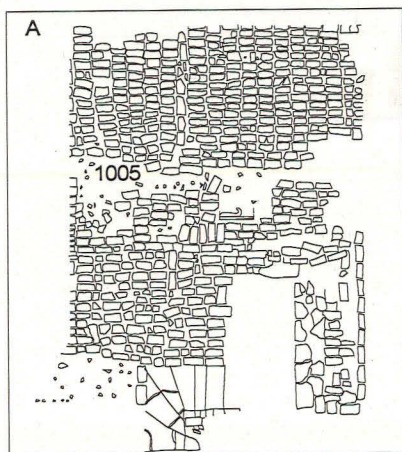
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Figure 8: Plan showing late 17th - 19th century features (Phase 6)





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Figure 9: Plan showing modern features (Phase 7)



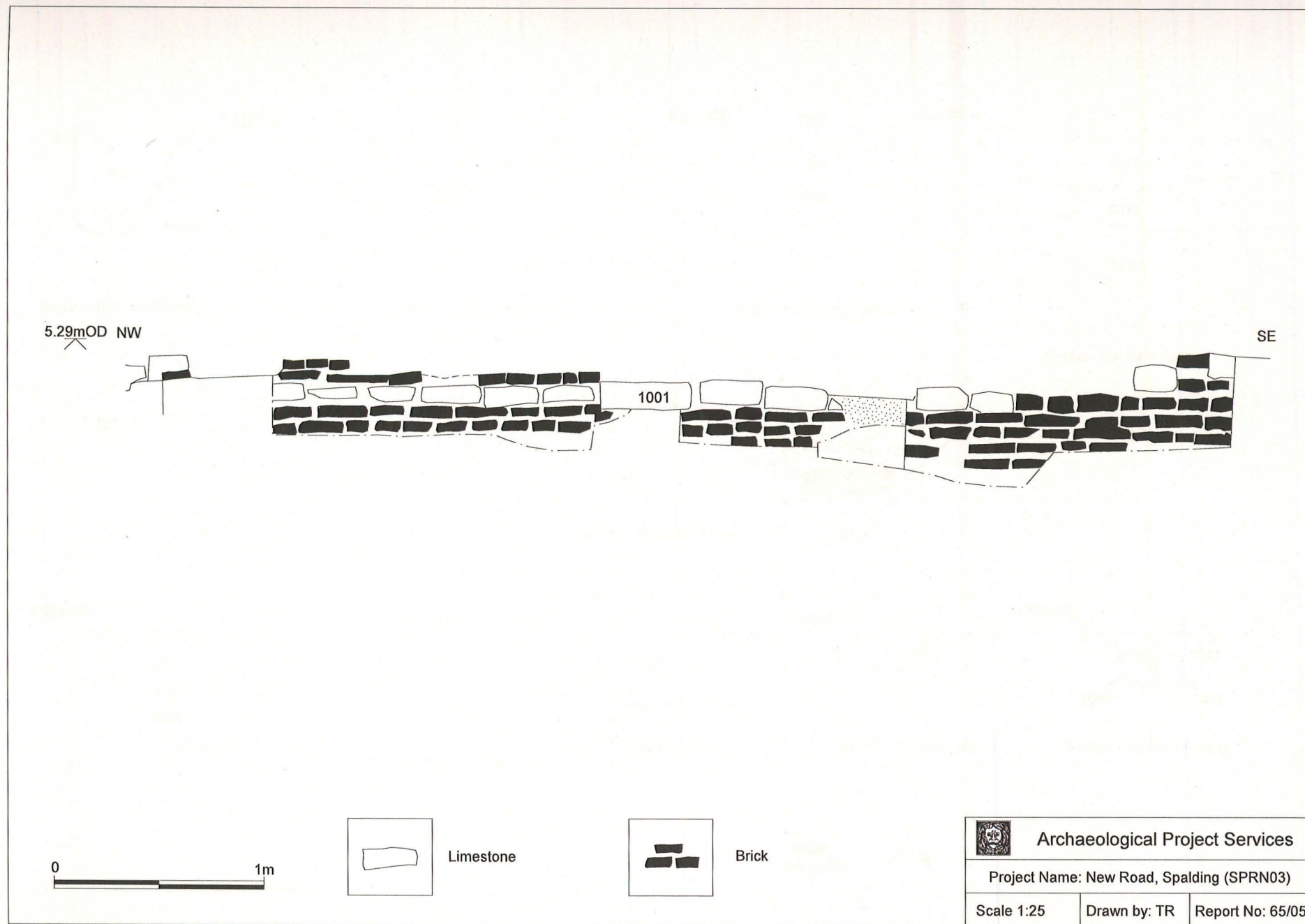
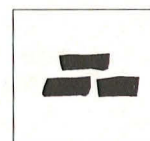
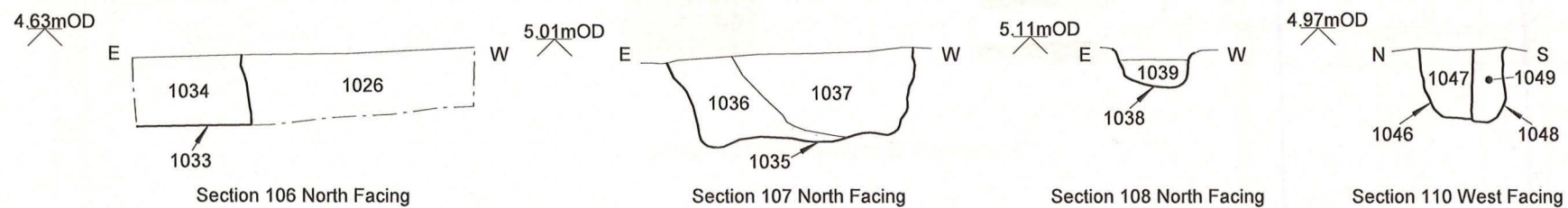
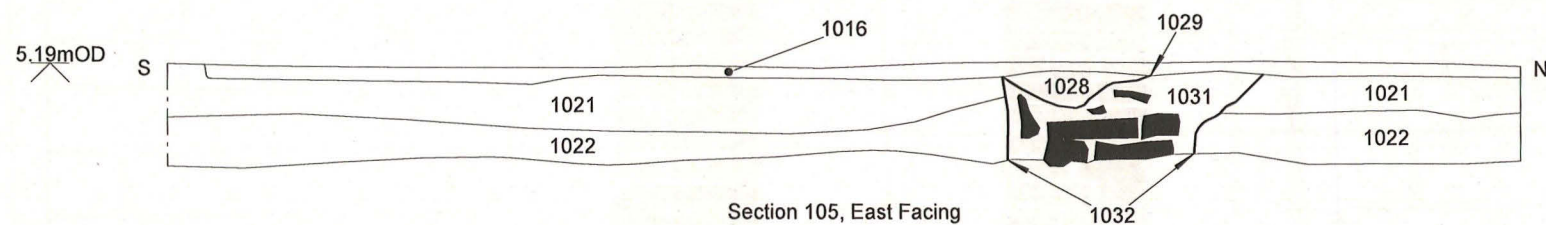
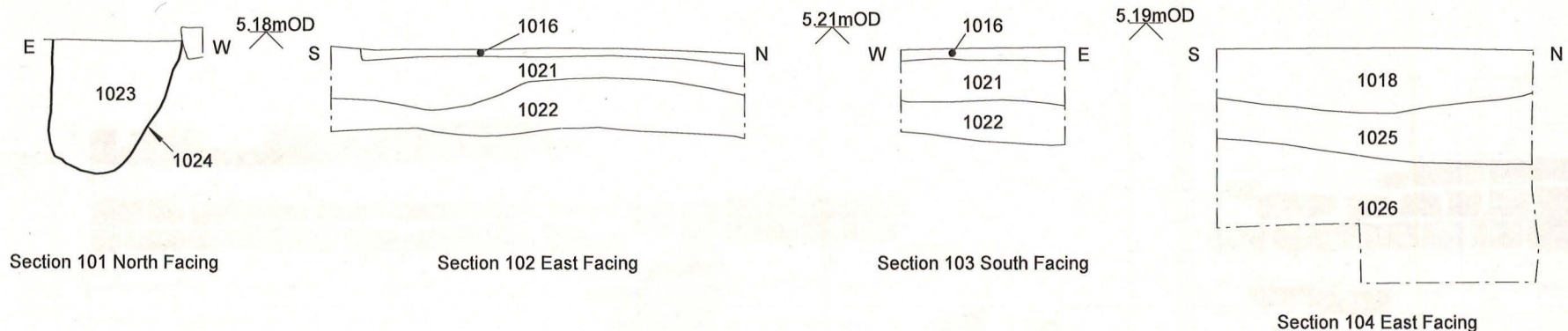


Figure 10: Section 100, Internal West Facing Wall Of Undercroft





Brick



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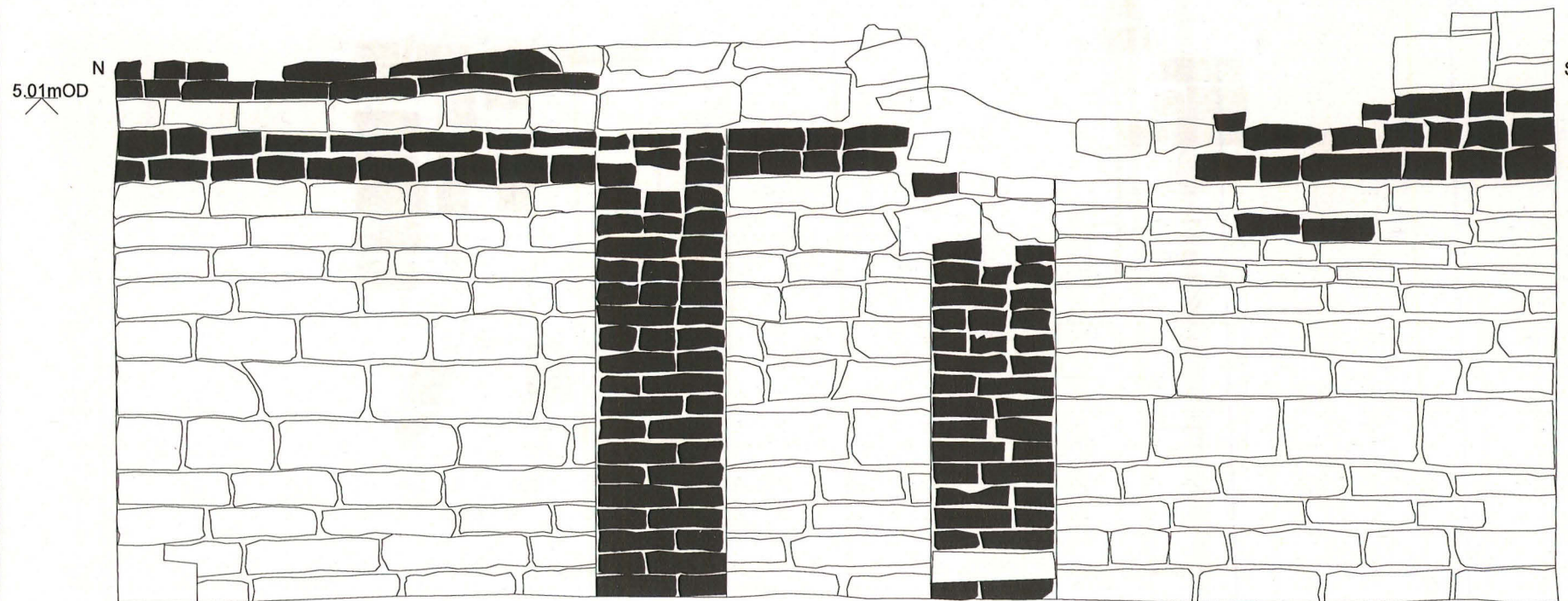
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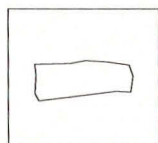
Figure 11: Sections 101 to 108 and 110



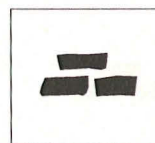


Section 109 West Facing Wall of Undercroft

0 1m



Limestone



Brick



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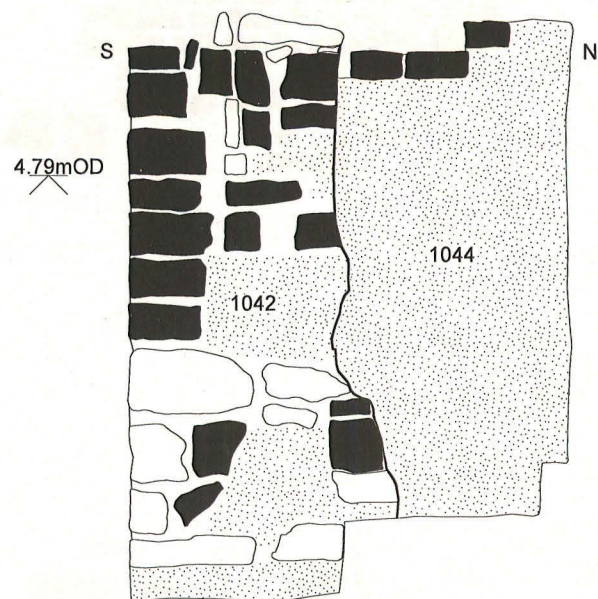
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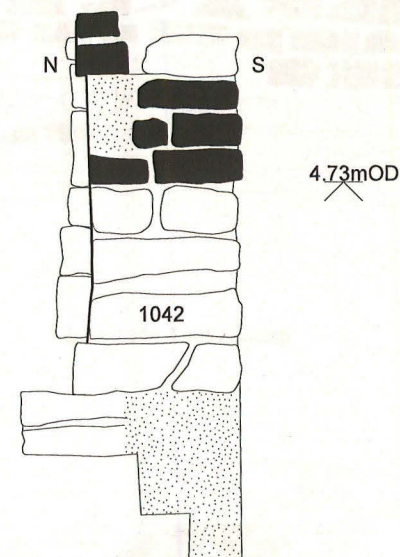
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Figure 12: Section 109, Internal West Facing Wall Of Undercroft



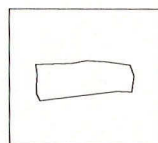


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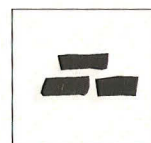


Section 112 West Facing

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Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

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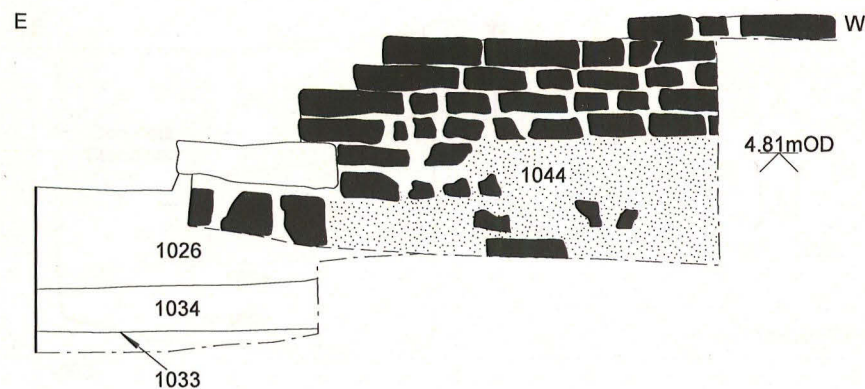
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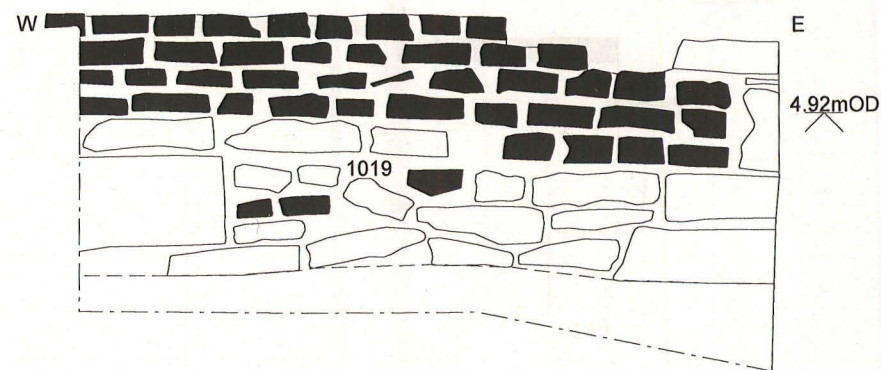
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Figure 13: Sections 111 and 112, East And West Facing Walls Of Stairwell

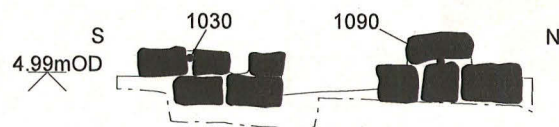




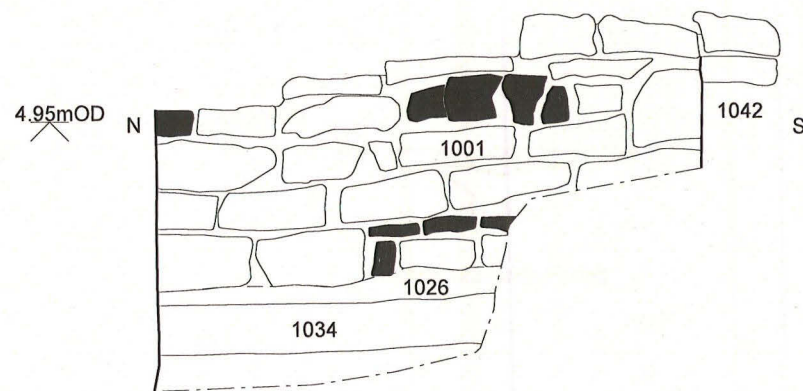
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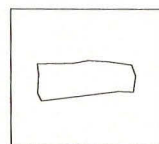
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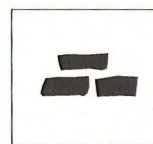
Section 115 East Facing



Section 116 West Facing



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

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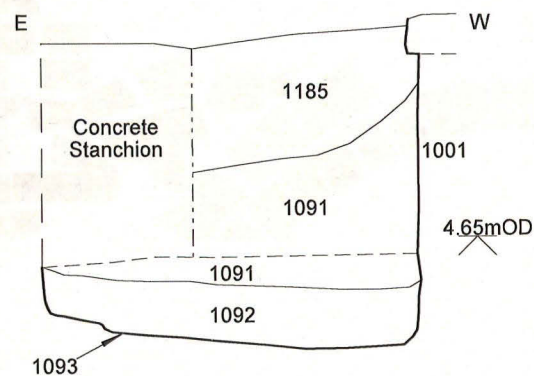
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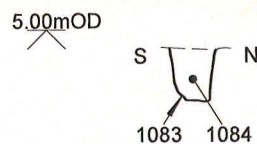
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Figure 14: Sections 113 to 116, Wall Sections Within Extension North Of Building 1

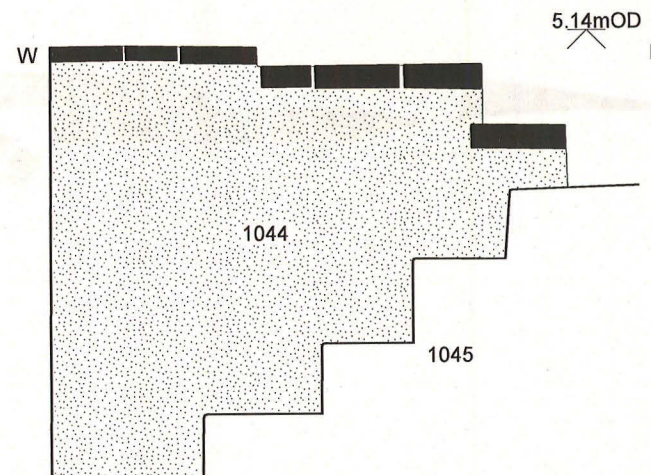




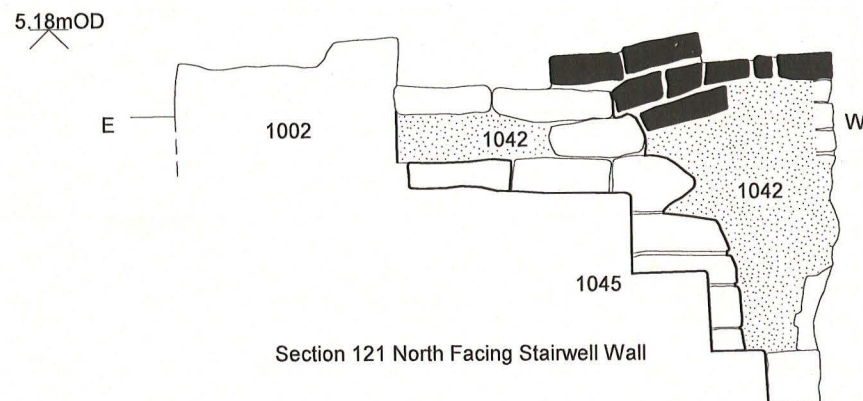
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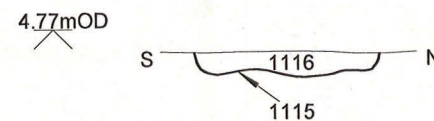
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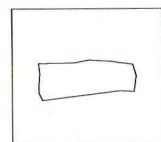
Section 120 South Facing Stairwell Wall



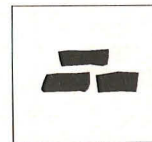
Section 121 North Facing Stairwell Wall



Section 122 North Facing



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 15: Sections 117, 118 and 120 to 122



SW

5.13mOD

NE

1081

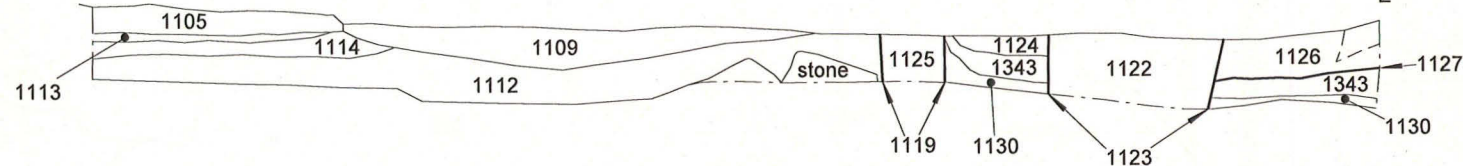
1089

Section 119 Northwest Facing Of Arch

4.64mOD

W

E

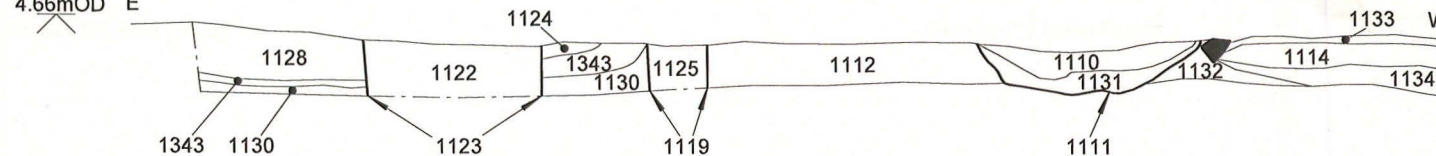


Section 123 South Facing Section Through Deposits Within Southeast Area Of Site

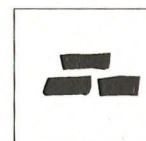
4.66mOD E

E

1133 W



Section 124 North Facing Section Through Deposits Within Southeast Area Of Site



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 16: Sections 119, 123 and 124



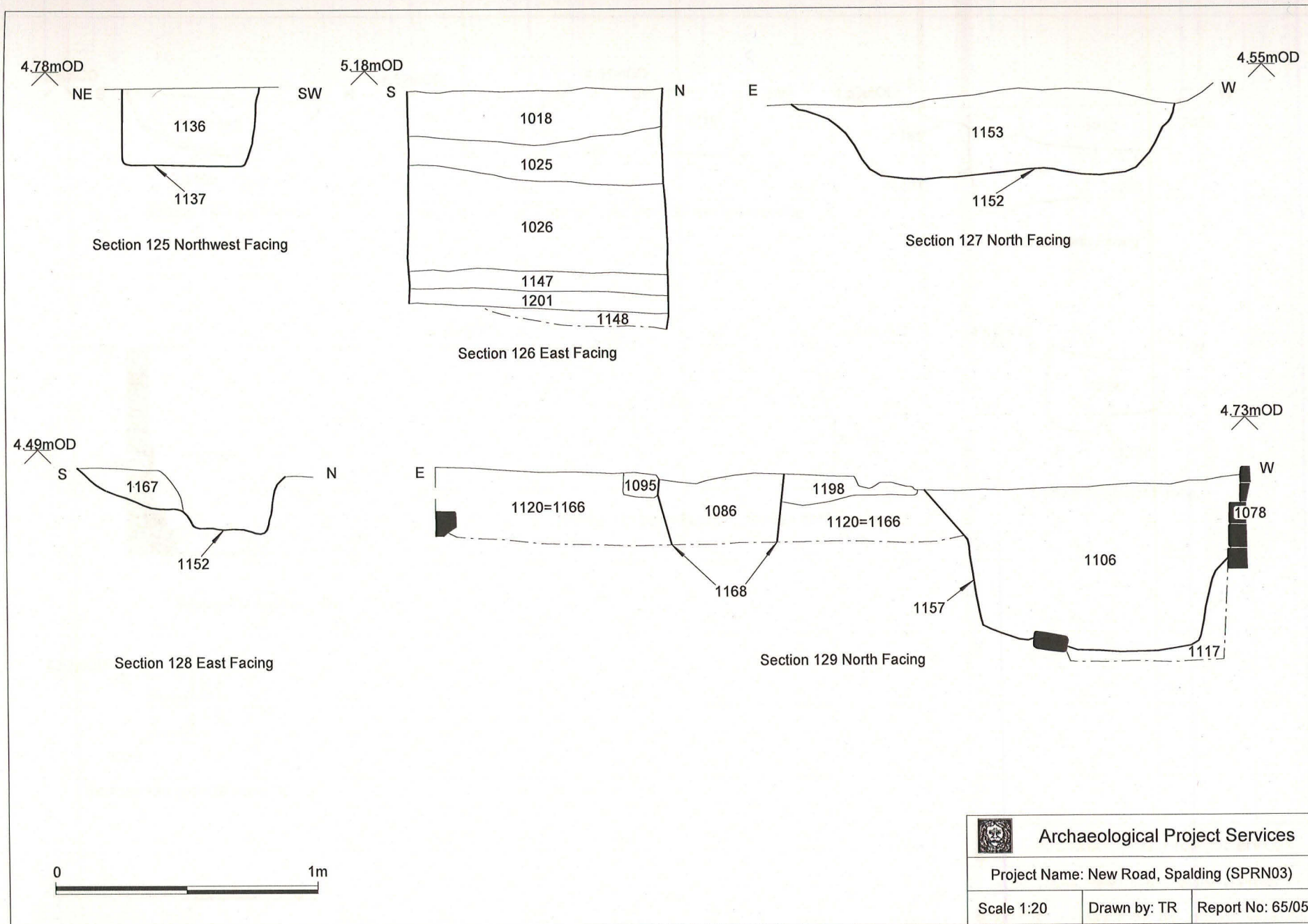


Figure 17: Sections 125 to 129



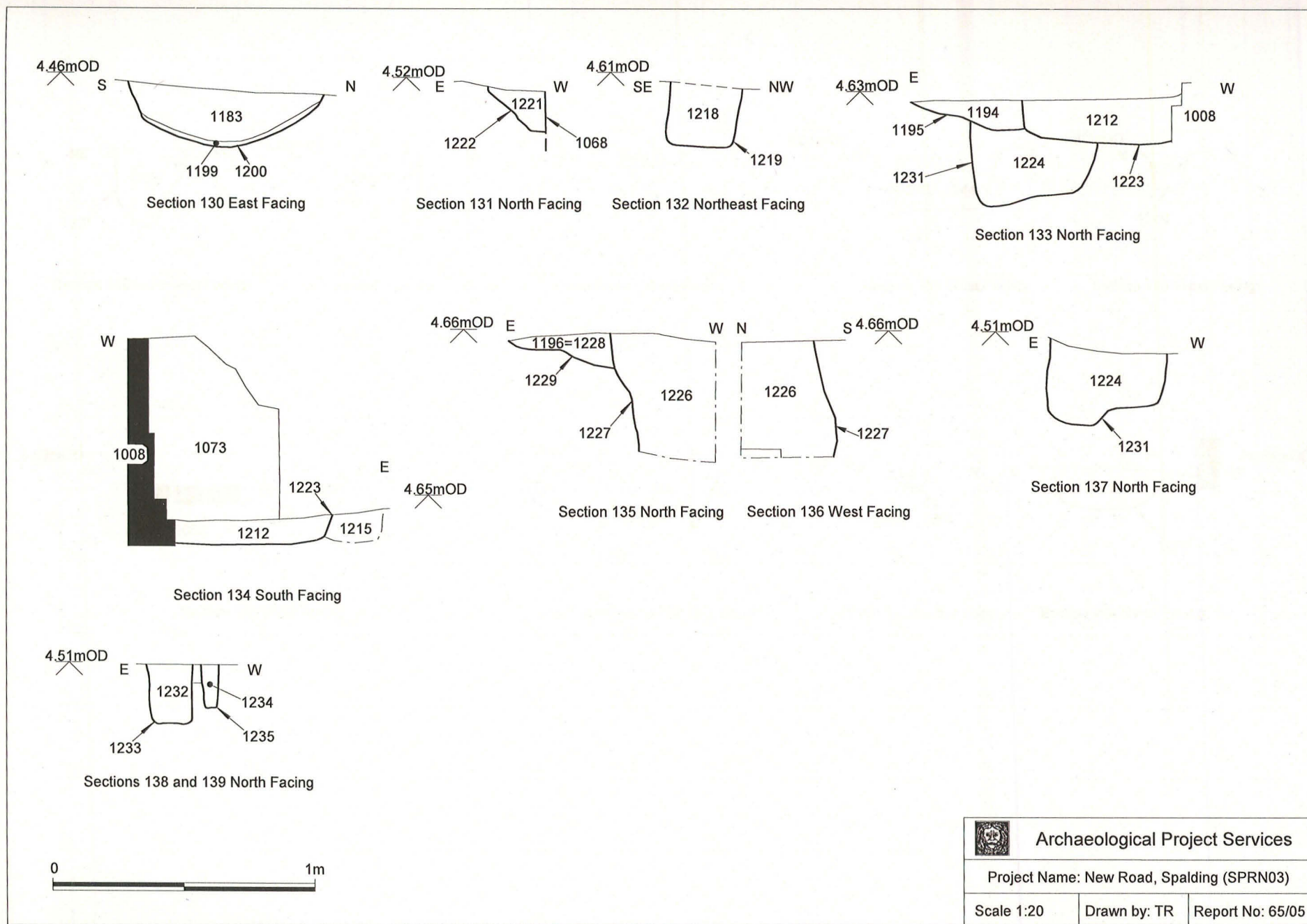
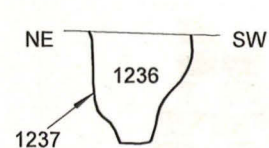
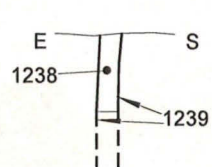


Figure 18: Sections 130 to 139

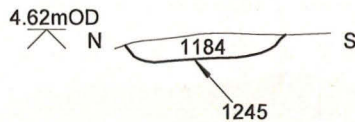




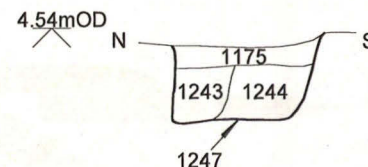
Section 140 Northwest Facing



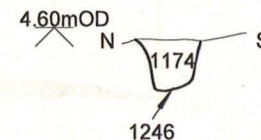
Section 141 North Facing



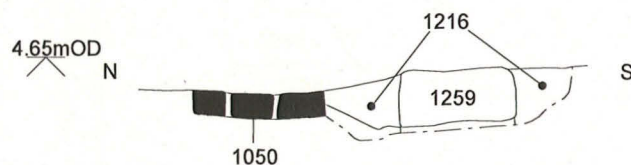
Section 143 West Facing



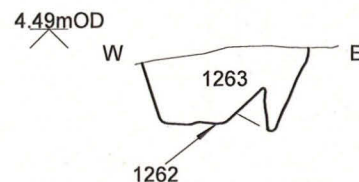
Section 144 West Facing



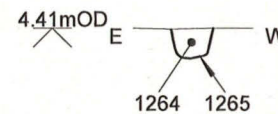
Section 145 West Facing



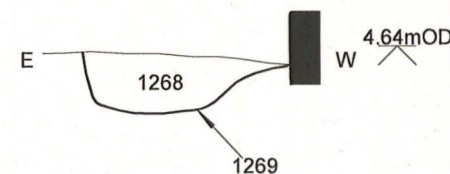
Section 146 West Facing



Section 147 South Facing



Section 148 North Facing



Section 149 North Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

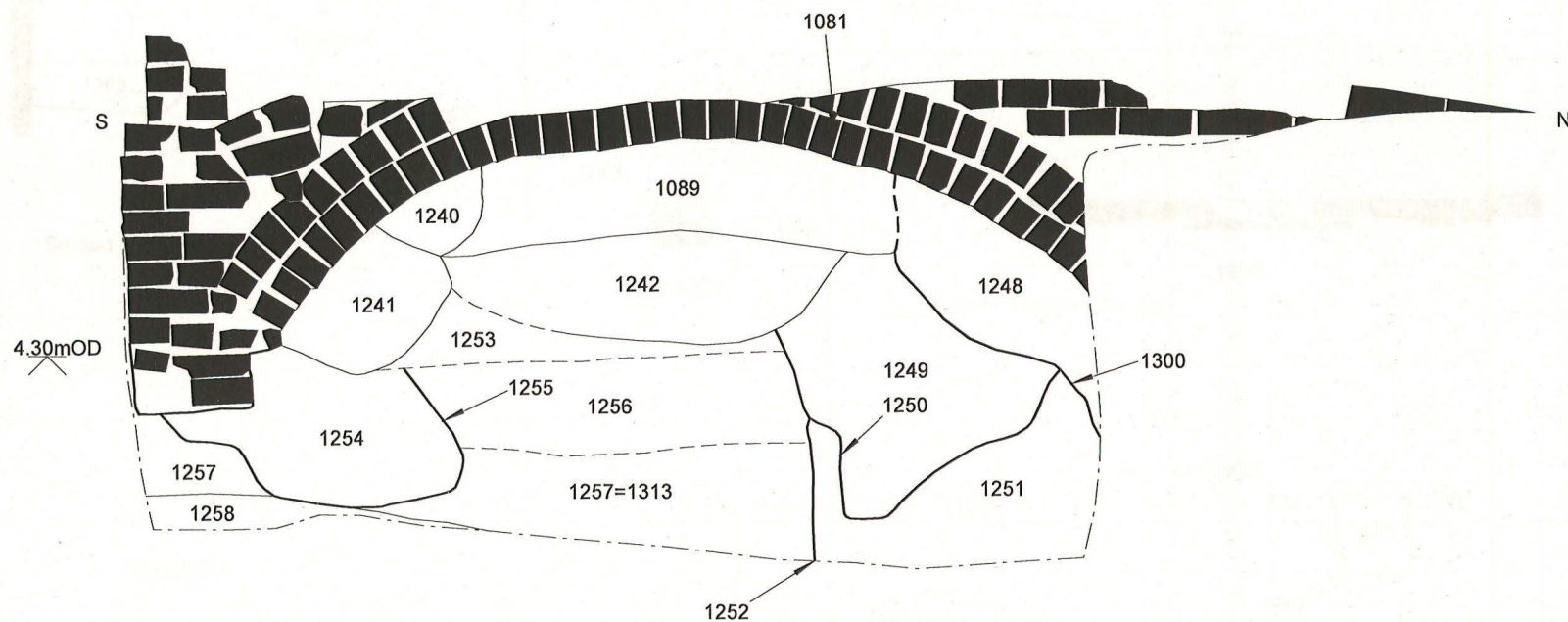
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

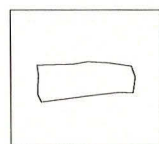
Figure 19: Sections 140 to 141 and 143 to 149



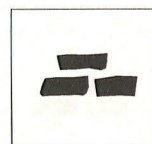


Section 142 East Facing

0 1m



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

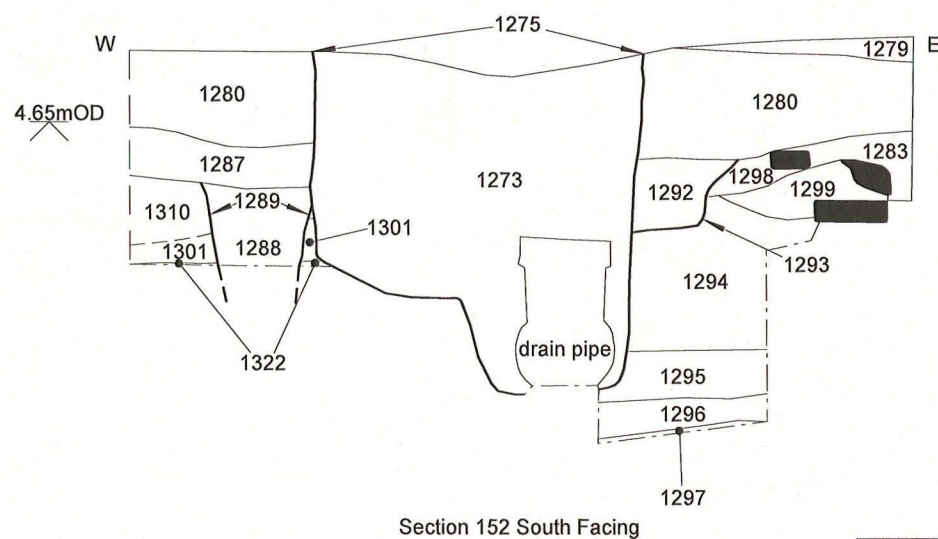
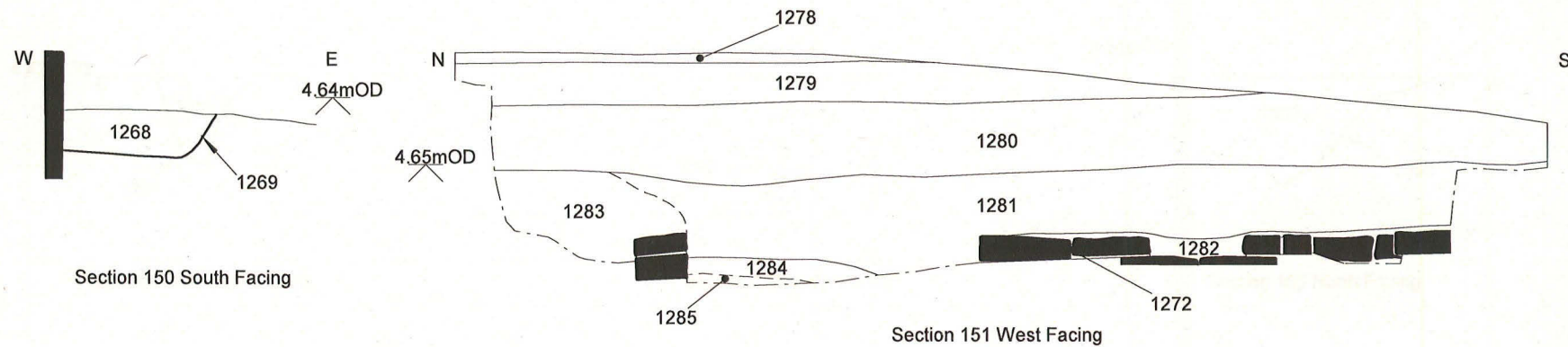
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

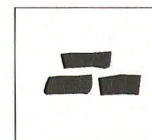
Report No: 65/05

Figure 20: Section 142, Archway Located To The North Of The Site





0 1m



Brick


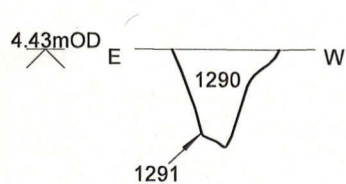
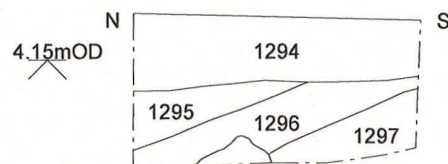
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TR	Report No: 65/05

Figure 21: Sections 150 to 153

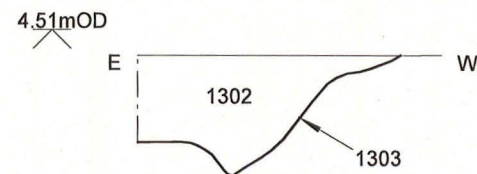




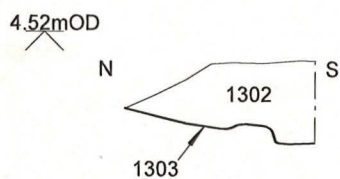
Section 154 North Facing



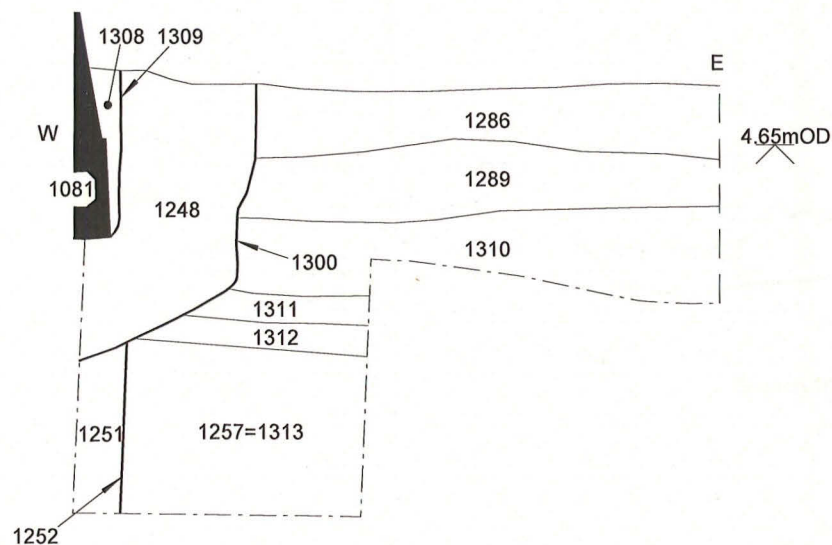
Section 155 West Facing



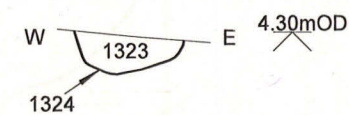
Section 156 North Facing



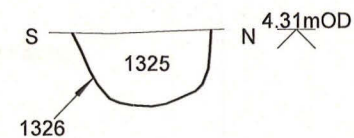
Section 157 West Facing



Section 158 South Facing



Section 159 South Facing



Section 160 West Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

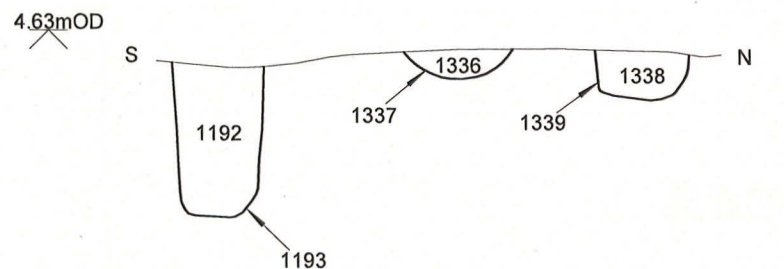
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

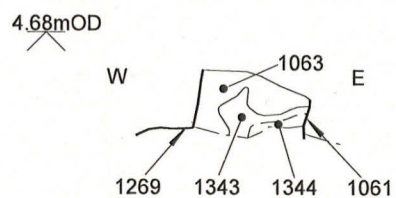
Report No: 65/05

Figure 22: Sections 154 to 160

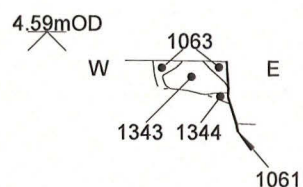




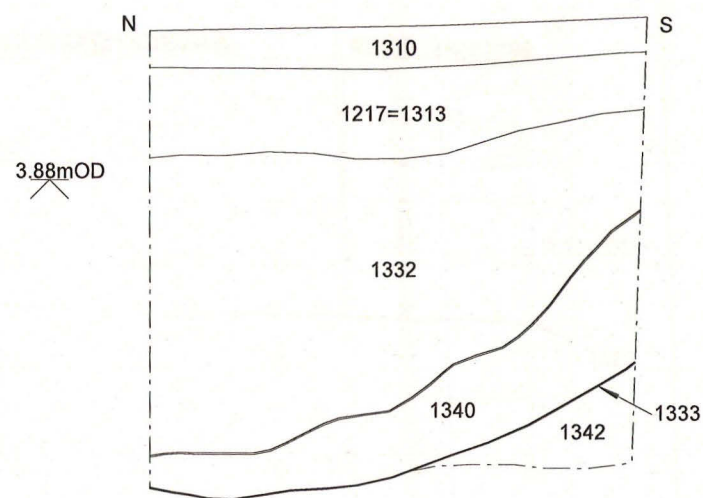
Section 161 East Facing



Section 163 South Facing



Section 164 South Facing



Section 162 West Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

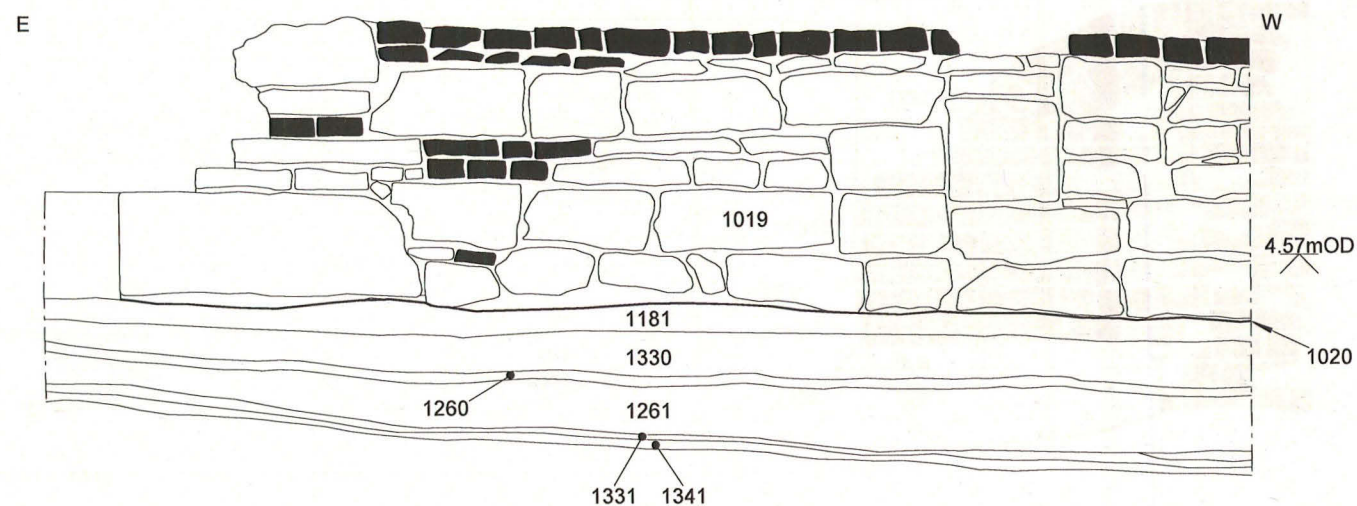
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

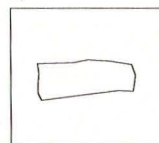
Figure 23: Sections 161 to 164



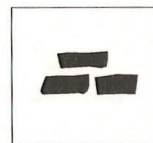


Section 165 North Facing

0 1m



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

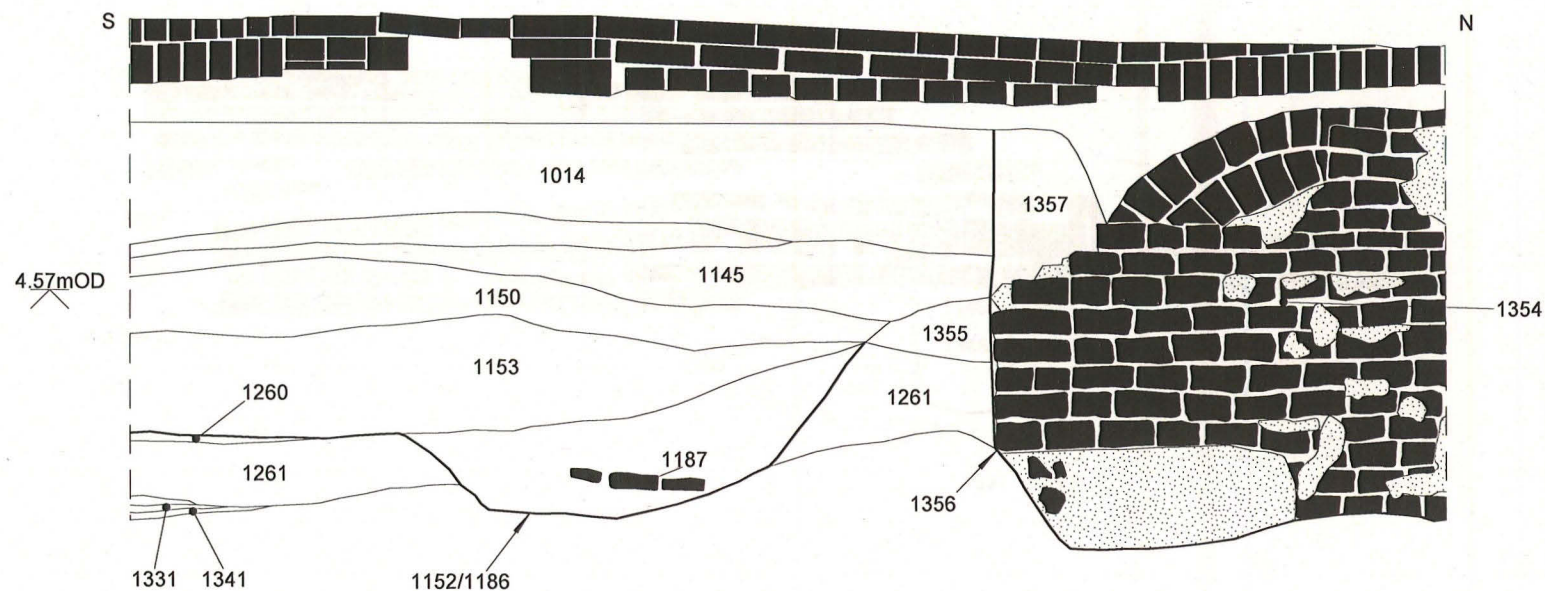
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

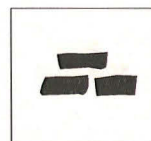
Figure 24: Section 165 North Facing Section Of Wall And Deposits To The North of Building 1





Section 166 East Facing

0 1m



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

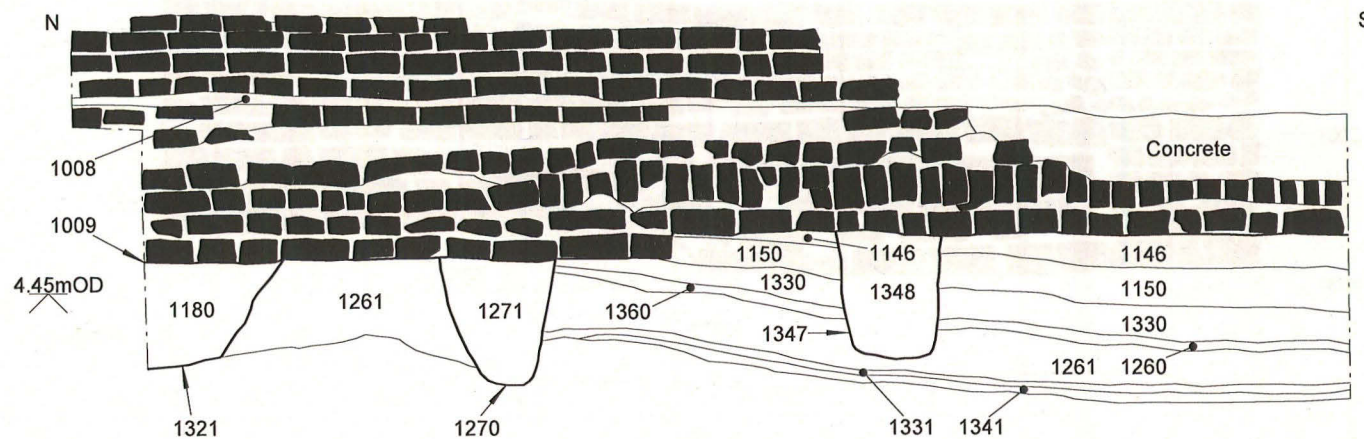
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

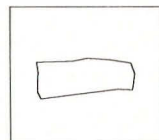
Figure 25: Section 166 East Facing Section Of Wall And Deposits To The North of Building 1



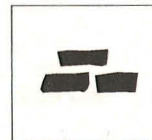


Section 167 West Facing

0 1m



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

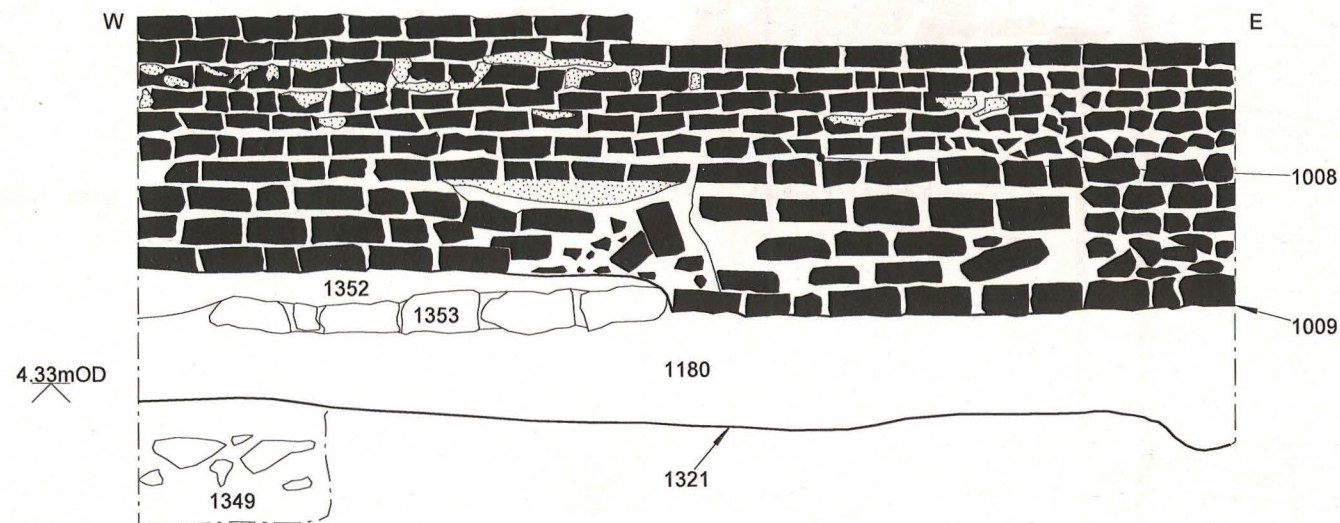
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

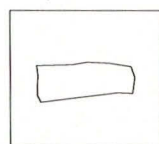
Figure 26: Section 167 West Facing Section Of Wall And Deposits To The North of Building 1





Section 168 South Facing

0 1m



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

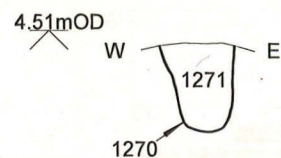
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

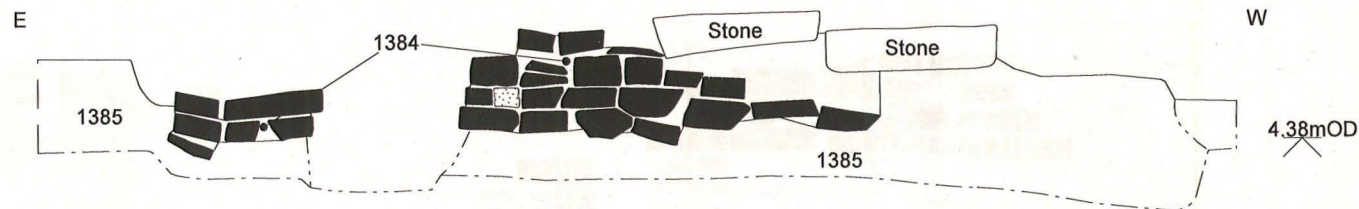
Report No: 65/05

Figure 27: Section 168, Wall To The North Of Building 1

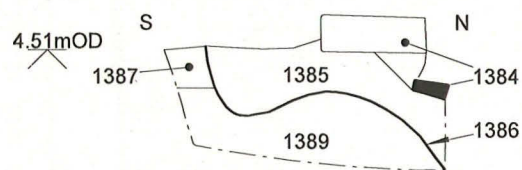




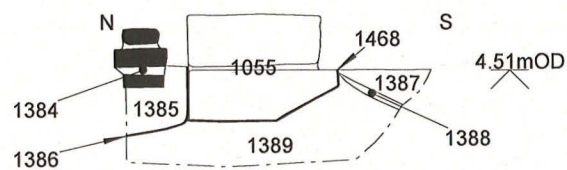
Section 169 South Facing



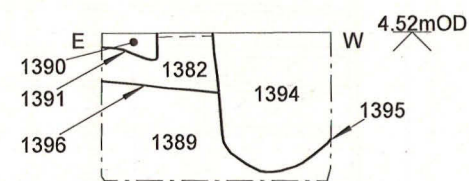
Section 171 North Facing



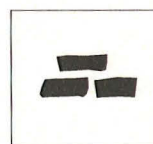
Section 174 East Facing



Section 175 West Facing



Section 176 North Facing



Brick


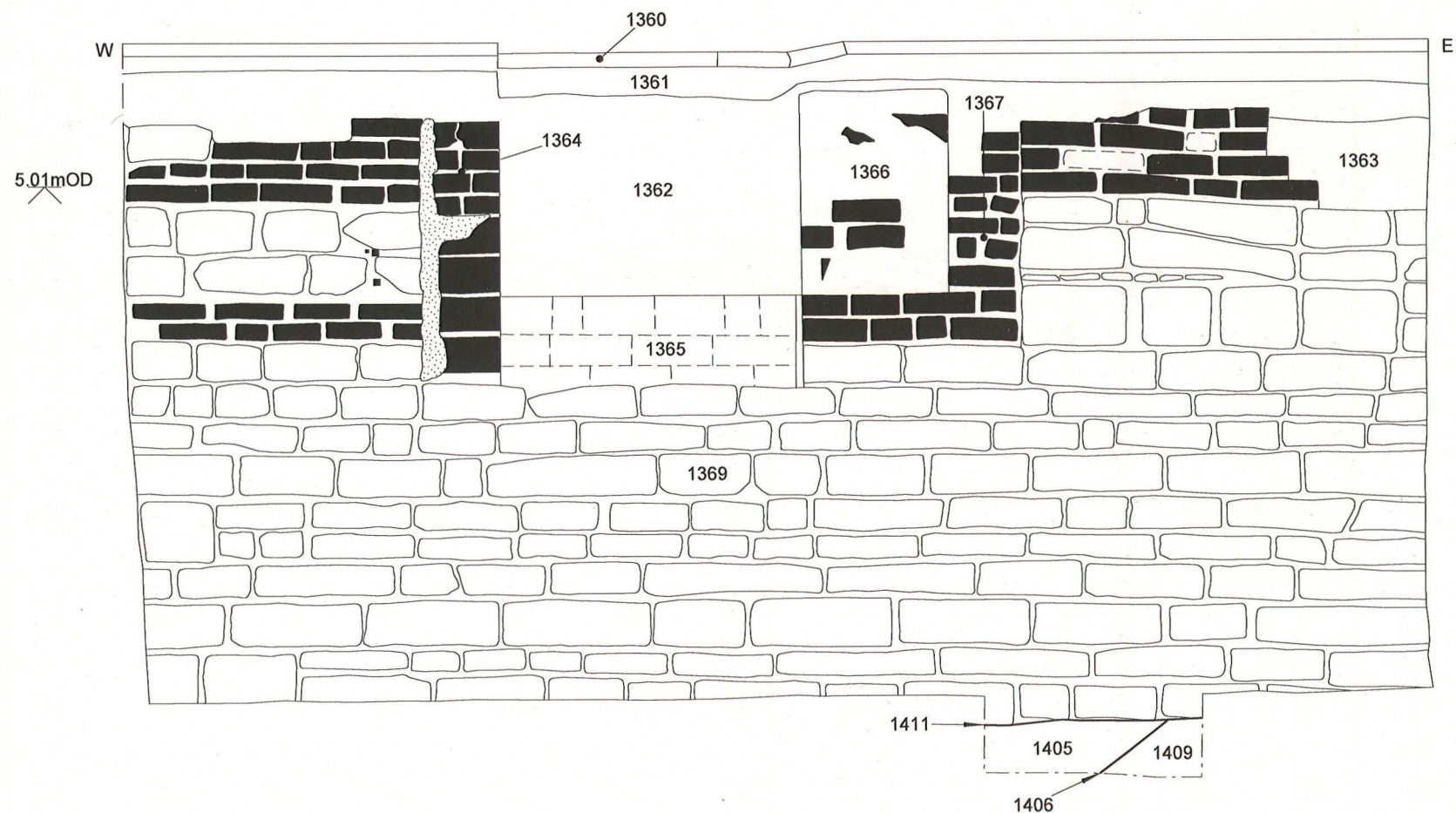
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TR	Report No: 65/05

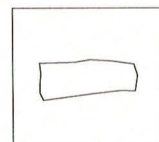
Figure 28: Sections 169, 171 and 174 to 176



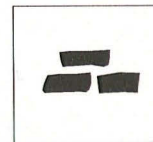


Section 170 North Facing Elevation of Undercroft

0 1m



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

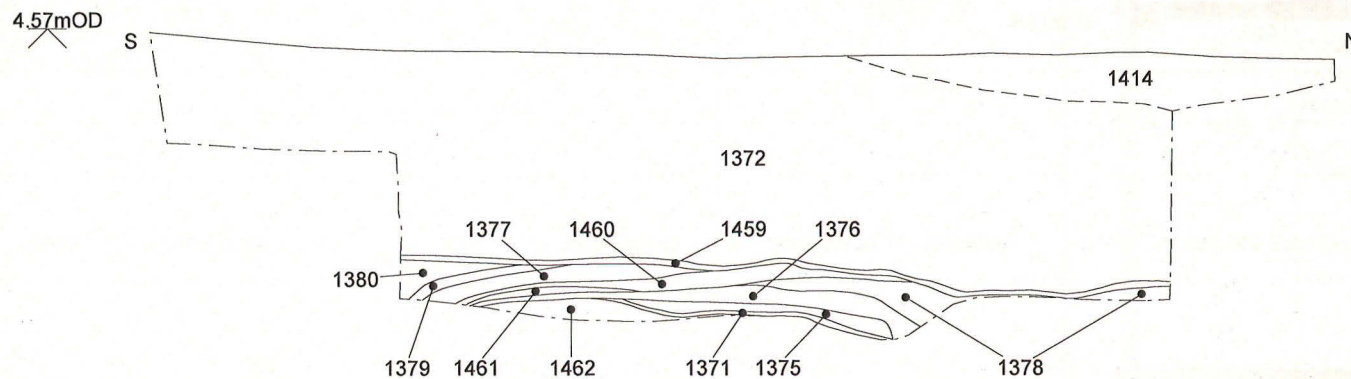
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

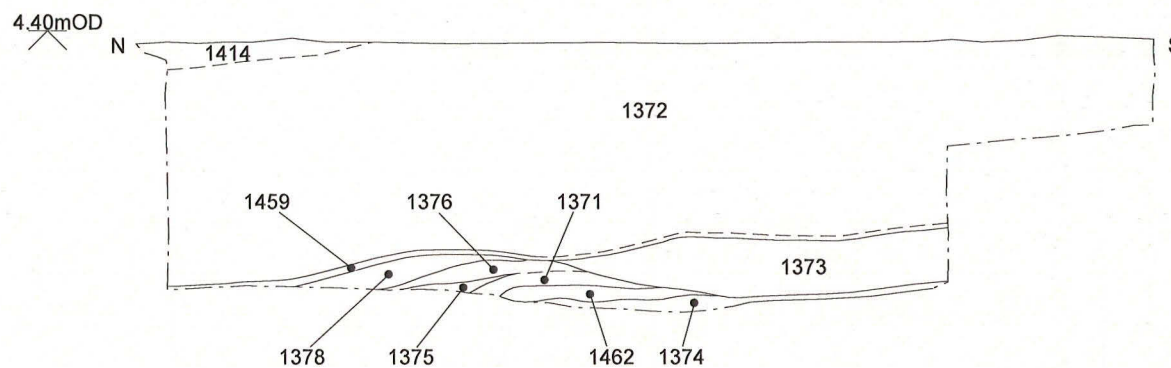
Report No: 65/05

Figure 29: Section 170, North Facing Elevation Of Undercroft





Section 172 East Facing



Section 173 West Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

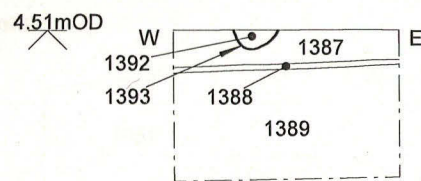
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

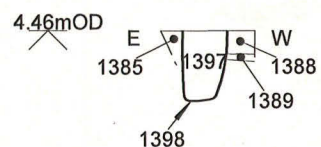
Report No: 65/05

Figure 30: Sections 172 and 173 Within Sondage 2

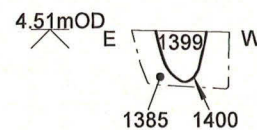




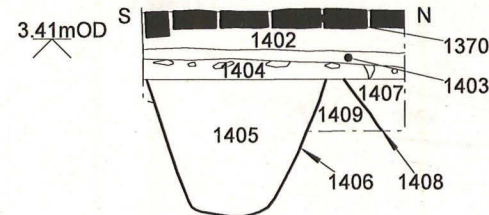
Section 177 South Facing



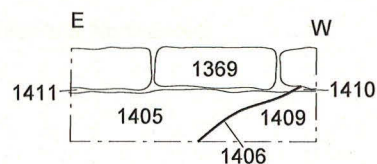
Section 178, South Facing



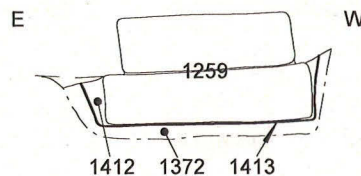
Section 179, North Facing



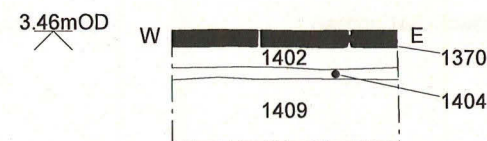
Section 180, East Facing



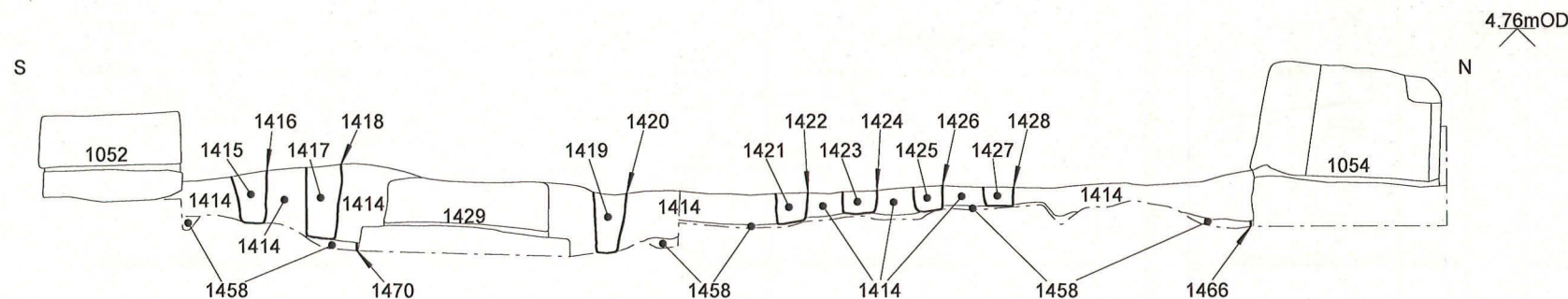
Section 181, North Facing



Section 182, North Facing



Section 183, South Facing



Section 184, East Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

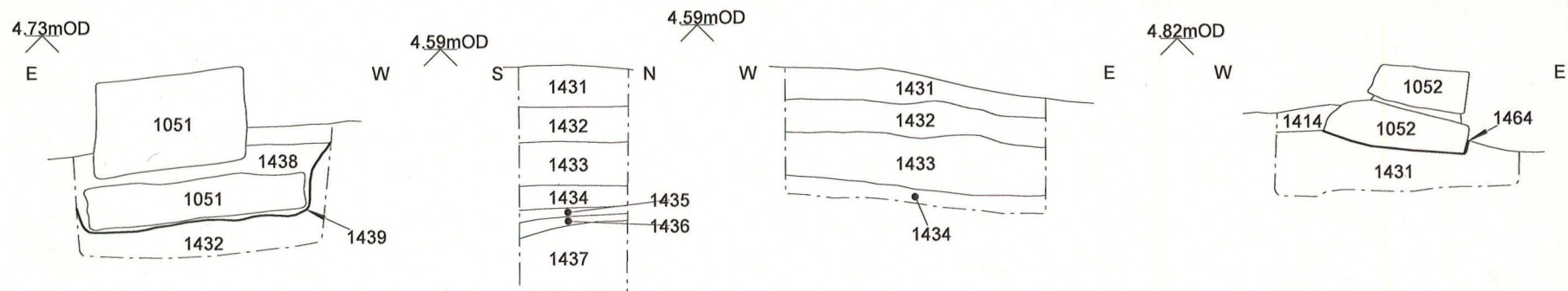
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 31: Sections 177 to 184



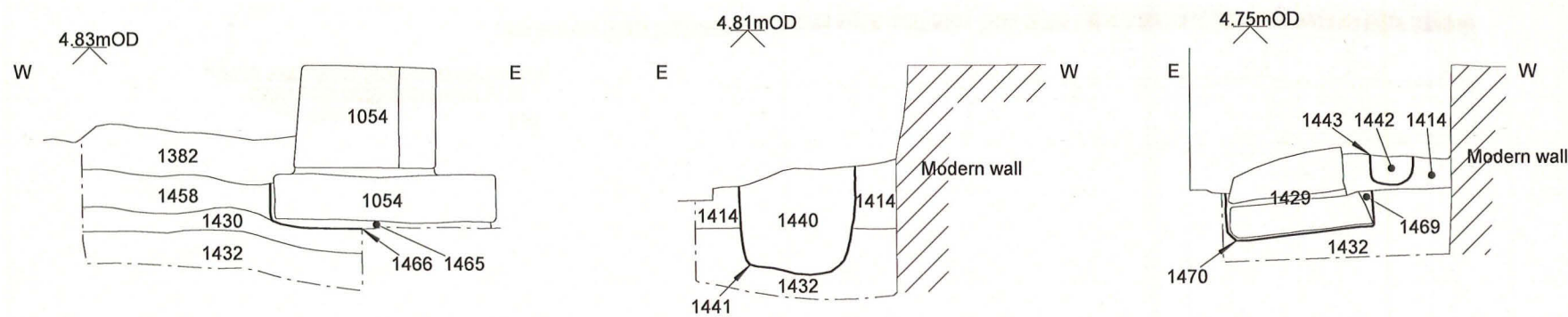


Section 185, North Facing

Section 186, East Facing

Section 187, South Facing

Section 188, South Facing



Section 189, South Facing

Section 190, North Facing

Section 191, North Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

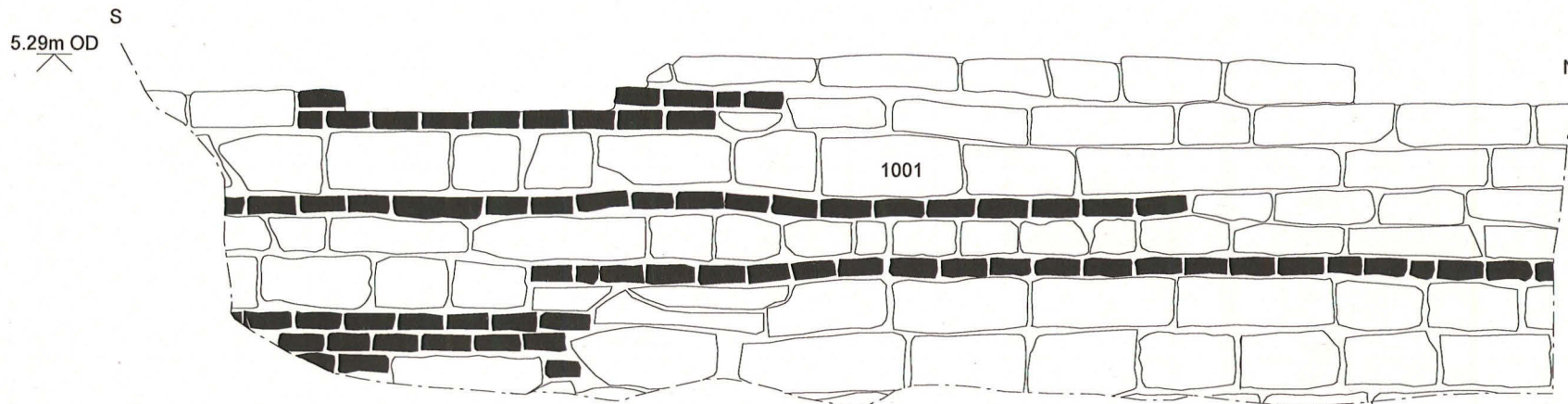
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

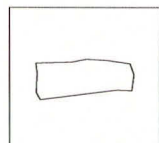
Report No: 65/05

Figure 32: Sections 185 to 191





0 1m



Limestone



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

Scale 1:20

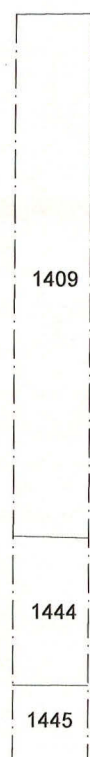
Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 33: Section 192, External East Facing Wall of Undercroft

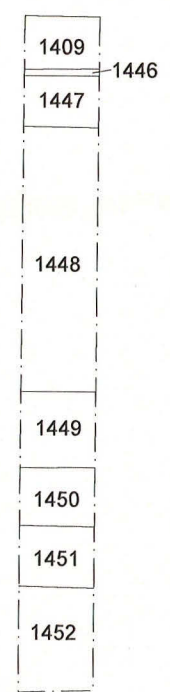


3.18m OD



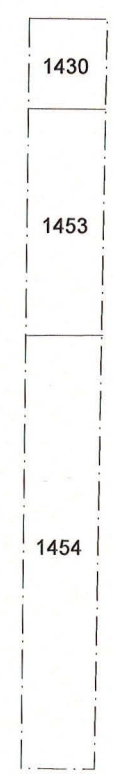
Section 193

3.16m OD

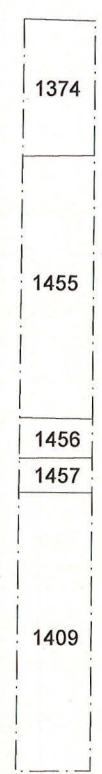


Section 194

3.65m OD



Section 195  
nb: not located



Section 196



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 34: Representative Auger Sections 193 to 196



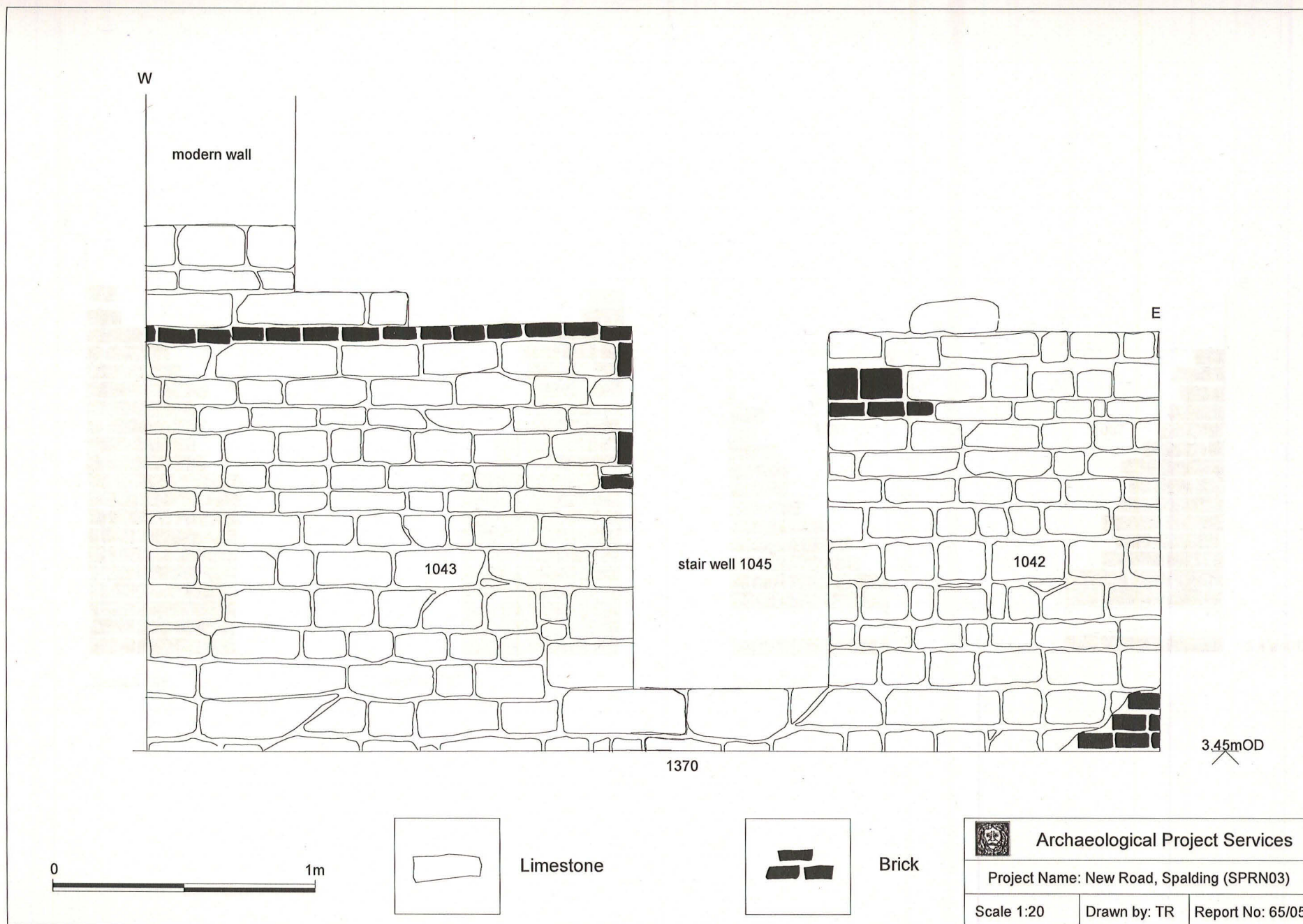
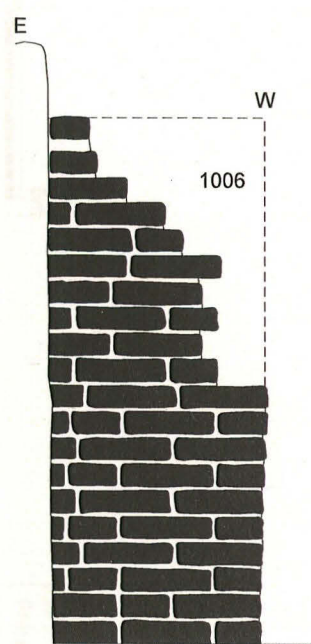
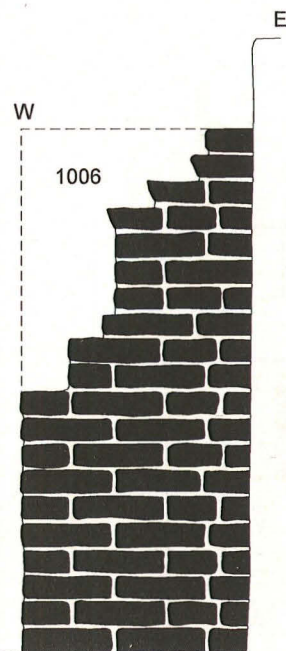


Figure 35: Section 197, Internal South Facing Wall Of Undercroft

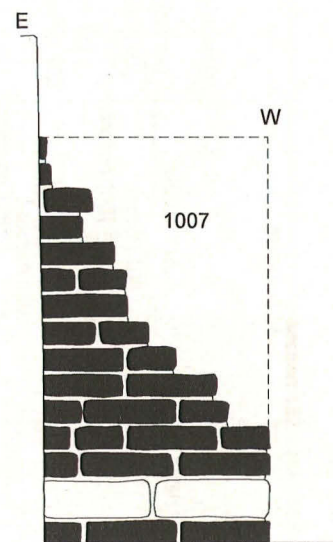




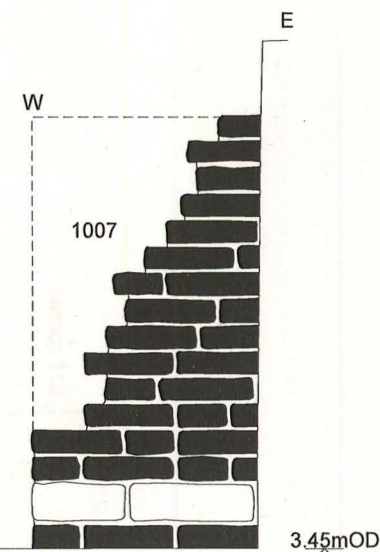
Section 198



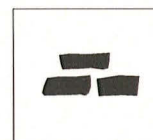
Section 199



Section 200



Section 201



Brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 36: Sections 198 - 201, Buttresses Within Undercroft







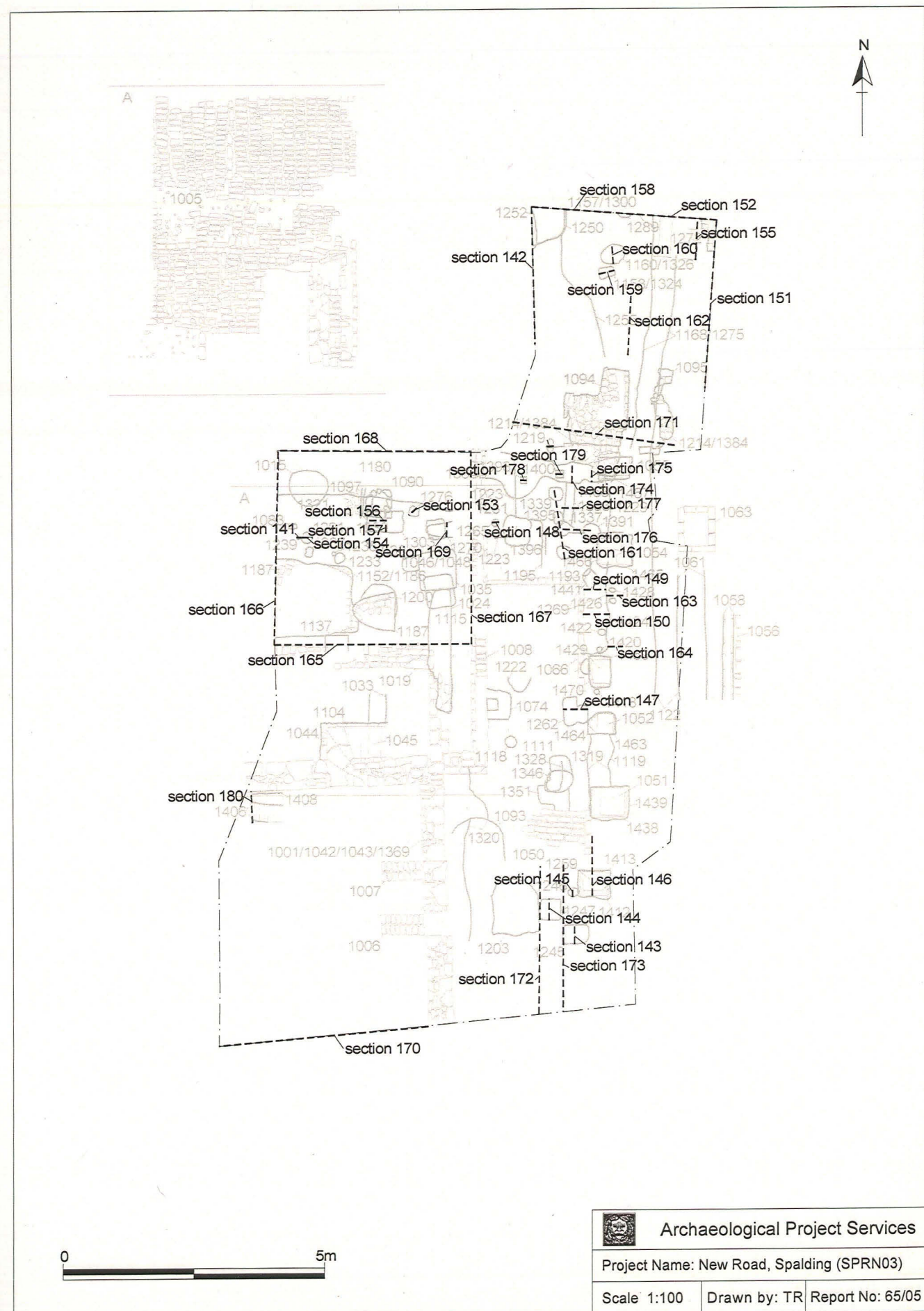


Figure 38: Plan indicating section locations 141 - 180







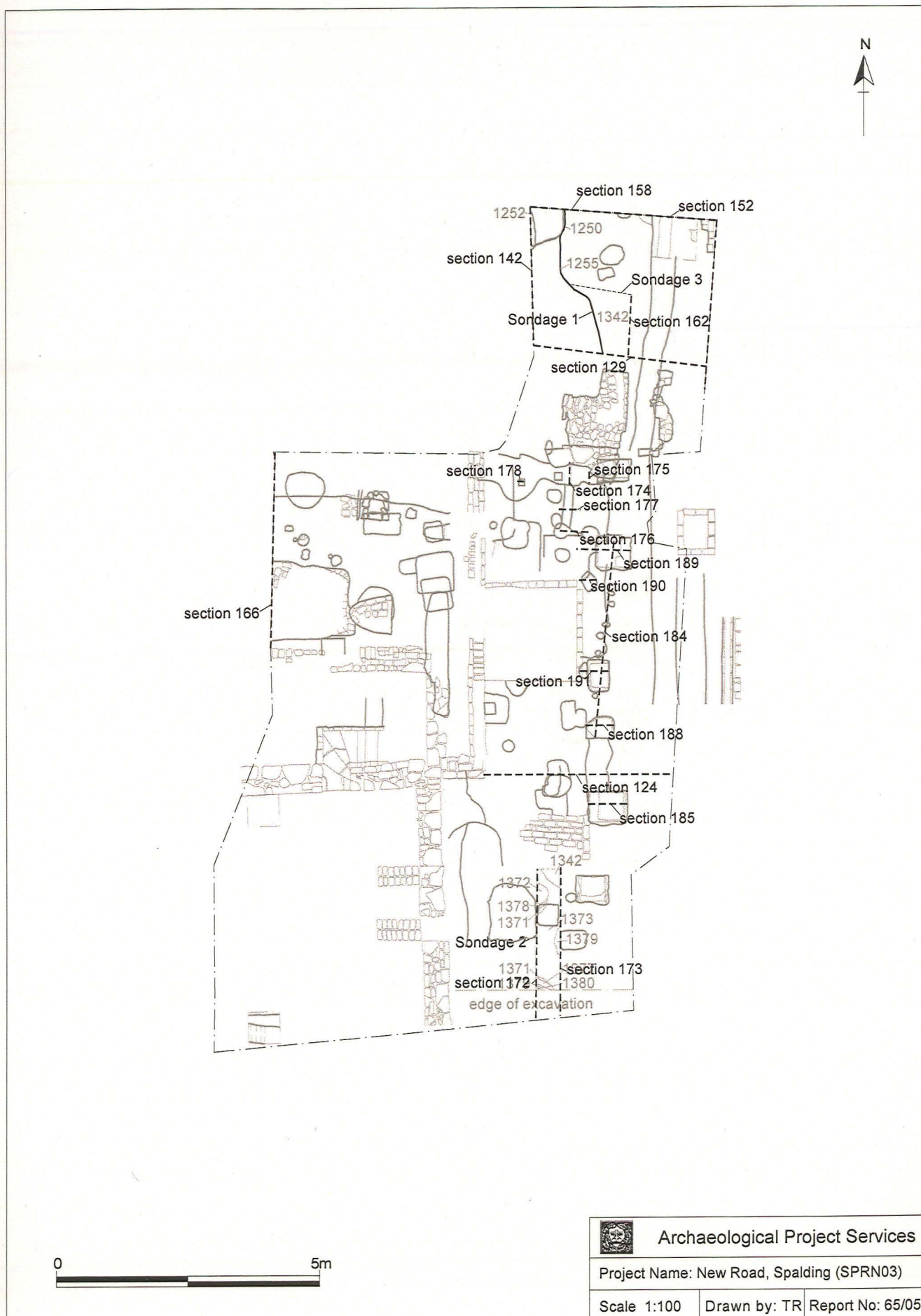
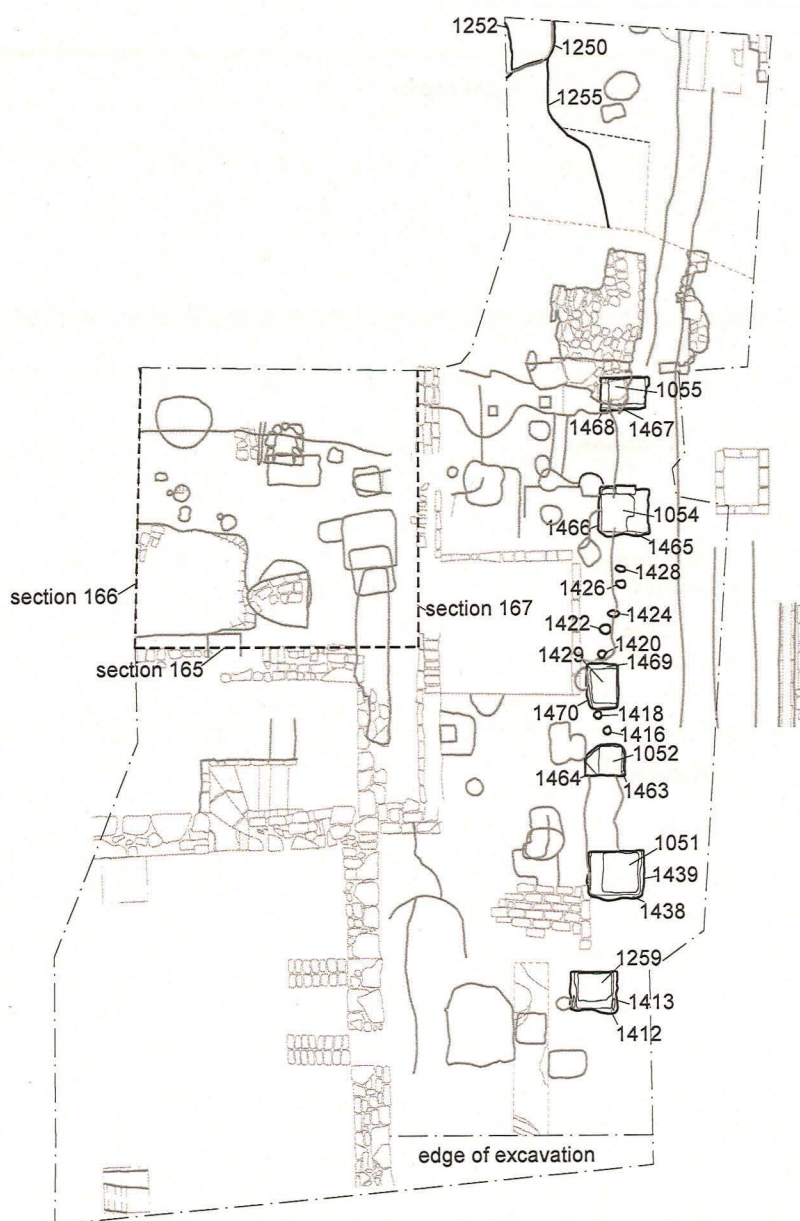


Figure 40: Plan showing 13th - 15th century features (Phase 4a)





0 5m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

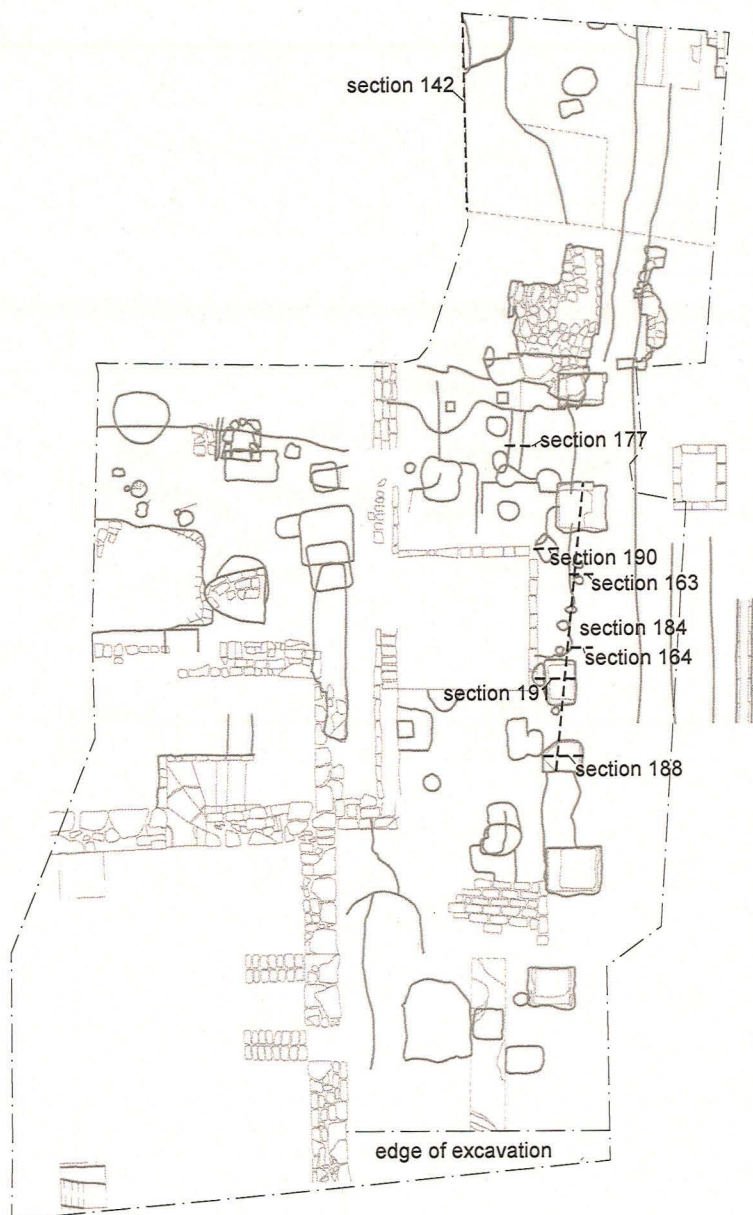
Scale 1:100

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 41: Plan showing 13th - 15th century features (Phase 4b)





Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

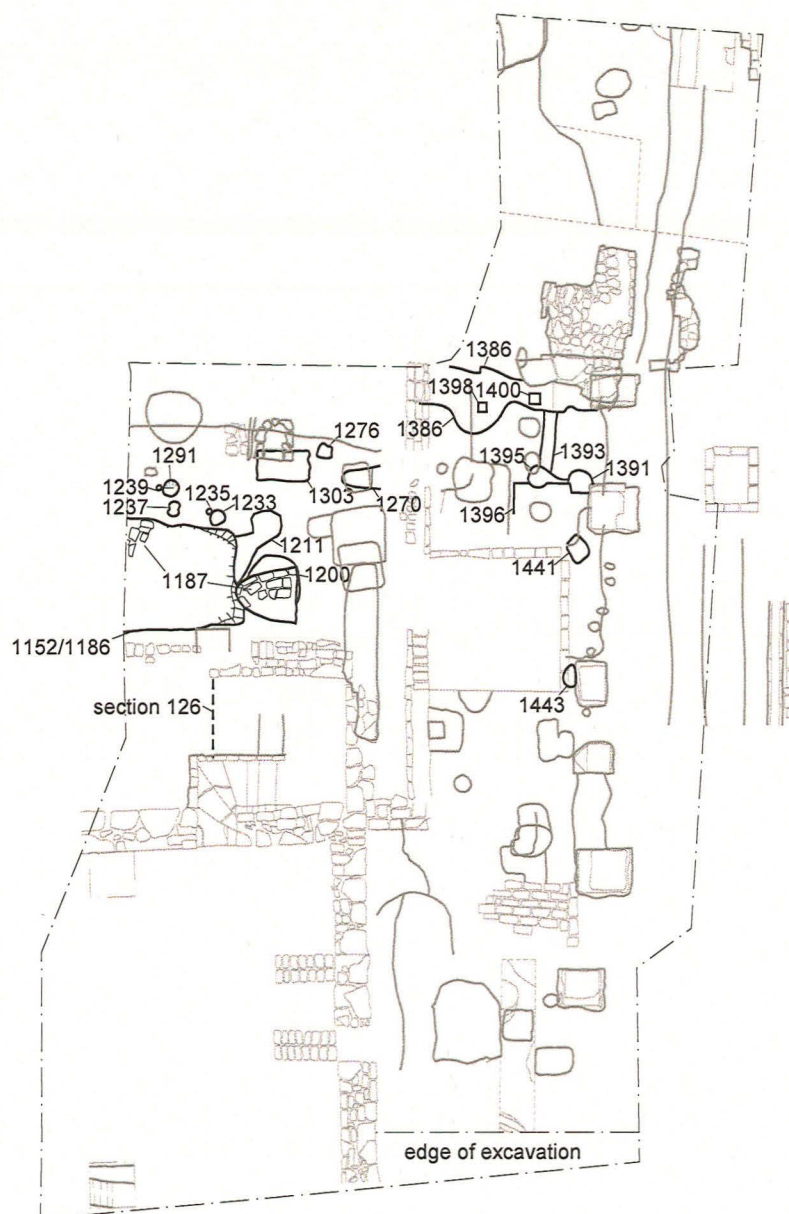
Scale 1:100

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 42: Plan showing 13th - 15th century features (Phase 4c)





Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

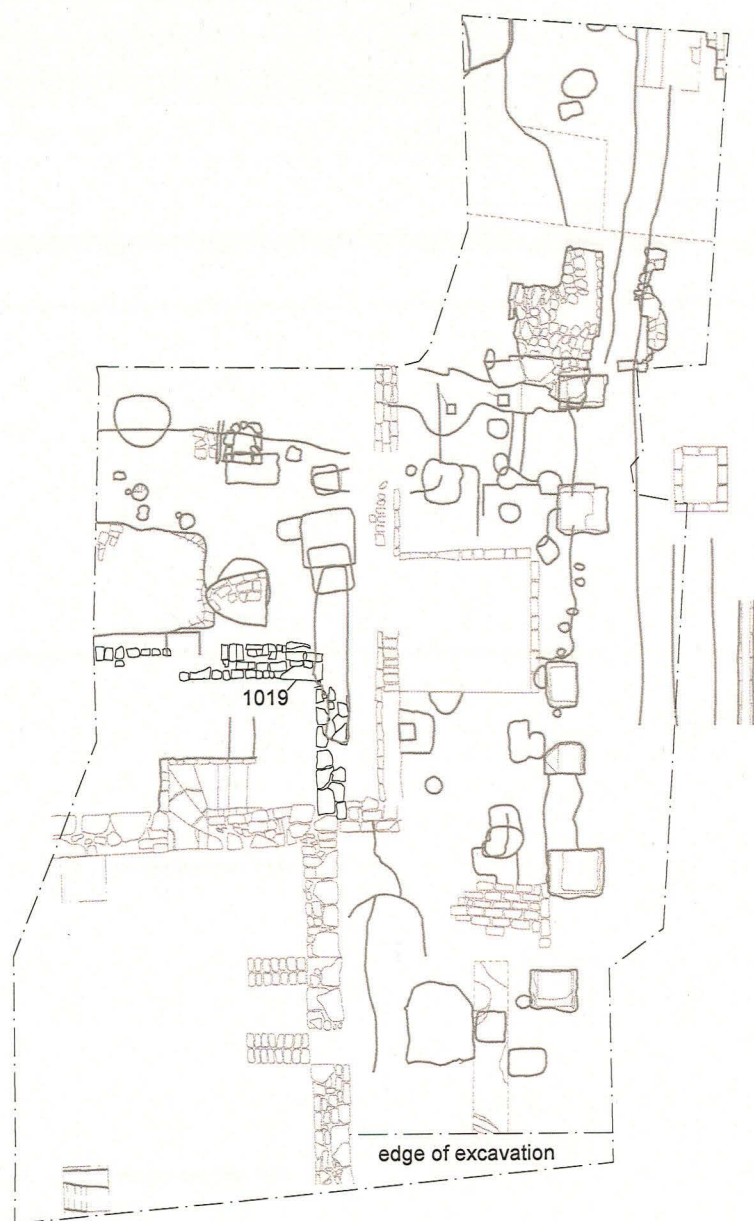
Scale 1:100

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 43: Plan showing 13th - 15th century features (Phase 4d)






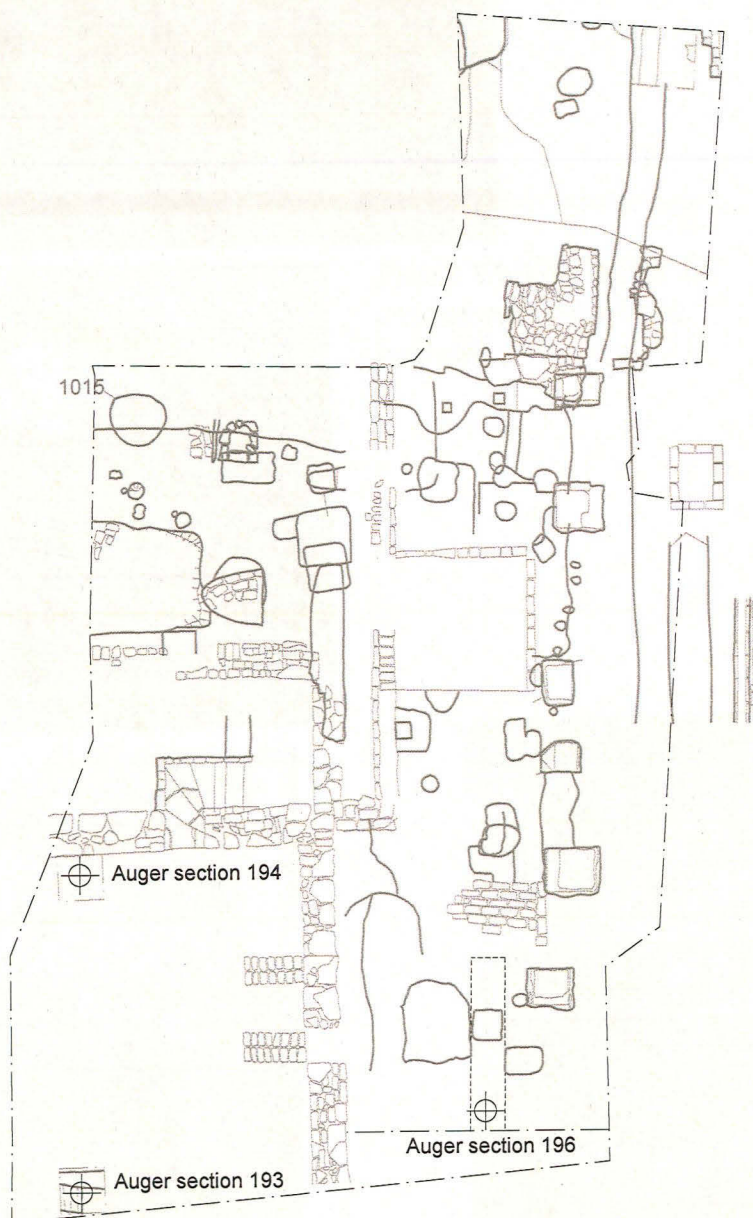
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: TR	Report No: 65/05

Figure 44: Plan showing 13th - 15th century features (Phase 4e)





0 5m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: New Road, Spalding (SPRN03)

Scale 1:100

Drawn by: TR

Report No: 65/05

Figure 45: Plan showing handed augered bore hole locations





Plate 1 General view of the site prior to the removal of the concrete floor, looking north



Plate 2 Working shot of the concrete removal, looking northeast



Plate 3 General view of the eastern half of the site after the removal of the modern overburden, looking west



Plate 4 General view of the site close to the end of the excavation, looking north





Plate 5 9th - late 10th century ditch (1406), looking west



Plate 6 12th - mid 13th century wall (1001) as first revealed, looking north.



Plate 7 12th - mid 13th century wall (1001) and late 17th - 18th century buttresses (1006 & 1007) after excavation, looking northeast.



Plate 8 12th - mid 13th century wall (1369) and post-medieval modifications, looking southwest.





Plate 9 Aerial view of 12th - 13th century wall (1043) showing 13th - 15th century extension (1019) and modern stairway (1045), looking north



Plate 10 Remains of 13th - 15th century studs (1416 - 1428) prior to excavation, looking north



Plate 11 Remains of 13th - 15th century studs (1416 - 1428) after excavation, looking west

Plate 12 Section revealing 13th - 15th century post pad (1055), looking east







Plate 13 Section revealing 13th - 15th century post pad (1429), looking south



Plate 14 General view of 13th - 15th century pad stones (1051, 1052 & 1259) showing post-medieval demolition cuts, looking south

Plate 15 13th - 15th century extension wall (1019), looking east



Plate 16 General view of medieval deposits and features in area north of wall (1045), looking south



Plate 17 Late 17th - 19th century brick and stone wall (1384), looking south



Plate 18 Spread of late 13th - 15th century collapsed wall plaster (1343), looking south

Plate 19 General view of post-medieval deposits within the area bounded by wall (1008), looking south



Plate 20 Aerial view showing layout of modern wall (1008) adjacent to 13th - 15th century extension (1019), looking north





Plate 21 Modern floor (1005)  
overlying 13th - 15th century  
extension (1019), looking  
north



Plate 22 General view of  
working conditions, looking  
north



## Appendix 1

### Specification for archaeological watching brief and excavation at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 0.1 *This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief and excavation at 18-19 New Road, Spalding.*
- 0.2 *Previous archaeological evaluation on the site identified deposits of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Medieval features and deposits are thought to represent agricultural activities, including the processing of cereal crops. At the New Road frontage, a stone and brick built wall represents the remains of a structure, probably of commercial and residential character.*
- 0.3 *Within the three evaluation trenches excavated as part of the evaluation, medieval remains were deeply buried and unlikely to be impacted on by the proposed development. However, at the New Road frontage a structure of post medieval date was identified at a shallow depth and full excavation of the structure and associated deposits is required as mitigation. Preservation in situ of post-medieval and medieval deposits located over much of the north end of the development is required, and a detailed mitigation strategy for these deposits has been approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council.*
- 0.4 *The archaeological work will comprise area excavation of a 15m long area across the full width of the development at the south end of the site. An archaeological watching brief during groundworks over the remainder of the site will be undertaken.*
- 0.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared assessing the archaeological value of the recorded data in relation to its wider archaeological context with reference to relevant project, regional and national research objectives.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief and excavation of land at 18-19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site occupies an approximately 5690m<sup>2</sup>, roughly rectangular block of land at 18 – 19 New Road, 190m north of Spalding town centre as defined by the Market Place (Figs. 1 and 2).



#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 J.D Wetherspoons have submitted a planning application (Application H16/0603/02) for redevelopment of 18-19 New Road, Spalding for commercial use as a public house. Following a Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment (Cope-Faulkner 2003) and trial trenching of the site (Snee 2003), South Holland District Council have requested a further phase of archaeological work as a condition of planning.
- 4.2 On the advice of the Senior Built Environment Officer, the applicants, J.D. Wetherspoons, commissioned Archaeological Project Services to compile a mitigation strategy for the archaeological deposits surviving on the site (APS 2003). As outlined in the mitigation strategy, full excavation of shallow post medieval deposits surviving close to the New Road frontage is required, in addition to an archaeological watching brief during ground works undertaken over the remaining areas of the site.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils have not been mapped as the site lies in an urban area. Surrounding soils comprise Wallasea 2 Association, peiloalluvial gley soils developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, overlying a solid geology of Oxford Clay (Hodge et al. 1984). The site lies at a height of c. 5.5m OD.

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Spalding is first referred to indirectly in a Tribal Hideage of the 7th century wherein a tribe known as the Spaldas are recorded. The place name is derived from the Old English Spaldingas, 'descendants of Spaldas' (Cameron 1998, 114). The first account of the town was in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978).
- 6.2 The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Spalding was held principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also held by 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).
- 6.3 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, possibly a former sea bank (Sumner 1987, 1). The town was limited to the north by the Westlode River. The Westlode is referred to as 'unum ductem aque' in 1087-92 suggesting an artificial watercourse, although a fishery (piscarium de Westlode) was granted to Spalding priory in 1074 (Hallam 1970, 34).
- 6.4 During the post-medieval period, the Westlode River was bridged in four places, Betty Codlin's Bridge was located opposite St. Thomas's Lane, there was a footbridge opposite the White Swan (now the Bass House), a wagon bridge to Boston opposite Red Lion Street and a further bridge at the end of Double Street (Gooch 1940, 386).
- 6.5 After the opening of drainage pumps at Pode Hole, to the west of the town, in 1824, the Westlode almost dried up and became stagnant. Following this the bridges were removed and the Westlode was arched over and infilled (Elsden 2001, 88). The new thoroughfare created by this infilling was termed New Street, although it did not officially receive this name until 1871 (ibid.).
- 6.6 The earliest map of part of Spalding dates from the 17th century and depicts the extent of Spalding priory. The development site lies outside this area, although the River Westlode is shown with a bridge in the approximate area. The bridge is named 'pons Irinus', possibly



meaning a free right of passage

- 6.7 Dating from 1732, John Grundy's 'A Plan of the Town of Spalding in South Holland Lincolnshire' is the first detailed plan of the town. The River Westlode (Westload) is depicted with a bridge over opposite Red Lion Street (here called Hog Market). The site appears as open ground bordering, to the southeast, a single dwelling which has the attached name Ivy Wells, referring either to an owner or tenant. Behind this building are open areas, gardens or fields. The road is called Westload Side.
- 6.8 Armstrong's 'Map of Spalding' of 1788 shows more buildings fronting the Westlode. The site itself still appears to be unoccupied, although is still bounded to the southwest by a building. In 1880, the Beast Market was moved to New Road due to the width of the thoroughfare (Elsden 2001, 88).
- 6.9 Occupations along New Road in the mid 19th century comprised a baker, basket maker, blacksmith, 2 shoe makers, 2 butchers, a cooper, a carrier, grocer, hairdresser, plumber, saddler, a staymaker, stonemason, tailors, a watchmaker and a wood turner as well as four inns (White 1856, 851). A fire affected much of the northern side of New Road in 1900 and several buildings were destroyed (ibid., 93)
- 6.10 Prehistoric remains have not, so far, been identified within the area under investigation. It is likely that most of the land in the Spalding region was submerged during much of the prehistoric period and the area would have remained too wet for settlement until at least the 2nd century BC.
- 6.11 A number of Roman coins have been found in the River Welland at Spalding and it is possible that the town was the site of a Roman settlement of some significance, perhaps the Salinae Gyrviorum mentioned by Ptolemy (Clark 1978, 2). Cropmarks identified in the district apparently show the town as the focus of a road system. These include the Baston Outgang, a causeway crossing the fen and linking landward settlements to the west with those on the high silts. Roman deposits are likely to be deeply buried within the town, and during a watching brief undertaken during development on Pinchbeck Road less than 500m to the north, Roman pottery and a quern stone were recovered around 1m below the current ground surface, at approximately 2.5m OD (Walker, pers comm.).
- 6.12 The closest previous archaeological investigations to the New Road site include one undertaken in 1988, approximately 100m to the south within a area fronting onto Red Lion Street (Symonds, 1988). Medieval deposits, including evidence for structural remains, were recorded at around 4.3m OD, and 11th to 12th century pottery was recovered at around 3.5m OD beneath a cellar at the Red Lion Street frontage.
- 6.13 Medieval pits, dating from the 12th-14th centuries, dug into alluvial layers at 2.2m below the current ground level were identified approximately 80m to the west along Swan Street during an archaeological investigation in 2003 (Savage 2003, 6).
- 6.14 To the west of the site, deposits containing 10th – 14th century pottery were recorded during an evaluation along Westlode Street. (Heritage Lincolnshire, 1992). Alluvial layers associated with flooding of the former River Westlode were found in association with the medieval layers and were overlain by post-medieval remains.
- 6.15 Significant post medieval remains within the vicinity of the development include the culverted Westlode River, the sites of two bridges which crossed the watercourse, a jail founded in 1619 and demolished in 1825 (Harmstone 1846, 11) and a number of listed buildings.
- 6.16 Intrusive archaeological evaluation of the proposed development comprised the excavation of three trenches placed at the rear, centre and front of the site (Fig. 3) (Snee, 2003). Initially these



were all to measure 5m x 3m but due to constraints of live electricity cables and standing walls, the trench (Trench 3) closest to the road frontage was reduced in size to 2.5m x 1.5m.

- 6.17 Beneath a depth of one metre, Trenches 1 and 2 were both stepped in and the central 3m x 1m section area excavated to a depth of two metres. Due to health and safety constraints, Trench 3, located closest to the New Road frontage, could only be excavated to a depth of 1.2m.
- 6.18 The earliest remains identified on the site comprised alluvial silts, probably bank deposits associated with the Westlode when it operated as a tidal channel. At the rear of the site in Trench 2 these were recorded at the base of the trench at 3.14m OD, two metres below the current ground surface. The upper surface of these natural sediments in Trench 2 was identified at around 4m OD where it was truncated by an undated post hole. Natural silts identified in Trench 1 towards the centre of the site extended from 3.17m OD, two metres below the base of the trench, to an elevation of 3.29m OD where they were overlain by undated and medieval layers. Within Trench 3 on the south side of the site and closest to New Road, the natural silts extended from the base of the trench at 4.0m OD to 4.4m OD, 1m below the current ground surface. Augering undertaken in Trench 3 identified alluvial silts for a further 1.1m beneath the base of the trench.
- 6.19 Dated medieval layers were identified only in Trench 1 towards the centre of the site at an uppermost elevation of 3.47m, 1.47m beneath the current ground surface. These comprised deposits containing pottery of 13th to 15th century date, frequent charcoal and baked silts. Analysis of environmental samples from these layers recovered evidence of agricultural activities in the form of crop processing waste. In Trench 3, the fill of a pit recorded cutting natural silts at 4.4m OD, 1m below current ground level, resembled the layers containing crop processing waste in Trench 2 and may also be of medieval date.
- 6.20 Overlying natural and medieval deposits, archaeological remains of post medieval date were recorded in all three evaluation trenches. The most significant, and shallowest were identified in Trench three, closest to the New Road frontage. Dateable ceramics of 17th century date were recorded from layers associated with a L-shaped wall constructed of 8 courses of limestone and hand made brick. The upper courses of this 0.9m high wall were recorded just 0.3m beneath the current ground surface at 5.10m OD. Disturbance of these 17th century remains by various 19th century and modern features, including a robber trench, was also identified in Trench 3. Towards the centre of the plot in Trench 1 post-medieval and 17th century remains were sealed by 1.25m of layers representing various episodes of made ground from the modern period. Within Trench 2 at the rear of the plot post medieval layers were sealed by 0.9m of modern make up deposits.

## 7

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The overall aim of the programme of investigation is to *ensure a permanent record of the currently surviving archaeological remains through fieldwork recording, analysis & report preparation, and creation of an ordered archive of project data*. These aims will be met by the use of area excavation at the New Road Frontage and a watching brief over the remainder of the development (Fig. 4).
- 7.2 Research objectives for medieval remains. '*An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Medieval Period in the East Midlands (850-1500)*' (Lewis, 2001) has indicated the following research areas where the proposed excavations at New Road may contribute new information:
- 7.2.1 *Ports*. Spalding was one of a string of coastal ports which operating in the east midlands during much of the medieval period and which were a vital part of the regional, and even national economy. The identification of imported items such as high status continental pottery and other manufactured goods would provide valuable information on the operation of regional and international



trade networks in the region.

7.2.2 *Smaller medieval towns.* Spalding would have acted as a significant regional commercial and administrative centre, with its market providing a focus for the supply of services and the distribution of domestic and international goods. The evolution of small medieval towns is poorly understood in comparison to the larger urban centres, mainly due to the lack of controlled, large-scale excavation. Furthermore, investigation of medieval archaeology in Spalding has been limited by the depth at which deposits of the period are overlain by flood sediments and post medieval and modern deposits.

7.2.3 *Town and Countryside.* "The relationship between towns and countryside is crucial to the understanding of the medieval period" *ibid.* Evidence for cereal crop processing and possibly pastoral activities were identified from samples recovered during evaluation of the site. Further elucidation of the nature of these activities, particularly in relation to possible structures would provide valuable information on the relationship and contribution of agriculture to the economy of the medieval town. Studies of pottery assemblages can make vital contribution to the economic relationship of market towns to their hinterland and the wider region. So far, local pottery industries have not been identified in Spalding.

7.3 The following aspects of medieval deposits likely to recovered from the Spalding site will contribute to the above.

7.3.1 Layers and pits containing charred remains, pottery and other remains worthy of environmental analysis.

7.3.2 Post holes or other structural remains which may link with activities relating to cereal processing or other agricultural activities.

7.4 Post Medieval. Within the document '*An archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda of the Post Medieval Period in the East Midlands*' (Courtney 2001), the following have been identified as specifically appropriate to the post medieval remains at the New Road site:

7.4.1 The understanding of survival patterns of archaeological deposits, buildings and documents

7.4.2 The need to recover post-medieval building plans

7.4.3 The recovery of material culture and deposits worthy of environmental analyses

7.4.4 the evolution of small market towns with regard to the changing social space of towns, the growth and location of domestic, industrial and commercial activities and the study of the material culture of various urban classes from emerging middle class to poor.

7.5 The following aspects of post medieval deposits likely to recovered from the Spalding site will contribute to the above:

7.5.1 Determine the ground plan of the post medieval building recorded in Trench 3 of the



evaluation. It may also be possible to record above ground architectural detail as eight courses of the wall of the building survives to a height of 0.6m. The arrangement and use of internal and external space has the potential to provide information on the divisions of domestic, commercial, industrial or even agricultural activities within urban communities of the period.

- 7.5.2 Recover material culture relating the use of the site, whether related to domestic, craft, industrial or agricultural activities. There is 18<sup>th</sup> century documentary reference to a post medieval kiln in Spalding (White, 1989). The New Road excavations may provide an opportunity to identify the products of this industry archaeologically. Clay pipe production was undertaken in Spalding during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the recovery of any material from this activity will provide an opportunity to further characterise this industry (Taylor, *G pers comm.*).
- 7.5.3 Imported pottery has been recovered from several sites in Spalding and the retrieval of this material will provide indicators of the status of the inhabitants of the New Road site.
- 7.5.4 Determine the extent to which the remains on site reflect continuity of occupation on the site between the post-medieval and modern periods. Evaluation of the site has indicated a brief life span for the post medieval structure, although the date of construction of later structures is undetermined. The absence of buildings depicted on the site on 18<sup>th</sup> century maps suggests a hiatus of occupation.

## 8 EXCAVATION

### 8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Archaeological excavation recovers information, both extensively and intensively, and permits the preservation by record, of archaeological remains that will be unavoidably affected by other works
- 8.1.2 The excavation will investigate all medieval, post medieval and earlier archaeological remains. In the case of exceptional deep features auguring may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present

### 8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 A risk assessment will be carried out, addressing health and safety issues raised in the brief and any other issues/hazards identified within the site.
- 8.2.3 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.4 All fieldwork will also adhere to the policy standards and guidance of the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 1998).
- 8.2.5 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.



- 8.2.6 A metal detector will be used to aid optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence. It should be noted that metalworking residues may compromise the effectiveness of metal detection.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Area excavation will be undertaken over a 15m long area across the full width of the development at the south end of the site, adjacent to the New Road frontage.
- 8.3.2 Removal of the existing concrete slab other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the area will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.3 The excavation area will be fully cleaned by hand except where it is clear from observation during machining that no archaeological remains exist.
- 8.3.4 Investigation of the features will be undertaken as far as required to determine their date, form and function. All negative features will be sectioned where possible to do so. In general, this will involve the following:
- 8.3.4.1 Linear features (ditches/gullies) - all intersections, bifurcations, entrances, terminals will be excavated and 10% of the lengths examined in evenly-spaced cross-sections.
- 8.3.4.2 Pits - half-sectioning of individual pits and pits within groups; except where pits contain remains or evidence of particular importance. Examples of pits of particular importance would include those containing animal bone assemblages indicative of tanning, antler working or commercial butchery; crucibles, or quantities of apparently 'primary refuse'. Where necessary there should be provision for on or off-site specialist advice to identify assemblages worthy of extensive sampling.
- 8.3.4.3 Structural remains of timber or stone buildings, represented by postholes, beamslots, stone building walls and surviving floors will be fully excavated where forming a clearly defined structure, or part thereof.
- 8.3.4.4 Deposits of special significance, for example industrial deposits, closely stratified artefact assemblages, significant ecofact or environmentally-rich deposits, will be fully excavated.
- 8.3.6 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.7 An overall site plan will be produced at a scale of not less than 1:20. Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scale.
- 8.3.8 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black



and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- 8.3.8.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
- 8.3.8.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- 8.3.8.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 8.3.8.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.3.8.5 the site on completion of field work
- 8.3.9 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.3.10 The precise location of the investigation area, and the location of site recording grid, will be established by an EDM survey. The site recording grid will be related to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Levels to OS datum will be taken on the excavated areas and features.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL & FAUNAL REMAINS

- 9.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that site conditions are suitable for the survival of carbonised plant remains.
- 9.2 If appropriate, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report
- 9.3 Should buried soils be encountered then these will be examined in situ by soil specialists. Sampling for pollen assessment, soil micromorphology, and/or bulk finds recovery will be undertaken according to the advice provided by the specialists.
- 9.4 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes, where forming components of clearly-defined structures.
- 9.5 Any structural timbers encountered will be examined by an archaeological wood specialist. Where appropriate, representative samples with evidence of working techniques, carpenters' marks, or similar will be retained.

## 10 WATCHING BRIEF

- 10.1 An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks over the area of development outside the area of excavation. This includes excavations for groundbeams, services, pile caps and also during the insertion of piles. The watching brief requirement may be reviewed after consultation with the curatorial archaeologist.
- 10.2 Recording of archaeological deposits will follow standard APS practice as described in the excavation section



- 10.2 The watching brief will be undertaken by an experienced supervisor familiar with the APS project procedures and recording system

## 11 POST-EXCAVATION AND FINAL REPORT

### 11.1 Stage 1 Initial processing of site archive

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

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

### 11.2 Stage 2 Analytical research and report

- 11.2.1 Processing and primary research will include the analysis and investigative conservation of material directly relevant to the chronology, economy, organisation and environment of the site, and the ordering of other classes of data. A comprehensive stratigraphic analysis will be completed, a site narrative prepared and specialist reports on artifacts and environmental data obtained and integrated into the report synthesis.

- 11.2.2 The final report on the Recording Action will include an introduction detailing the scope of the project, circumstances and date of the fieldwork and previous work undertaken on the site, comments on the organisation of the report. The results of the previous evaluation and the watching brief will be incorporated into the assessment report.

## 12 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 12.1 Copies of the assessment report will be sent to: the client, Lawrence, Beckingham, Field Architects; the Senior Built Environment Officer (Archaeology) for Lincolnshire County Council; the South Holland District Council planning department and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

## 13 PUBLICATION

- 1.1 A report of the findings of the investigation 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.

## 14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Built Environment Officer (Archaeology) of Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section.



15      **VARIATIONS**

- 15.1      Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made after written confirmation from the archaeological curator that the changes are acceptable.
- 15.2      Should the curators require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16      **INSURANCES**

- 16.1      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.

17      **COPYRIGHT**

- 17.1      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.
- 17.2      Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3      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.
- 17.4      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.

18      **STAFFING LEVELS**

- 18.1      The project will be managed by Dale Trimble, Project Manager, Archaeological Project Services.
- 18.2      The archaeological excavation will be undertaken by a team of five personnel led by an APS Project Officer and is expected to be of six weeks duration.
- 18.3      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.

19      **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**



- 19.1 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 ability to meet the required programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Earlier prehistoric pottery	C. Allen (Oxford Archaeological Unit)
Later prehistoric pottery	D. Knight (Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit).
Roman pottery	B. Precious (Independent specialist).
Saxon & medieval pottery	P. Blinkhorn (Independent specialist).
Non-ceramic Artefacts/industrial debris, etc.	J. Cowgill (Independent specialist)
Environmental Analysis	J. Rackham (Environmental Archaeology Consultancy)
Animal Bones	J. Rackham (Environmental Archaeology Consultancy).
Human Remains Analysis	R. Gowland (Independent specialist).
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

## 20 **ARCHIVE**

- 20.1 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. An archive number will be obtained from the City and County Museum for deposition of the archive and all site records will be referenced with APS site code **SPRN03**.

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## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1000		-	Unstratified finds.	-
1001	3	100, 109, 116 & 192	Limestone and brick wall, northwest-southeast oriented with fairly regular courses, 0.65m wide by 0.43m high and c. 6m long.	Wall.
1002	3	109 & 116	Linear cut, > 1.75m deep by > 5m long and 0.57m wide, with vertical sides.	Construction cut for (1001).
1003	7	-	Loose, mid to light greyish brown demolition debris with a silt matrix, with frequent fragments of CBM, concrete and limestone.	Fill of cellar.
1004	7	-	Firm, mid to light brown silt, with occasional limestone fragments.	Silt deposit/make up.
1005	7	-	Brick floor, bricks have visible stack marks and are frogged, single course laid in a regular pattern.	Floor.
1006	6	109	Brick buttress, 1.55m long and 0.40m wide, butting up to wall (1001), regular courses, 1 layer of stone towards the base.	Buttress.
1007	6	109	Brick buttress, 1.55m long and 0.40m wide, butting up to wall (1001), regular courses.	Buttress.
1008	7	133, 135, 225 & 228	Brick wall, machine finished brick, lower half stepped, in places disturbed by later construction, oriented north-south and turns west and north end.	External wall of building.
1009	7	225	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.91m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south and turns west at the north end.	Construction trench for wall (1008).
1010	6	-	Brick structure, regular stretcher bond, forms cylinder that tapers at the top, with lead pipes set into the top and capped with a large square stone.	Lining of well.
1011	6	-	Sub-circular cut, 1.2m in diameter and 4.2m deep, concave upper section and vertical sides, with a probably flat base, contains c. 2m of water.	Well cut.
1012	7	102 & 105	Firm, mid to light brown limestone gravel and sand, 0.09m thick.	Levelling for floor (1005).
1013		-	Void.	-
1014	7	166	Firm, mid to light greyish brown silt, with frequent CBM fragments.	Levelling deposit.
1015	7	-	Loose, mid to light greyish brown sand and rubble.	Fill of modern pit.
1016	7	102 & 103	Firm, mid to light brown limestone gravel and sand, with occasional charcoal deposits, 0.09m thick.	Levelling deposit.
1017	7	-	Loose, mid to light brown silt, with frequent plaster, cement, CBM and metal refuse.	Backfill of cellar stairs.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1018	6	104 & 126	Firm, mid to dark greyish brown silt, with occasional limestone & CBM fragments, 0.25m thick.	Fill of building.
1019	4e	114 & 165	Limestone and hand made brick wall, regular courses but not a recognisable bond pattern, oriented east-west and turns south to join (1001) at east end.	Wall of building.
1020	4e	114 & 165	Linear cut, 0.54m wide, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented east-west with a turn to south at east end.	Cut for wall (1019).
1021	7	102, 103 & 105	Firm, mid to dark brown silt, with occasional small stones and charcoal fragments, up to 0.15m thick.	Levelling deposit.
1022	6	102, 103 & 105	Firm, mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal fragments, 0.12m thick.	Levelling deposit.
1023	7	101	Firm, light grey mortar rubble, with moderate CBM fragments and occasional coal, charcoal shell and slate fragments, 0.42m thick.	Fill of robber trench (1024).
1024	7	101	Linear cut, 2.34m long by 0.40m wide and 0.42m deep, with irregular steep sides and an irregular flattish base, oriented north-south.	Probable robber trench.
1025	6	104 & 126	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, clay patches and CBM fragments, 0.17m thick.	Deposit within building (1019).
1026	6	104, 106, 113, 116 & 126	Soft, light reddish-brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and shell fragments, 0.36m thick.	Deposit within building (1019).
1027		-	Void.	-
1028	7	105	Loose, mid to light greyish brown silt, with frequent limestone and occasional charcoal fragments, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (1029).
1029	7	105	Sub-rectangular cut, c. 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep, with irregular sides and a rounded base.	Possible robber trench.
1030	7	105 & 113	Irregular brick structure, linear and oriented northwest-southeast, silt bonded, 0.40m wide and 0.60m long.	Possible wall fragment.
1031	7	105	Loose, mid to dark brownish grey crushed plaster and mortar, with moderate CBM fragments.	Possible infill of structure (1030).
1032	7	105	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.50m long by 0.40 and 0.42m deep, with vertical sides and a flattish base.	Construction trench for (1031).
1033	6	106	Linear cut, 0.34m wide and 0.16m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	Possible beam slot.
1034	6	106, 113 & 116	Compacted, mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.17m thick.	Fill of (1033).
1035	7	107	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.70m long by 0.60m wide and 0.22m deep, with steep sloping sides and a slightly rounded base.	Possible post pit.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1036	7	107	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, with occasional small stones, 0.20m wide and 0.22m thick.	Fill of pit (1035).
1037	7	107	Friable, mid brown sandy silt, with common large building debris fragments, 0.60m wide and 0.23m thick.	Fill of pit (1035).
1038	7	108	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.30m long by 0.23m wide and 0.07m deep, with steep sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Possible posthole.
1039	7	108	Firm to friable, mid brown clayey silt, with common mortar fragments, 0.07m thick.	Fill of posthole (1038).
1040		-	Void.	-
1041	7	-	Compacted, mid to light yellowish brown plaster and rubble, with moderate CBM fragments and occasional shell fragments, 0.80m wide by 0.80m long and 0.06m thick.	Possible floor deposit.
1042	3	111, 112, 120 & 121.	Limestone and hand made brick wall, east-west oriented, regular courses but not regular bond, modified during the construction of the stairs.	Wall.
1043	3	111	Limestone and hand made brick wall, east-west oriented, regular courses but not regular bond, modified during the construction of the stairs.	Wall, continuation of (1042).
1044	7	111, 120 & 133	Rendered brick wall, single brick thick, oriented north south, very rough on the west side.	Wall of stairs.
1045	7	120 & 121	Limestone stairs, descend from east to west and turns south at halfway point.	Stairs for cellar.
1046	6	110	Sub-square cut, 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base.	Posthole.
1047	6	110	Firm, pale to mid reddish-brown fine clayey silt, with occasional/common stones.	Fill of posthole (1046).
1048	6	110	Sub-square cut, 0.10m long by 0.09m wide and 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Post pipe or stake hole.
1049	6	110	Friable, dark brown fine clayey silt, with rare small stones.	Fill of (1048).
1050	6	146	Fragment of brick floor, 1.3m long and 0.85m wide, silt bonded in a regular pattern.	Floor.
1051	4b	185	Worked limestone block, 0.46m wide and 0.49m wide.	Padstone.
1052	4b	188	Worked limestone block, 0.26m wide and 0.38m wide.	Padstone.
1053	6	123 & 124	Soft, mid brown slightly clayey silt, with occasional mortar and CBM fragments.	Levelling deposit/fill of building.
1054	4b	189	Worked limestone block, 0.35m wide and 0.42m wide.	Padstone.
1055	4b	171 & 175	Worked limestone block, 0.22m wide and 0.36m wide.	Padstone.
1056	7	-	Linear cut, 1.50m long, recorded in plan only.	Possible construction cut for (1057).



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1057	7	-	Brick structure, regular mortar bonded courses, facing southwest.	Cellar feature relating to adjacent property.
1058	7	-	Service trench cut, more than 1.74m long and 0.20m wide, oriented southeast-northwest.	Service trench.
1059	7	-	Horseshoe pattern ceramic pipe, 0.30m long and 0.20m wide.	Drain pipe.
1060	7	-	Loose, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with small stones and CBM fragments.	Fill of (1058) and (1059).
1061	7	163	Service trench cut, more than 2.90m long and 0.60m wide, oriented southeast-northwest.	Service trench.
1062	7	163	Loose, mid grey-brown clayey sandy silt, with moderate stones, CBM and mortar fragments.	Fill of (1061).
1063	7	163 & 164	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.88m long and 0.60m wide, oriented northwest-southeast, recorded in plan.	Cut for manhole (1064).
1064	7	-	Brick structure, 0.85m long by 0.60m wide, machine made bricks cemented in regular courses.	Manhole.
1065	6	-	Loose, dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt, 1m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
1066	7	-	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with common bricks, stones and CBM fragments, 2m in extent.	Modern backfill in (1067).
1067	7	-	Sub-rectangular cut, 2m long and 1.8m wide, recorded in plan.	Cut for ground tank.
1068	7	131	Brick structure, 1.8m long and 1.6m wide, machine made bricks cemented in regular courses.	Supporting wall for ground tank.
1069	7	-	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.91m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south and turns west at the north end.	Cut for wall (1070).
1070	7	-	Brick wall, machine finished brick, lower half stepped, in places disturbed by later construction, oriented north-south and turns west and north end.	External wall of building.
1071	7	-	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.91m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south and turns west at the north end.	Cut for wall (1072).
1072	7	-	Brick wall, machine finished brick, lower half stepped, in places disturbed by later construction, oriented north-south and turns west and north end.	External wall of building.
1073	7	134	Irregular masonry fragment composed of brick, stone and mortar or concrete, probably modern, 0.83m high and 0.52m wide.	Possible stanchion or service support.
1074	7	-	Modern stanchion composed of brick, concrete and steel, 0.55m long by 0.47m wide and 0.22m high.	Modern stanchion.
1075	7	-	Modern concrete stanchion, 0.68m long by 0.54m wide and 0.50m high.	Modern stanchion.
1076	7	-	Modern concrete stanchion, 0.48m square.	Modern stanchion.
1077		-	Void.	-



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1078	6	119 & 158	Brick pillar, 1.04m high and 0.35m square, mortared hand made brick (possibly Spalding brick) in English garden wall bond.	Pillar supporting arch (1081).
1079		-	Void.	-
1080		-	Void.	-
1081	6	119 & 158	Brick structure, 2.18m span, mortared hand made brick (possibly Spalding brick).	Brick arch.
1082	6	119	Soft, mottled mid grey and brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM fragments.	Make up deposit.
1083	6	118	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.09m long by 0.08m wide and 0.20m deep, with near vertical sides and a V-shaped base.	Stake hole.
1084	6	118	Firm to friable, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional small stones.	Fill of stake hole (1083).
1085	6	-	Firm, reddish to red-brown sandy silt and brick rubble, extends up to 1.5m.	Spread of demolition debris.
1086	7	129	Friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt, with occasional mortar and CBM fragments, 0.22m thick.	Fill of service trench (1168).
1087		-	Void.	-
1088	7	-	Loose, mid grey-brown silt and rubble, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments.	Fill of service trench.
1089	6	119	Loose, mid to dark grey-brown clayey silt, with moderate mortar and CBM fragments, 0.14m thick.	Make up deposit.
1090	6	115	Brick pad, 1.0m long and 0.20m high, mortar bonded.	Post pad.
1091	6	117	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate CBM and occasional charcoal, pebbles and concrete fragments, up to 0.55m thick.	Fill of pit (1093).
1092	6	117	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate CBM fragments, 0.17m thick.	Fill of pit (1093).
1093	6	117	Irregular cut, more than 1.04m long by 1.0m wide and 0.71m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Pit.
1094	6	129	Brick and stone yard surface, 1.3m wide, bonded with silt.	Yard surface.
1095	6	129	Brick and stone yard surface, 0.18m wide, bonded with silt.	Yard surface.
1096		-	Void.	-
1097	6	-	Slightly curving linear, > 0.70m long by 0.06m wide and 0.02m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented southeast-northwest.	Possible gully.
1098	6	129	Firm, mottled mid grey clayey silt, with rare small stones, 0.02m thick.	Fill of gully (1097).
1099		-	Void.	-
1100	3	111	Linear cut, > 1.39m long by 0.55m wide and 1.59m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Cut for cellar wall (1043).
1101		-	Void.	-



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1102	3	112 & 121	Linear cut, 1.57m long by 0.42m wide and 1.62m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Cut for cellar wall (1042).
1103		-	Void.	-
1104	7	111, 113 & 120	Linear cut, 1.33m long by 0.11m wide and 1.31m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast.	Cut for stair wall (1044).
1105	6	123	Firm, dark reddish brown brick rubble with sandy silt matrix, 0.08m thick and 0.90m in extent.	Make up or demolition layer.
1106	6	129	Loose, mid to dark grey-brown clayey silt, with moderate brick fragments and occasional small stones, 0.73m thick.	Fill of pit (1157).
1107	7	-	Friable, dark reddish-brown burnt/fired silt & clay.	Spread or surface.
1108	7	-	Firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with common small stones, up to 2.0m in extent.	Make up layer.
1109	6	123	Firm, mottled/mixed light yellow and reddish brown silt, with occasional CBM, shell and charcoal fragments, 1.27m in extent and 0.12m thick.	Make up deposit.
1110	6	124	Firm, mottled/mixed light yellow and reddish brown silt, with occasional CBM, shell and charcoal fragments, 0.63m in extent and 0.80m thick, probably continuation of (1109).	Make up deposit.
1111	6	124	Irregular cut, 0.63m long and 0.18m wide and 0.14m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base.	Possible truncated pit base.
1112	6	123 & 124	Firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt, with occasional shell and CBM fragments, up to 0.18m thick and 2.10m in extent.	Make up layer.
1113	6	123 & 124	Firm, light greyish brown crushed mortar fragments, 0.20m thick and > 0.62m in extent.	Demolition layer.
1114	6	123, 124	Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.07m thick and > 0.79m in extent.	Make up layer.
1115	6	122	Sub-square cut, 0.50m wide and 0.06m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Possible pit base.
1116	6	122	Firm, mottled mid yellow-brown clayey silt, with rare small stones, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (1115).
1117	4a	129	Friable, pale brown clayey silt, with frequent CBM fragments and small stones, 0.60m thick.	Dumped deposit.
1118	6	-	Sub-circular cut, 0.24m in diameter, recorded in plan.	Posthole.
1119	7	123 & 124	Linear cut, 0.36m wide, oriented north-south, recorded in plan.	Gully or construction trench.
1120	5	129	Loose, mid yellowish brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments.	Dumped deposit.
1121	4a	-	Friable, mid yellow-brown clayey silt.	Natural alluvium.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1122	7	123 & 124	Firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks, 0.20m thick.	Fill of gully (1123).
1123	7	123 & 124	Linear cut, 0.47m wide, with vertical sides.	Pipe trench.
1124	6	123 & 124	Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt, With frequent mortar fragments, up to 0.06m thick.	Make up/demolition layer.
1125	7	123 & 124	Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick.	Make up deposit.
1126	6	123 & 124	Firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick.	Fill of possible pit (1127).
1127	6	123 & 124	Irregular cut, 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Possible pit or hollow.
1128	6	123 & 124	Firm, light greyish brown silt, with frequent mortar fragments, 0.20m thick.	Make up or demolition layer.
1129	6	-	Firm to friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with common stones and occasional CBM fragments, 0.09m thick and 2m in extent.	Demolition layer/levelling deposit.
1130	4c	123 & 124	Soft, dark yellowish brown silty sand, 0.05m thick.	Make up layer or possible floor.
1131	6	124	Firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt, with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt clay, 0.14m thick.	Fill of possible pit (1111).
1132	4a	124	Firm, light yellowish brown sand, > 0.10m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1133	6	124	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.03m thick.	Make up deposit.
1134	6	124	Firm, light yellowish brown silty sand, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.08m thick.	Make up layer.
1135	7	129	Loose, mid to dark grey brown clayey silt, with moderate brick and mortar fragments.	Dumped deposit.
1136	6	125	Loose, mid to light greyish brown silt, with moderate CBM and plaster fragments, 0.30m deep.	Fill of pit (1137).
1137	6	125	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.50m long by 0.30m wide and 0.30m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented southeast-northwest.	Pit, possibly structural.
1138	6	-	Firm to friable, mottled mid brown clayey silt, with common small stones and mortar fragments, 0.20m wide and 0.20m thick.	Packing in structure (1090).
1139		-	Void.	-
1140	4c	-	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt, with occasional burnt clay fragments, 0.36m thick.	Make up deposit.
1141	7	-	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt, with ashlar limestone inclusions.	Fill of gully (1119).
1142	7	-	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt.	Silt layer.
1143	6	-	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt, with frequent CBM fragments.	Fill of posthole.
1144	4c	-	Firm, light to mid yellowish brown silt.	Silt layer.
1145	6	166	Firm, mid to light reddish brown sandy silt, contains a single ashlar limestone block, up to 2.7m in extent.	Levelling deposit.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1146	6	165 & 167	Compacted, very dark grey (almost black) ash and clinker, with frequent charcoal and burnt clay fragments, up to 0.12m thick and 3.20m in extent.	Spread of industrial residue or burnt domestic waste.
1147	4d	126	Soft, mid grey-brown slightly sandy silt, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.18m thick.	Possible infill of building.
1148	4d	126	Soft, mottled light yellowish brown and bluish grey, silty sand and clay, > 0.08m thick.	Natural layer – possible salt marsh deposit.
1149	6	-	Firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional to common small stones, 0.07m thick and up to 1.70m in extent.	Possible surface.
1150	6	165, 166 & 167	Compacted, very dark grey (almost black) ash and clinker, with frequent charcoal and burnt clay fragments, up to 0.12m thick and 3.20m in extent.	Spread of industrial residue or burnt domestic waste.
1151		-	Unstratified finds from northeast corner of the site.	-
1152	4d	127, 128 & 166	Irregular sub-oval cut, 1.40m long by 1.10m wide and 0.35m deep, with irregular steep sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Pit.
1153	4d	127, 128 & 166	Firm, mottled brown silt, with occasional to common small stones, 0.35m thick.	Fill of pit (1152).
1154	4b	-	Loose, mid to dark grey-brown clayey silt, with moderate brick fragments and occasional small stones, 0.73m thick.	Fill of pit (1155)
1155	4b	-	Irregular cut, 0.82m wide and 0.42m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a rounded base.	Pit.
1156	6	-	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey silt, with frequent coal fragments, moderate CBM fragments and occasional limestone fragments, 0.25m thick.	Fill of pit (1157).
1157	6	-	Irregular cut, > 0.56m long by > 0.35m wide and 0.70m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base.	Pit.
1158	5	-	Sub-rectangular, 0.31m long by 0.21m wide and 0.10m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1159	5	-	Soft, dark brownish grey silt, with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional mortar flecks, 0.10m thick.	Fill of posthole (1158).
1160	5	-	Sub-circular cut, 0.46m long by 0.36m wide and 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1161	5	-	Soft, mixed greyish brown silt, with occasional mortar and coal fragments, 0.20m thick.	Fill of posthole (1160).
1162	7	-	Linear cut, 0.85m wide and 0.92m deep, with vertical sides and a flattish base.	Modern drainage trench.
1163	7	-	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent coal and CBM fragments, up to 0.85m wide and 0.92m thick.	Fill of modern drainage trench (1161).
1164	6	-	Brick floor, 2.80m in extent, 2 courses of silt bonded brick.	Floor.
1165		-	Void.	-



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1166	5	-	Soft, light brown silt, with frequent small limestone and fired clay fragments.	Dumped deposit.
1167	4d	128	Firm, mid to light grey clayey silt, with occasional CBM fragments and charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit (1152).
1168	7	129	Linear cut, 0.45m wide and 0.22m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Service trench.
1169	6	-	Firm, light brown silt, with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks, up to 0.38m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1170	6	-	Firm, light brown silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks, up to 0.30m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1171	6	-	Firm, mottled light brown silt, with occasional CBM fragments, charcoal and mortar flecks, up to 1.25m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1172	6	-	Firm, mid to light brown clayey silt, with occasional mortar fragments and charcoal flecks.	Fill of possible construction trench.
1173	6	-	Firm, light to mid brown silt, with moderate mortar fragments, occasional CBM and mortar flecks, up to 3.0m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1174	6	145	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal flecks.	Fill of possible posthole (1246).
1175	6	144	Firm, mid brown silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal flecks.	Fill of possible posthole (1247).
1176	7	-	Firm, mid to dark brown silt, with occasional stones, CBM and mortar flecks, up to 1.10m in extent.	Modern dumped deposit.
1177	6	-	Firm, mid brown silt, with frequent CBM, mortar, shell and charcoal fragments.	Fill of possible construction cut (1320).
1178	6	-	Compacted, pale yellowish grey-brown sandy mortar, with frequent large limestone fragments, occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, up to 0.90m in extent.	Floor or yard surface.
1179	6	-	Firm, mid brown silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, up to 0.70m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1180	6	167 & 168	Firm, laminated dark grey-brown and mid brown clayey silt, with common small stones and occasional mortar fragments 0.30m thick.	Fill of possible construction cut (1321).
1181	4d	165	Firm, mid to light greyish brown silty sand, with dark grey silt laminations and occasional ash and burnt clay fragments, up to 3.00m extent.	Possible levelling deposit.
1182		-	Void.	-
1183	4d	130	Loose, mid to light yellow sand, 0.20m thick.	Fill of construction cut (1200).
1184	6	143	Firm, mid brown silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments.	Fill of possible pit (1245).



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1185	7	117	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, occasional CBM, mortar and slate fragments, up to 0.85m in extent.	Spread or make up layer.
1186	4d	166	Sub-square cut, 1.20m long by 1.16m wide and 0.30m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Possible robber pit.
1187	4d	166	Brick structure, single course, dry bonded and supported by a sand pad, 0.80m long by 0.76m wide.	Base of robbed out structure.
1188	4d	166	Compacted, very dark grey (almost black) ash and clinker, with frequent charcoal and burnt clay fragments, up to 0.30m thick	Fill of pit (1186).
1189		-	Void.	-
1190		-	Void.	-
1191	6	-	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, ash, coal and clay-pipe fragments, 0.03m thick and up to 0.93m in extent.	Spread of burnt domestic refuse.
1192	6	161	Firm, mid reddish brown silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.40m thick.	Fill of pit (1193).
1193	6	161	Sub-oval cut, 0.30m long by 0.25m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a slightly rounded base.	Pit or posthole.
1194	6	133	Firm, mottled mid reddish and light yellowish brown silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.11m thick.	Fill of possible pit base (1195).
1195	6	133	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.10m long by 1.0m wide and 0.11m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Possible pit base.
1196	6	135	Firm, mid to dark reddish brown silt, up to 1.24m in extent.	Fill of robber trench (1229).
1197		-	Void.	-
1198	6	129	Friable, blackish brown silt, with frequent charcoal and moderate CBM fragments, 0.10m thick and up to 0.52m in extent.	Levelling deposit.
1199	4d	130	Loose, black ash and clinker, with frequent charcoal fragments, 7mm thick.	Fill of pit (1200).
1200	4d	130	Sub-circular cut, up to 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep, with concave sloping sides and a rounded base.	Pit.
1201	4d	126	Soft, mid brown slightly sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.10m thick.	Make up layer.
1202	4a	-	Loose, mottled/patchy mid grey brown and yellow brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and limestone fragments.	Dumped deposit.
1203	7	-	Irregular sub-rectangular cut, 1.18m long by 0.98m wide and 0.42m deep, with irregular stepped sides and a rounded base.	Modern pit.
1204	6	-	Firm, mixed mid brown and black silty sand, with frequent charcoal and occasional stone fragments, 0.04m thick.	Layer or spread.
1205	6	-	Firm, mottled brown silt, with moderate CBM and stone fragments, 0.08m thick.	Makeup deposit.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1206	6	-	Firm, mid to light grey brown clayey silt, with occasional mortar, charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.06m thick and up to 0.78m in extent.	Possible trample layer.
1207	6	142	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey silt, with frequent coal fragments, moderate CBM fragments and occasional limestone fragments, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (1300).
1208	6	134	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments.	Make up deposit.
1209	6	-	Loose, brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal.	Levelling deposit.
1210	6	-	Firm, reddish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks.	Make up layer.
1211	4d	-	Soft, mid to dark yellowish brown silt and ash, with frequent charcoal fragments, 0.02m thick and up to 1.50m in extent.	Hearth.
1212	6	133 & 134	Firm, mid reddish brown silt, with frequent charcoal and occasional limestone and CBM flecks, 0.18m thick.	Fill of possible robber cut (1223).
1213	6	-	Firm, mottled dark reddish brown and mid yellowish brown silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks. 0.90m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1214	6	171	Wall foundation, ashlar limestone blocks, oriented East-west, 1.30m long and 0.30m wide.	Wall foundation.
1215	6	134	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments.	Make up layer.
1216	6	146	Firm, mid to dark brown silt, with moderate charcoal fragments and occasional mortar flecks, 0.38m thick and up to 4m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1217	4b	-	Loose, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with moderate CBM and mortar fragments, 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit.
1218	6	132	Friable, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and shell fragments, 0.29m thick.	Fill of posthole (1219).
1219	6	132	Sub-oval cut, 0.25m long by 0.10m wide and 0.29m deep, with steep sides and a slightly rounded base.	Posthole.
1220	4d	-	Soft, mid to light greyish brown silty ash with reddish laminations and frequent charcoal fragments, 0.01m thick and up to 1.50m in extent.	Hearth.
1221	6	131	Soft, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick.	Fill of pit (1222).
1222	6	131	Irregular cut, 0.45m wide by 0.51m long and 0.14m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, truncated by wall (1068).	Pit.
1223	6	133 & 134	Linear cut, 1.96m long by 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base, oriented north-south.	Possible robber trench.
1224	6	133 & 137	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, with frequent stone and brick rubble and occasional charcoal fragments, 0.40m thick.	Fill of possible pit (1231).



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1225	4d	-	Soft, mid to light yellowish brown silt and ash, with frequent charcoal fragments, 0.04m thick and up to 0.80m wide.	Hearth.
1226	7	135 & 136	Firm, mottled mid brown and dark grey sandy silt, with frequent CBM, charcoal and stone fragments, 0.45m thick.	Fill of service trench.
1227		-	Void.	-
1228	6	135	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick.	Fill of robber trench (1229).
1229	6	135	Linear cut, 1.23m long by 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented north-south, eastern edge truncated by modern service trench.	Possible robber trench.
1230	4d	-	Soft, mid to light reddish-brown silt and ash, with frequent shell fragments, 0.01m thick and up to 0.60m in extent.	Hearth.
1231	6	133 & 137	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.60m long by 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep sides and an uneven base.	Possible pit.
1232	4d	138	Firm, mid to light greyish brown fine silt, with occasional small stones, 0.25m thick.	Fill of posthole (1233).
1233	4d	138	Sub-circular cut, 0.18m wide and 0.25m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole.
1234	4d	139	Firm, mid to light greyish brown fine silt, with occasional small stones, 0.15m thick.	Fill of stake hole (1235).
1235	4d	139	Sub-circular cut, 0.10m wide and 0.15m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Stake hole.
1236	4d	140	Firm, mid to light greyish brown fine silt, with occasional small stones, 0.30m thick.	Fill of posthole (1237).
1237	4d	140	Sub-circular cut, 0.27m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base.	Posthole.
1238	4d	141	Firm, mid to light greyish brown fine silt, with occasional small stones, 0.60m thick.	Fill of stake hole (1239).
1239	4d	141	Sub-circular cut, 0.07m wide and > 0.60m deep, with vertical sides.	Stake hole.
1240	6	142	Soft, mid brownish grey silt, with frequent coal, moderate CBM and mortar fragments, 0.24m thick.	Fill below arch (1081).
1241	4c	142	Soft, mid brownish grey silt, with frequent coal, CBM and mortar fragments, 0.41m thick.	Make up deposit.
1242	4c	142	Soft, mottled mid brownish grey and light greyish brown silt, with moderate coal and CBM fragments, 0.32m thick.	Make up deposit.
1243	6	144	Loose, mid to dark brown silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, 0.15m thick.	Fill of posthole (1247).
1244	6	144	Firm, light to mid yellow brown silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments.	Fill of posthole (1247).
1245	6	143	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.43m long by 0.36m wide and 0.07m deep, with sloping sides and a flattish base.	Base of pit or posthole.
1246	6	146	Sub-circular cut, 0.20m wide and 0.16m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1247	6	144	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.45m long by 0.41m wide and 0.20m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base.	Posthole.
1248	6	142	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey silt, with frequent coal fragments, moderate CBM fragments and occasional limestone fragments, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (1300).
1249	4b	142	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey silt, with moderate coal fragments and occasional CBM fragments, 0.73m thick.	Fill of (1250).
1250	4b	142 & 158	Irregular cut, 0.80m wide and 0.73m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.	Pit.
1251	4b	142 & 158	Soft, mid brown silt, 0.52m thick.	Fill of (1252).
1252	4b	142	Sub-circular cut, > 0.78m long by >0.25 wide and > 0.52m deep, with vertical sides.	Pit cut.
1253	4a	142	Soft, mid to light greyish brown silt, with occasional coal fragments, up to 0.20m thick.	Make up layer.
1254	4b	142	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey silt with light greyish brown patches, with moderate CBM fragments and occasional coal fragments, 0.42m thick.	Fill of (1255).
1255	4b	142	Irregular cut, 0.82m wide and 0.42m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a rounded base.	Pit.
1256	4a	142	Soft, mid to light greyish brown silt, with occasional mortar fragments, 0.27m thick.	Make up layer.
1257	4a	142 & 156	Soft, mottled light brown and brownish grey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.30m thick.	Possible dumped deposit.
1258	3	142	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.10m thick.	Possible make up layer.
1259	4b	146	Limestone post pad, 0.44m long by 0.34m wide and 0.16m high.	Post pad.
1260	4d	165, 166 & 167	Firm, pale blue clay, with occasional small stones, 0.12m thick and up to 2.5m in extent.	Possible levelling deposit / surface.
1261	4b	165, 166 & 167	Firm, mid reddish brown slightly sandy silt, with occasional small stones, 0.17m thick and up to 2.50m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1262	6	147	Irregular cut, 0.57m long by 0.45m wide and 0.27m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Pit or double posthole.
1263	6	147	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and shell fragments, 0.25m thick.	Fill of pit (1262).
1264	6	148	Firm, mid reddish brown silt, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.08m thick.	Fill of posthole (1265).
1265	6	148	Sub-circular cut, 0.13m wide and 0.08m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1266	5	148	Firm, light brownish yellow silt, with frequent clay lenses.	Possible natural salt marsh deposit.
1267		-	Void.	-
1268	5	149 & 150	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with common charcoal, plaster, ash and occasional CBM fragments, 0.16m thick.	Fill of construction / demolition trench (1269).



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1269	5	149, 150 & 163	Irregular sub-rectangular cut, 2.0m long by 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep, with sloping sides and a flattish base, oriented north-south.	Construction or demolition trench.
1270	4d	167 & 169	Linear cut, > 0.45m long by 0.23m wide and 0.25m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Ditch or construction cut.
1271	4d	167 & 169	Firm, mid reddish-brown sandy silt, with occasional grey clay patches, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (1270).
1272	6	151 & 152	Brick floor, 2.80m in extent, 2 courses of silt bonded brick.	Floor.
1273	7	152	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent coal and CBM fragments, up to 0.85m wide and 0.92m thick.	Fill of modern drainage trench (1275).
1274	7	152	Ceramic drain pipe, 0.19m diameter.	Foul drain.
1275	7	152	Linear cut, 0.85m wide and 0.92m deep, with vertical sides and a flattish base.	Modern drainage trench.
1276	4d	153	Sub-circular cut, 0.20m wide and 0.22m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1277	4d	153	Firm to friable, mottled mid grey-brown clayey sandy silt, with occasional small stones, 0.22m thick.	Fill of posthole (1276).
1278	6	151	Compact, mixed reddish grey-brown sandy silt and rubble, with frequent CBM and stone fragments, 0.04m thick.	Floor or yard surface.
1279	6	151	Soft, light brown sandy silt, up to 0.12 thick.	Possible dumping or levelling deposit.
1280	6	151	Soft, dark brownish grey silt, with occasional CBM and coal fragments, 0.24m thick.	Possible dumped deposit.
1281	6	151	Soft, mixed and mottled medium brownish grey and light brown and grey clayey silt, with occasional coal, CBM and limestone fragments, 0.27m thick.	Make up layer.
1282	6	151	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional coal charcoal and mortar fragment, Up to 0.04m thick.	Make up layer.
1283	6	151 & 152	Soft, dark grey-brown silt, with occasional CBM, wall plaster and coal fragments, 0.28m thick.	Make up deposit.
1284	6	151	Soft, mid to light brown sandy silt, moderate to frequent shell fragments, 0.05m thick.	Possible flood deposit, or dumping of river silts.
1285	6	151	Soft, mid to light brown sandy silt, occasional limestone fragments, 0.04m thick.	Dumped deposit.
1286	6	152 & 158	Soft, dark brownish grey silt, with occasional CBM and coal fragments, 0.24m thick.	Possible dumped deposit.
1287	5	152 & 158	Loose, dark grey sandy silt, ash and cinder, with frequent coal fragments, 0.14m thick and > 1m in extent.	Dumped layer including domestic debris.
1288	5	152	Soft, mid to dark grey silt, with occasional coal, CBM and mortar fragments, 0.34m thick.	Fill of posthole (1289).



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1289	5	152	Sub-circular cut, 0.28m wide and 0.34m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1290	4d	154	Soft, mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.23m thick.	Fill of posthole (1291).
1291	4d	154	Sub-circular cut, 0.30m wide and 0.23m deep, with sloping sides and a V-shaped base.	Posthole.
1292	6	152	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey silt with light brown patches, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.20m thick.	Fill of possible posthole (1293).
1293	6	152	Irregular cut, 0.28m wide and 0.20m deep, with very steep sides and a flattish base.	Possible posthole.
1294	4a	152 & 155	Soft, light brown silt, with occasional shell and limestone fragments, 0.40m thick.	Possible dumped deposit.
1295	1	152 & 155	Soft, light brown sandy silt, up to 0.16m thick.	Possible dumped deposit.
1296	1	152 & 155	Soft, light to mid brown silt, with occasional charcoal and limestone fragments, up to 0.10m thick.	Possible dumped deposit.
1297	1	152 & 155	Soft, mid slightly greyish brown silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, > 0.18m thick.	Possible make up layer.
1298	6	152	Soft, mid to dark greyish brown silt, with occasional CBM fragments, > 0.18m thick.	Make up deposit.
1299	6	152	Soft, mid slightly greyish brown silt, with occasional wall plaster fragments, 0.15m thick.	Make up deposit.
1300	6	142 & 158	Irregular cut, > 0.56m long by > 0.35m wide and 0.70m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base.	Pit cut.
1301	4a	152 & 158	Soft, light brown silt, with occasional shell and limestone fragments, 0.40m thick.	Silt deposit.
1302	4d	156 & 157	Loose, mid to light brown silt, with occasional stones and charcoal fragments, 0.27m thick.	Fill of pit (1303).
1303	4d	156 & 157	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.70m long by 0.50m wide and 0.27m deep, with vertical sides and a slightly rounded base.	Pit.
1304	6	-	Compacted dark reddish-brown silty clay, with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks, 0.08m thick and up to 0.76m in extent.	Possible floor or yard surface.
1305	6	-	Compacted dark reddish-brown silty clay, with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks, 0.08m thick and up to 0.76m in extent.	Possible floor or yard surface.
1306		-	Void.	-
1307		-	Void.	-
1308	6	158	Soft, mixed mid to light brown (dark grey patches) silt, with frequent mortar and CBM fragments, 0.44m thick.	Fill of construction cut (1309).
1309	6	158	Linear cut, 0.44m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	Construction cut for arch (1081).
1310	5	152, 158 & 162	Soft, mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent coal and CBM fragments, 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit.
1311	4a	158	Soft, light brown sandy silt, 0.07m thick.	Silt layer.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1312	4a	158	Soft, light to mid brown silt, with frequent burnt clay fragments, 0.07m thick.	Dumped deposit.
1313	4a	158 & 162	Soft, mottled/patchy light brown and dark grey-brown sandy silt.	Silt deposit.
1314	6	124	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, with moderate charcoal fragments, occasional mortar and CBM fragments, up to 0.56m in extent.	Fill of possible pit.
1315	6	-	Firm, patchy reddish-brown clayey silt, with frequent charcoal fragments, occasional mortar and CBM fragments, up to 0.76m in extent.	Make up deposit.
1316	6	124	Loose/friable, yellow white mortar, up to 0.40m in extent.	Fill of pit (1328).
1317	6	124	Firm, brownish yellow silt, with occasional Mortar and charcoal flecks, up to 0.90m in extent.	Make up layer.
1318	6	124	Friable, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks, 0.10m thick.	Fill of ditch (1319).
1319	6	124	Linear cut, 0.42m wide and 0.10m deep, with straight sides and a flattish base, oriented North-South.	Ditch or demolition trench.
1320	6	-	Linear cut, up to 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a flattish base, oriented north-south.	Possible construction cut.
1321	6	167 & 168	Linear cut, > 3.10m long, 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sloping sides and a slightly rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1322	4a	152 & 158	Soft, light brown silt, with frequent small limestone and fired clay fragments, and occasional limestone cobbles (some burnt), up to 1.0m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
1323	5	159	Soft, dark brownish grey silt, with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional mortar flecks, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (1324).
1324	5	159	Sub-rectangular, 0.31m long by 0.21m wide and 0.10m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1325	5	160	Soft, mixed greyish brown silt, with occasional mortar and coal fragments, 0.20m thick.	Fill of posthole (1326).
1326	5	160	Su-circular cut, 0.46m long by 0.36m wide and 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1327	6	124	Firm, mid reddish brown silt, 0.06m thick.	Fill of possible pit.
1328	6	124	Sub-rectangular cut, with steep sides and an irregular flattish base, oriented north-south.	Pit.
1329	4b	-	Scatter of limestone fragments, some evidence of burning.	Possible floor.
1330	4d	165 & 167	Firm, laminated reddish brown and dark grey-brown silt and ash, with occasional small stones, 0.05m thick.	Possible occupation layer.
1331	4b	165, 166 & 167	Friable, pale yellow-brown mortar, 0.02m thick.	Floor or surface.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1332	4a	162	Soft, mid to dark brown silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments, up to 1.12m thick.	Fill of ditch (1333).
1333	4a	162	Possible linear cut, > 1.3m wide and > 0.65m deep, concave sloping south side, possibly levelling to a flat base.	Ditch.
1334	6	161	Firm, mid reddish brown silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.40m thick.	Fill of posthole (1335).
1335	6	161	Sub-oval cut, 0.30m long by 0.25m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a slightly rounded base.	Posthole.
1336	6	161	Firm, dark reddish brown silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.07m thick.	Fill of posthole (1337).
1337	6	161	Sub-oval cut, 0.28m long by 0.19m wide and 0.07m deep, with concave sloping sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1338	6	161	Firm, dark reddish brown silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.14m thick.	Fill of posthole (1339).
1339	6	161	Sub-circular cut, 0.26m wide and 0.14m deep, with steep sides and a slightly rounded base.	Posthole.
1340	4a	162	Stiff, mixed mid to light blue-grey clay and brown clayey silt, with occasional small limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, 0.30m thick, generally dips to the north.	Fill of ditch (1333).
1341	4b	165, 166 & 167	Firm to friable, light creamy brown crushed mortar, 0.05m thick.	Possible floor.
1342	1	162	Soft, light brown sandy silt, with occasional small limestone fragments, 0.20m thick.	Possible natural alluvium.
1343	4c	123 & 124	Firm, mid grey-brown silt and plaster, with occasional charcoal flecks, and CBM fragments, 3.50m long by 1.50m wide and 0.08m thick.	Layer of fallen wall plaster.
1344	4c	123, 124 & 163	Soft, mid to dark grey slightly sandy silt, with occasional charcoal, and plaster flacks, 0.01m thick.	Possible occupation/abandonment layer.
1345	6	-	Firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with frequent CBM, moderate charcoal fragments and occasional plaster/mortar fragments, 0.27m thick	Fill of pit (1346).
1346	6	-	Sub-circular cut, 0.50m long by 0.40m wide and 0.42m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base.	Pit.
1347	6	167	Regular cut, 0.27m wide and 0.35m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded base.	Possible posthole.
1348	6	167	Firm, mottled dark greenish brown clayey silt, with occasional small stones, 0.35m thick.	Fill of possible posthole (1347).
1349	4a	165, 167 & 168	Firm, to friable, mottled mid brown silt, with rare to occasional small stones and occasional to common grey clay patches, 0.70m thick.	Possible natural alluvium.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1350	6	165	Loose to friable, dark blackish brown silty sand, with frequent charcoal and small stones, and occasional mortar fragments, 0.06m thick.	Fill of pit (1351).
1351	6	165	Irregular cut, 0.60m long by 0.52m wide and 0.06m deep, with irregular sloping sides and an undulating base.	Possible pit.
1352	6	168	Firm, dark grey/black sandy clayey silt, with occasional small stones, 0.12m thick.	Make up deposit.
1353	6	168	Single course of ashlar limestone blocks, 1.20m long, oriented east-west.	Possible wall.
1354	7	166	Brick structure, 13 bonded courses and 2 courses of vaulting, 1.20m wide and 1.10m high.	Brick structure.
1355	4d	166	Firm to friable, mottled mid brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, 0.19m thick.	Redeposited natural.
1356	7	166	Linear cut, > 0.20m wide and 0.90m deep, with near vertical sides, oriented north-south.	Construction cut for brick structure (1354).
1357	7	166	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, with common small stones and CBM fragments, 0.40m thick.	Fill of construction cut (1356).
1358		-	Void.	-
1359		-	Void.	-
1360	7	170	Single course of modern concrete paving slabs, 0.05m thick.	Pavement edging.
1361	7	170	Indurate, pale yellow-brown concrete, up to 0.70m thick.	Bedding for pavement (1360).
1362	7	170	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM, mortar and limestone fragments, up to 0.64m thick.	Make up layer.
1363	7	170	Modern brick and concrete stanchion, with the remains of a steel upright.	Stanchion.
1364	7	170	Red brick wall, mortar bonded, oriented east-west, 0.78m high.	Infill of doorway.
1365	7	170	Rendered brick wall or sill, oriented east-west, 0.89m long and 0.26m high.	Possible coal hatch sill.
1366	6	170	Irregular brick and stone wall fragment, bonded with mortar and clay, oriented north-south, 0.46m wide and 0.50m high, severely damaged.	Wall fragment.
1367	6	170	Irregular brick and stone wall fragment, bonded with mortar and clay, oriented north-south, up to 0.66m wide and up to 0.66m high.	Repair/modification of earlier wall (1369).
1368	7	170	Machine made brick wall, occasional stack marks on bricks, cemented in an English Garden wall bond, oriented north-south.	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / early 20 <sup>th</sup> century cellar wall.
1369	3	170	Brick and stone wall, hand made brick (frequent diagonal stack marks) and ashlar stone (occasional worked stone) in regular but uneven courses, clay bonded with a later lime render/re-pointing, oriented east-west.	Wall of cellar / undercroft.
1370	6	170 & 183	Yellow brick floor, single course in a regular pattern, fills the cellar / undercroft.	Floor.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1371	4a	172 & 173	Friable, mid to dark grey silt, up to 0.15m thick.	River silt / bank make up.
1372	4a	172 & 173	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.80m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1373	4a	172 & 173	Firm, pale yellow sand, up to 0.08m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1374	1	172 & 173	Firm, mid dark grey silt, up to 0.10m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1375	4a	172 & 173	Mid reddish brown silt, up to 0.07m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1376	4a	172 & 173	Firm, mid dark grey silt, up to 0.03m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1377	4a	172 & 173	Firm, pale yellow sand, up to 0.07m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1378	4a	172 & 173	Firm, pale yellow sand, up to 0.10m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1379	4a	172 & 173	Firm, mid dark grey silt, up to 0.03m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1380	4a	172 & 173	Firm, pale yellow sand, up to 0.12m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1381	1	172 & 173	Firm, pale yellow sand, up to 0.08m thick.	River or riverbank deposit.
1382	4d	176 & 189	Soft, mid grey-brown silt, with occasional limestone fragments, 0.14m thick.	Fill of cut (1396).
1383	4b	191	Limestone pad stone, 2 courses of worked stone.	Post-pad.
1384	6	171, 174 & 175	Brick and grey stone wall fragment, L-shaped, oriented east-west and north-south, up to 3 irregular courses.	Wall.
1385	4d	171, 174, 175, 178 & 179	Firm, mid brown silt, with moderate mussel shells, 0.18m thick.	Fill of ditch (1386).
1386	4d	174 & 175	Irregular linear cut, > 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep sides and an irregular sloping base, oriented east-west, contains post holes and wall fragments.	Possible ditch or construction cut.
1387	4c	174, 175 & 177	Soft, mid yellow-brown sandy silt, up to 0.09m thick.	Possible flood deposit.
1388	4b	175 & 177	Friable, pale yellow/cream mortar, c. 0.02m thick.	Possible mortar floor.
1389	4a	174, 175, 176 & 177	Firm, mottled reddish & grey clayey silt, c. 0.30m thick.	Possible salt marsh deposit, or bank make up.
1390	4d	176	Soft, mid brown silt.	Fill of demolition cut (1391).
1391	4d	176	Sub-circular cut, with vertical sides and a sloping base.	Possible demolition cut.
1392	4d	177	Soft, mid yellow-brown silt, with frequent mortar fragments, 0.05m thick.	Fill of gully (1393).
1393	4d	177	Linear cut, 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Gully.
1394	4d	176	Soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick.	Fill of posthole (1395).



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1395	4d	176	Sub-circular cut, 0.28m wide and 0.38m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
1396	4d	176	Apparent cut, 0.15m deep, with a flat base, may be effect of sloping deposits.	Possible cut.
1397	4d	178	Soft, dark grey silt, with occasional CBM and mussel shell fragments, 0.19m thick.	Fill of posthole (1398).
1398	4d	178	Sub-square cut, 0.12m wide and 0.19m deep, with near vertical sides and flat base.	Posthole.
1399	4d	179	Soft, dark grey silt, with occasional CBM and mussel shell fragments, 0.14m thick.	Fill of posthole (1400).
1400	4d	179	Sub-square cut, 0.14m wide and 0.14m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base.	Posthole.
1401		-	Unstratified finds from north end of site.	-
1402	6	180 & 183	Firm, dark grey silt, 0.05m thick.	Make up layer / levelling deposit for (1370).
1403	6	180 & 183	Firm, reddish brown crushed brick and sand, c. 0.03m thick.	Levelling or floor deposit.
1404	3	180 & 183	Compacted / indurate, grey silt, with frequent limestone fragments (concentrated towards the top of the deposit), c. 0.04m thick.	Possible original floor of cellar.
1405	2	180 & 181	Firm, mottled / patchy grey and reddish sandy silt, 0.33m thick.	Fill of ditch (1406).
1406	2	180 & 181	Linear cut, 0.42m wide and 0.33m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1407	2	180	Firm, grey clayey silt, > 0.12m thick.	Fill of ditch (1408).
1408	2	180	Linear cut, > 0.13m wide and > 0.12m deep, with steep sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1409	1	180, 181, 183, 193 & 194	Firm / compacted, pale reddish-brown sandy silt, up to 0.82m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
1410	3	180 & 181	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, c. 0.01m thick.	Fill of construction cut (1411).
1411	3	180 & 181	Linear cut, flat base, oriented east-west, revealed in section.	Construction cut for cellar wall (1369).
1412	4b	182	Firm, mottled brown and blue-grey clayey silt, with frequent packing stones, > 0.18m thick.	Fill of construction cut (1413).
1413	4b	182	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.62m wide and > 0.18m deep, with steep sides.	Construction cut for post-pad (1259).
1414	4c	184, 188, 190 & 191	Soft, mid grey-brown silt, with occasional limestone fragments and clay patches, up to 0.23m thick.	Make up layer.
1415	4b	184	Firm / friable, dark brown silt, with decayed organic fibres, 0.15m thick.	Possible decayed stud, in posthole (1416).
1416	4b	184	Sub-circular cut, 0.10m wide and 0.15m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole or post impression.
1417	4b	184	Firm / friable, dark brown silt, with decayed organic fibres, 0.21m thick.	Possible decayed stud, in posthole (1418).
1418	4b	184	Sub-circular cut, 0.10m wide and 0.21m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole or post impression.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1419	4b	184	Firm / friable, dark brown silt, with decayed organic fibres, 0.19m thick.	Possible decayed stud, in posthole (1420).
1420	4b	184	Sub-circular cut, 0.09m wide and 0.19m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole or post impression.
1421	4b	184	Firm / friable, dark brown silt, with decayed organic fibres, 0.08m thick.	Possible decayed stud, in posthole (1422).
1422	4b	184	Sub-circular cut, 0.09m wide and 0.08m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole or post impression.
1423	4b	184	Firm / friable, dark brown silt, with decayed organic fibres, 0.07m thick.	Possible decayed stud, in posthole (1424).
1424	4b	184	Sub-circular cut, 0.09m wide and 0.07m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole or post impression.
1425	4b	184	Firm / friable, dark brown silt, with decayed organic fibres, 0.08m thick.	Possible decayed stud, in posthole (1426).
1426	4b	184	Sub-circular cut, 0.08m wide and 0.08m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole or post impression.
1427	4b	184	Firm / friable, dark brown silt, with decayed organic fibres, 0.06m thick.	Possible decayed stud, in posthole (1428).
1428	4b	184	Sub-circular cut, 0.09m wide and 0.06m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base.	Posthole or post impression.
1429	4b	184 & 191	Limestone pad stone, 2 courses of worked stone.	Post pad.
1430	4a	182 & 189	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, with frequent mid grey-brown clay patches, 0.07m thick.	Natural alluvium or riverbank deposit.
1431	4a	186 & 187	Firm, pale reddish-brown silt, with frequent mid grey-brown clay patches & occasional charcoal flecks, 0.10m thick.	Natural alluvium or riverbank deposit.
1432	4a	185, 189, 187 & 189	Firm, reddish yellow silt, 0.10m thick.	Possible flood or riverbank deposit.
1433	4a	186 & 187	Firm, light grey-brown silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.18m thick.	Natural alluvium or riverbank deposit.
1434	4a	186 & 187	Soft, yellow-brown silt, 0.08m thick.	Natural alluvium or riverbank deposit.
1435	1	186	Firm / compacted, dark grey-brown silt, 0.03m thick.	Natural alluvium or riverbank deposit.
1436	1	186	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, 0.30m thick.	Natural alluvium or riverbank deposit.
1437	1	186	Firm, mid grey-brown silt, > 0.23m thick.	Natural alluvium or riverbank deposit.
1438	4b	185	Firm, mixed mid brown silt and blue-grey clay, 0.23m thick.	Fill of construction cut (1439).
1439	4b	185	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.80m wide and 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a sloping flat base.	Construction cut for post pad (1051).
1440	4d	190	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and grey clay patches, 0.33m thick.	Fill of posthole (1441)
1441	4d	190	Sub-circular cut, 0.35m wide and 0.33m deep, with near vertical sides and an uneven / rounded base.	Posthole.



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1442	4d	191	Firm, dark grey silt, with frequent charcoal fragments, 0.09m thick.	Fill of posthole (1443).
1443	4d	191	Sub-circular cut, 0.13m wide and 0.09m deep, with near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base.	Posthole.
1444	1	193	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick.	Natural silt or riverbank deposit.
1445	1	193	Soft, mid brown silty clay, > 0.10m thick.	Natural silt or riverbank deposit.
1446	1	194	Soft, dark grey / black silt, 0.01m thick.	Possible flood deposit.
1447	1	194	Firm, mid brown silt, 0.07m thick.	Natural silt or riverbank deposit.
1448	1	194	Firm, mottled blue-grey and black silt, 0.33m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1449	1	194	Soft, black organic clay, 0.10m thick.	River clay or riverbank deposit.
1450	1	194	Firm, dark grey-brown silt, 0.08m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1451	1	194	Soft, dark grey-brown clay, 0.08m thick.	River clay or riverbank deposit.
1452	1	194	Firm, mid grey-brown silt, > 0.14m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1453	1	195	Firm, mid reddish-brown silt, c. 0.30m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1454	1	195	Soft, dark brown organic silt, with frequent decayed organic fibres, > 0.58m thick.	Decayed peat layer.
1455	1	196	Firm, mid grey-brown silt, 0.35m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1456	1	196	Firm, pale brown sandy silt, 0.05m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1457	1	196	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, 0.05m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1458	4a	196	Compacted pale yellow-brown silty sand.	River sand or riverbank deposit.
1459	4a	172 & 173	Firm, black silt, up to 0.02m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1460	4a	172 & 173	Firm, black sandy silt, up to 0.05m thick.	River silt or riverbank deposit.
1461	4a	172 & 173	Firm, pale yellow sand, up to 0.03m thick.	River sand or riverbank deposit.
1462	1	172 & 173	Firm, pale yellow sand, up to 0.04m thick.	River sand or riverbank deposit.
1463	4b	188	Firm, mid brown sandy silt.	Fill of construction cut (1464).
1464	4b	188	Sub-rectangular cut, c. 0.45m wide and 0.05m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Construction cut for post pad (1052).
1465	4b	189	Firm, mid brown sandy silt.	Fill of construction cut (1466).
1466	4b	189	Sub-rectangular cut, c. 0.67m wide and 0.14m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Construction cut for post pad (1054).
1467	4b	175	Firm, mid brown sandy silt.	Fill of construction cut (1468).



Context No	Phase	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1468	4b	175	Sub-rectangular cut, c. 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Construction cut for post pad (1055).
1469	4b	191	Firm, mid brown sandy silt.	Fill of construction cut (1470).
1470	4b	191	Sub-rectangular cut, c. 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Construction cut for post pad (1383 & 1429).

Abbreviations: CBM – Ceramic Building Material.



### Appendix 3

#### The Medieval Pottery

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	part	description	date
1323	BOU	smooth	jug	1	BS		mid 15th to 16th
110	BOU	smooth	bowl ?	1	BS	int glaze	mid 15th to 16th
1405	EST	D	?	1	BS	unglaze	late 9th to late 10th
1405	EST	E/F	?	1	BS	unglaze	late 9th to mid 10th
1434	ELY		jug/jar	1	BS	? ID	13th to 14th
1434	BOUA	A/B	jar/bowl	1	BS	int glaze	13th to 14th
118	BOUA	B	bowl	1	rim	burnt internal glaze;sloping rim with internal hollow	13th to 14th
1018	BOUA	A/B	bowl/jar	1	BS	int glaze	13th to 14th
1018	BOUA	A	large jug	1	BS	reduced ext glaze;very thick walled	14th to 15th
2028	EMHM		?	1	base	soot	12th to mid 13th
1258	EMHM		jar	1	BS	soot	12th to mid 13th
1325	BOU	smooth	?	1	BS	very thin walled	mid 15th to 16th
1175	EMHM		?	1	BS		12th to mid 13th
1410	EMHM		?	1	BS	oxidised;internal white deposit	12th to mid 13th
1129	BORDG		bowl ?	1	BS	internal glaze	late 16th to mid 18th
111	BOUA	A/B	bowl	1	BS	burnt	13th to 14th
1000	LSW3		large jug	1	BS	internal deposit	late 14th to mid 15th
1000	GRE		bowl	1	rim	drawable;soot;sloping rim with flange;fabric incl flint	mid/late 16th to mid 17th
1000	BL	Staffs	large jar	1	rim	int glaze	mid 17th to 18th
1000	CREA		?	1	base		late 18th to 19th
1000	STSL		press mould dish	1	rim	white fabric	late 17th to 18th
1000	BOU	smooth	bowl	1	BS	int cu speckled glaze	mid 15th to 16th
1000	TOY		jug	3	base & BS	burnt;no glaze;? ID or local	13th to 15th
1000	BOUA	B	jug/jar	1	BS	thick internal deposit	mid 15th to 16th
1000	BOUA	B/C	bowl	2	rim & BS	sloping rim with internal hollow	13th to 14th
1401	BOUA	A/B/C	small jar	1	BS	int glaze	13th to 14th
1401	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; med- coarse sandy;har d	jug	1	BS	late Bourne ?	late 14th to 16th
1401	LSW3		large jug	1	BS	internal white deposit	late 14th to mid 15th
1401	TOY		large jug	1	base		14th to 15th
1332	EMHM		?	1	BS		12th to mid 13th



context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	part	description	date
1181	STSL		press mould dish	1	BS	pale orange fabric;white slipped	late 17th to mid 18th
1181	SLIP		drinking vessel ?	1	BS	black slipped int & ext glaze	late 17th to mid 18th
1329	LSW3		large jug	2	BS	internal white deposit	late 14th to 15th
1025	GRE		small lid	1	rim		mid 16th to 17th
1025	PMLOC	oxid;fine-med sandy;hard	large bowl	2	BS	pocked int olive glaze;abundant fine-med quartz mod fine ca;? A late Bourne	16th
1204	STSL		press mould dish	1	rim	white fabric	
1204	BOU	fine sandy	jug/jar	1	BS		mid 15th to 16th
1204	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; med-coarse sandy;hard	jug	3	BS	heavily pocked glaze;med-coarse quartz subround-round occ ca;	late 14th to 16th
1204	RGRE		bowl	1	rim	sloping rim	16th
1190	BOU	smooth	?	1	BS	very thin walled	mid 15th to 16th
1190	BOU	smooth	jug/jar	1	BS		mid 15th to 16th
1268	BOU	smooth	jug/jar	1	BS		mid 15th to 16th
1129	ST	B/C	jar ?	1	BS	unglaze;soot ?	12th
1129	ST	B/C	small jar/pitcher	1	BS	glaze	12th
1129	NOTGL		jug	1	BS	cu mottled glaze	13th
1129	MEDX	OX/R/OX; med sandy;hard	jug	1	handle	strap handle;? LOND	late 12th to mid 13th
1313	LSW3		large jug	2	BS	internal white deposit	late 14th to 15th
1026	BL	GRE	hollow	1	BS		late 16th to 17th
1026	BOUA	B/C	bowl	1	BS	no glaze	mid 15th to 16th
107	FREC		drinking jug	1	handle	small strap handle	mid/late 16th to 17th
107	BOUA	A/B/C	jug/jar	1	BS		13th to 14th
1371	MEDX	reduced off white surfs;smooth;hard	jar	1	base	comm very fine quartz mod soft brown mineral ? Glauconite;trimmed basal edge;? Very odd ST	12th to 14th
1371	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	BS	soot	13th to 14th
1371	BOUA	A	?	2	BS		13th to 14th



context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	part	description	date
1262	MY		hollow	1	BS	fresh sherd	16th to 17th
1262	STSL		thrown dish	1	BS	light orange fabric;white slip	mid/late 17th to 18th
1310	BOU	smooth	bowl	1	rim	no glaze;sloping rim	mid 15th to 16th
1310	BOU	smooth	bowl	1	BS	int glaze;slipped ext	mid 15th to 16th
1372	TOY		jug	1	rim	lip	late 13th to 15th
1372	TOY		jug	1	BS	very thin walled	late 13th to 15th
1340	ELY		jug	1	rim with UHJ	flat rim;strap handle;splashed glaze;? ID	13th to 14th
1340	BOUA	A	jug/jar	1	BS	soot	13th to 14th
1180	STMO		mug	1	base	soot on basal edge	late 17th to mid 18th
1180	BOUA	A/B	bowl	4	BS	int glaze	13th to 14th



## Appendix 4

### The Post-Medieval Pottery, Clay Pipe and Other Finds

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

#### The Post-Medieval Pottery

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 544 fragments of pottery weighing 12905g and representing a maximum of about 394 individual vessels was recovered from 52 separate contexts.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from foundation and robber trenches (1009, 1020, 1023, 1172, 1180, 1212, 1228), dumped/levelling deposits (1014, 1018, 1021, 1022, 1026, 1089, 1105, 1106, 1109, 1112, 1117, 1128, 1129, 1176, 1196, 1205, 1213, 1216, 1217, 1343), pit fills (1091, 1092, 1131, 1221, 1224, 1263, 1302, 1314, 1345), post/stakehole fills (1175, 1218, 1238, 1338), gully fill (1122), floors/burnt spreads (1041, 1150, 1191, 1305) and unstratified finds (1000, 1151, 1401).

The pottery was made in a variety of locations, with a substantial quantity probably manufactured relatively locally in South Lincolnshire, including Bourne, Boston and probably Spalding itself. Regional imports, mostly from Staffordshire but also London and Nottingham, also occurred abundantly. A small quantity of foreign imports was also recovered.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
116	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, early-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	BL	Blackware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware bowl/cup, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
1000	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CRMWARE?	Creamware? plate, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, bowl, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	4	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankards, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	2	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, porringer? Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	BL	Blackware, posset pot, Barker form 61, c. 1670-1730	1	15	
1009	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, bowl, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	98	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, incl pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	60	
	BL	Black glazed ware, perhaps Spalding, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	38	
	BL	Staffordshire blackware porringer, Barker form 15, c. 1690-1720	1	22	
	MP	Midlands Purple type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	24	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, bowl and albarello, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	22	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, incl pancheon, bowls and jug/cistern handle, 1 possibly Bourne, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4	153	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, dish? 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	23	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, teapot? mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
1014	LPM	Cane ware, mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1018	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	80	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	Very early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	PEARL	Transfer printed pearlware, very early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
1020	ELY	Ely ware jug handle, rows of stabblings	1	85	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
1021	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, very late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	Very late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankards, probably 2 vessels, early-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	5(2 link)	63	
	BL	Blackware, straight-sided/trumped-shaped drinking vessel, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	3	8	
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware bowl, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	24	
	TOY?	Toynnton All Saints ware? 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
1022	LPM	Cane/mocha ware, early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century?	1	3	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, tankard? early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	PEARL	Pearlware plate and cup, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	15	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware tankard, 1750-75	2	7	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, plate? 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, incl drug jar or large mug, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	8	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	53	
	BL	Blackware, cup, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	31	
	BL	Blackware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware bowl? 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
1023	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware	2	22	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1026	BL	Blackware, cup?	1	1	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1040	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, vertical sided vessels, limey/chalky encrustation internally, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	290	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	31	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	116	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	26	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bowl? Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	30	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, copper stained, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	PMLOC	Post-medieval local ware, reduced, olive glaze, possibly Bourne, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	BL	Black glazed chamber pot, very late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	117	
1041	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, teapot, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	6(4 link)	25	Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
1085	CRMWARE	Creamware plate, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	25	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, jug/teapot, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4(3 link)	55	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, posset pot, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, early-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	15	
	BL	Red painted black glazed ware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
	PMLOC	Post-medieval local ware, olive glaze, pancheon, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	27	
1089	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, cup, mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	12	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, cup, early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	22	
	PEARL	Pearlware, bowl, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	LPM	Bone china, moulded saucer, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	8	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, dish, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	9	
	LPM	Mocha ware, early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	BS	Brown stoneware, bowl? Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century		14	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	5(4 link)	1199	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, small tankard, early-middle 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(link)	44	
	BS	Pale brown stoneware tankard, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
	WERRAT	Werra? slipware, plate, pale orange fabric, very abraded, poss same as 1106 but no link, early 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	18	
	STSL?	Staffordshire? slipware, mid/late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	LONS	London stoneware, bottle or drinking mug, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	28	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, chamber pot? limey encrustation internally, possibly Spalding, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	75	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, pancheon, Spalding? 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	45	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 1 has limey encrustation internally, 1 has occasional dark mottles/streaks, Spalding? 17 <sup>th</sup> century	3	55	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, dark olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	18	
1091	BL	Blackware (Staffordshire), cup	1	4	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1092	BL	Blackware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	6(5 link)	31	Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware posset pot, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	3	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, plate, early-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	7	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	28	
1105	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, burnt, mid/late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	Mid/late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	14	
1106	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, shallow dish, prob same vessel as 1401, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, ointment pot, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	87	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, poss Dutch, incised wavy lines on inside of rim, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	74	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware pancheon, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	114	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware footed pitcher, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	36	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome, light olive exterior, orange interior, limey encrustation internally, links to piece from 1151, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	5	53	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, dark olive glaze, tankard? Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	29	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, light olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	SLIP	Slipware bowl, links to piece from 1401, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	43	
	SLIP	Slipware dish, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	29	
	SLIP	Slipware plate/dish, prob same vessel as 1151, but no link, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	24	
	WERRAT?	Werra? slipware, plate, pale orange fabric, extremely abraded, poss same as 1089 but no link, early 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
	BOU	Bourne D ware incl jug? 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	4	194	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BOU	Bourne D ware, pancheon, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	28	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, pipkin? mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	23	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	17	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, mid-late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	BS	Brown stoneware, perhaps Nottingham, tankards (separate vessels), early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	5	
	BS	Brown stoneware, perhaps Nottingham, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	9	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware plate, sooted exterior, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, burnt, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	BL	Blackware, prob Spalding, jug? Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	78	
	BL	Blackware, Staffordshire, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	BL	Blackware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4	57	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	5(link)	147	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	53	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, butterpot, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	12(prob 1 vessel)	1421	
	BERTH	Brown glazed red earthenware, sub-standard/near waster (cracks with glaze over broken edges), 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4(2 link)	162	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, incl plates and teapot? early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	8	89	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, brown-dipped, tankard, c. 1695-1710	1	2	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, bowl, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	19	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
1109	WS	White salt glazed stoneware teapot lid, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	17	Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	MISC	Unidentified, possibly Bourne ware, abraded, medieval	1	2	
1112	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	BL	Blackware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
1117	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	67	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	TB?	Toynton/Bolingbroke ware? 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
1122	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, olive glaze, poss Bourne, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	91	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	LONS?	London? Stoneware mug, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	
1128	STSL	Staffordshire slipware plate, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	27	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	MISC	Unidentified medieval ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
1129	WHITE	White glazed tableware, transfer printed, lid, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	18	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
1131	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, tankard?	1	10	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1150	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, shallow dish, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	26	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, plate, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	68	
	SLIP	Reverse slipware, dish, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4(link)	19	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware, mug, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	6	
	BS	Brown stoneware cup, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	LONS?	London? stoneware, late 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	BL	Blackware cup, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, plate, burnt late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	19	28	
	BL	Blackware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	TOY?	Toynton All Saints ware? 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
1151	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, jar/jug? late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	45	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, enclosed bowl, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	9	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, posset pot, short spout, mid 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	20	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, bowl, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	9	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	LERTH	Late earthenware, impressed trademark G RO[ WARR[, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
	PEARL	Pearlware saucer, blue edged, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	13	
	PEARL	Pearlware/lustreware, purple-gold decoration, bowl, early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	17	
	CRMWARE	Creamware plate, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4(link)	12	
	CRMWARE	Creamware bowl, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	78	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	CRMWARE	Creamware, incl cup, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	26	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	18	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware tankard, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	PORC	Chinese porcelain, 1736-95	1	3	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	LPM	Blue sponged ware, plate, 1840-80	2	9	
	LONS?	London? stoneware, white-dipped, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware tankard, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	7	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware tankard handle, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	NOTS?	Nottingham? salt glazed stoneware ink bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
	NOTS?	Nottingham? Salt glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	12	
	LONS	London stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	5	
	BS	Brown salt glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	SLIP	Slipware, abraded, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	25	
	SLIP	Slipware plate/dish, prob same vessel as 1106, but no link, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, plates, 1 very abraded, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	5	76	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, cup, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	STSL	Staffordshire reverse slipware, posset? 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	14	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware cup/pipkin, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(link)	33	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware posset pot, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	12	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware posset pot? mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	13	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	5(3 link)	50	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, cup/pipkin, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	16	
	BL	Blackware, finely made flaring vessel, 18 <sup>th</sup> century?	14(link)	68	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	10(link)	569	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	34	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4	75	
	BL	Blackware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	MP	Midlands Purple type ware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	MP	Midlands Purple type ware, butterpot, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	PGE	Pale glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	90	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, pancheon, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4(link)	182	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, incl bowls 17 <sup>th</sup> century	12(2 link)	192	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome, olive exterior, pale orange interior, limey encrustation on inside, Boston/Ely, links to piece from 1106, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	37	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome, olive exterior, orange interior (Boston/Ely), incl bowl 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	22	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware pancheon, olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	29	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware bowl, dark olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	18	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, dark olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4(2 link)	38	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, dark purply brown glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, olive glaze, limey encrustation internally, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	67	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	35	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, incl pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	45	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, plant pot? 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century?	1	24	
	TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke type ware pancheon, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	87	
	TOY	Toynnton All Saints ware, incl jug, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	5	177	
	BOU	Bourne D ware pancheons (4), 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	65(2 link)	316	
	BOU	Bourne D ware jar, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	32	
	BOU	Bourne D ware bowl, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14	
	BOU	Bourne D ware jug handles, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	57	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 1 with limey encrustation internally, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	14(3 link)	358	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, reduced toward Midlands Purple variant, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, limey encrustation internally, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	39	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 1 sooted exterior, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	2	25	
1172	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, light olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	40	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome, dark olive one side, orange on other (Boston/Ely), 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
1175	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome, olive exterior, yellow-orange interior (Boston/Ely), 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2 (separate vessels)	8	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BL	Blackware poss Spalding, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	BL	Blackware (Staffordshire), late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, manganese sponged, early-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
1176	WS	White salt glazed stoneware	1	2	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1180	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	261	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, saucer, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	LERTH?	Late earthenware, teapot, glossy dark brown glaze over red slip, ?18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	49	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	3	63	
1191	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Blackware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
1196	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware ointment pot	1	41	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1205	BS	Brown stoneware tankards, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4	24	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BS	Brown stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	4	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware? 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware plate, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	BL	Blackware cup, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	56	
	LPM	Mocha ware bowl, mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	LPM	Mocha/cane ware bowl, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bowl, incised wavy lines on inside of rim, sooted exterior, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	3	57	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, incl jar, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	4	42	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed cup, mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, plate and cup, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	18	
	CRMWARE	Creamware plate, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
1212	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware jar, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	78	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, sooted exterior, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 1 with mortar/lime on exterior, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	40	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware bowl, abraded, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	43	
1213	CIST	Cistercian ware cup, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	SLIP	Slipware dish, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
1216	CRMWARE	Creamware plate, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LPM	Mocha ware, early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	24	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	24	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware mug, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	10	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, cord pull or insulator, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
1217	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	54	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century
1218	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware	1	9	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
1221	BL	Blackware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
1224	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
1228	WS	White salt glazed stoneware dish	3(link)	120	1750-75
1238	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	1	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
1263	STSL	Staffordshire slipware plate, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	MP	Midlands Purple type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
1302	TUDG	Tudor Green ware	1	1	15 <sup>th</sup> -mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century
1305	WEST	Westerwald stoneware mug	1	5	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1314	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, abraded	1	7	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1338	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware	1	13	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1343	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, dish, c. 1750-70	1	8	c. 1750-70
	BL	Blackware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
1345	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	2	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
1401	SLIP	Slipware bowl, links to pieces from 1106 and 1151, several link, all same vessel, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	11	458	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century or mid 18 <sup>th</sup> or if TPW intrusive
	SLIP	Slipware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware dish, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	STSL	Staffordshire reverse slipware, mug or posset pot, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, shallow dish, no link but same vessel, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	68	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	5(2 link)	65	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome (Boston/Ely) pipkin, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	5	233	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, olive glaze, bowls, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	43	
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware, dark olive glaze, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	34	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, chalky encrustation internally, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	46	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, poss Bourne, abraded internally, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware teapot? mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	31	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	64	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, chalky encrustation internally, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	46	
	BL	Blackware porringer, Barker form 16?, 1670-1720	1	6	
	BS	Brown stoneware tankard? 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	7	105	
	BOU/MP	Bourne D ware, Midlands Purple type, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	19	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	35	
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke ware jar/cistern, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	60	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, mug? mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	6(link)	55	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankards, early-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	37	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
2028	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, or 1685-1700 if TPW intrusive
	LONS	London stoneware bottle, c. 1685-1700	2(link)	74	

With the increasing standardization of pottery forms in the post-medieval period many of the vessels recovered in the present investigations can be matched by closely comparable pieces found elsewhere previously. However, post-medieval ceramics are still under-studied archaeologically (though some types have been subject to art-historical research), with the consequence that periods of production and use for many types are known in only general terms.

Definite foreign imports were few in number. There is a single piece of Chinese porcelain, probably of the Ch'ien Lung period, 1736-95 (Frank 1969, 81). A very worn slipware plate, represented by fragments from (1089) and (1106), is probably a Werra product. These were mainly made at a number of locations alongside the River Werra in Germany from the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> until the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, particularly from 1590-1625 (Hurst *et al.*, 1986, 242-4), though production of pottery in identical fabric and forms has also been identified at Enkhuizen in northern Holland, where such wares were manufactured in the first decade of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Bruijn 1992, 168).

German pottery types, specifically Westerwald stonewares, are the most frequent of the foreign imports but are still not abundant, accounting for only 8 fragments. Produced in the Rhine valley near Koblenz, this characteristic grey stoneware was first manufactured at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was traded widely in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 221). Several of the pieces appear to be mugs or tankards; such straight-sided tavern tankards are amongst the commonest Westerwald types imported into England during the period 1725-75 (Gaimster 1997, 94-5), though occur earlier.

It is also possible that some of the tin glazed earthenwares and glazed red earthenwares were imported, if so from Holland, though it is more probable that the tin glazed wares were made in London and the red earthenwares were manufactured relatively locally in Lincolnshire or north Cambridgeshire. Amongst the tin glazed wares is part of an albarello (ointment jar) decorated with blue banding, similar to an early 18<sup>th</sup> century example found in London (Brears 1977, no 6). Another piece is decorated with a dark blue painted floral pattern, comparable to designs seen on late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century drug jars (*ibid.*, nos 82-3) and a mug from the 1720s (Ray 2000, no 23). A small ointment pot, like others of 18<sup>th</sup> century date from Norwich (Jennings 1981, no 1445) and Stafford (Barker and Holland 1986, fig 1, no 3), was also retrieved.

Regional imports, mostly from Staffordshire, occur in abundance. Blackwares, predominantly of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, occur in a number of tableware forms, including cups, posset pots and porringers. Fragments of two porringers were recovered, from (1009) and (1401), and are probably Barker's form 15 and 16 respectively (Barker 1986, fig 2). These vessels were used for eating stews or gruels/porridge. A posset pot, Barker's form 61 (*ibid.*, fig 6) was also



recovered, from (1000). This type of vessel was used to serve a hot drink of milk and spices curdled with wine or ale. Numerous tankards in mottled wares were also present.

White stonewares of the 18<sup>th</sup> century provide a moderate proportion of the tablewares. These are generally in standard forms that have been seen previously. Amongst these were tankards, recovered from (1022) and (1106). One of these (from 1022) is closely comparable to others found at the Foley Pottery in Fenton, Staffordshire and probably made there (Barker 1984, fig 7, nos 55-7). The second has been dipped in an iron-rich slip to provide a brown 'fringe' at the top of the vessel, a decorative technique characteristic of the very late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Green 1999, 135-7).

Two pieces of the same type (but not necessarily the same vessel) of shallow dish with flaring walls in white stoneware, were also retrieved, from (1228) and (1343). This form compares to an example also found at the Foley Pottery and dated to the period c. 1750-70 (Barker 1984, fig 5, no 23).

Creamwares also constitute a notable portion of the table vessels. A probable tankard in this pottery type was retrieved from (1022) and is a standard form that has been identified previously. Comparable creamware tankards have been found at Leek, Staffordshire (Barker and Barker 1984, fig 15, nos 95-99).

Pearlwares, white glazed wares, transfer printed vessels and other types make up the majority of the 19<sup>th</sup> century tablewares. There is a sponged ware from (1151). This type of decoration was particularly popular in the period 1840-80 (Hughes 1967, 71).

Many of the more utilitarian earthenwares are probably local south Lincolnshire products. Bichrome, yellow and green, glazed vessels are not uncommon and were probably made in Boston, though Ely is an alternative source. Panchaeons, mostly black glazed, were probably made in the region of Spalding – Boston. Other blackwares occur in a sandy fabric, akin to that used for tiles in the area, and previously recognized as probable Spalding products (Healey and Taylor 2000). Documentary evidence indicates the presence of a pottery in the town in 1798 (White 1989, 117), though the duration of the industry is unknown.

Pottery made in nearby Bourne also occurs in abundance. Of particular note in the present assemblage is an overfired Bourne product recovered from (1115). This pottery type, in the fabric known as Bourne D ware (Healey 1969), resembles Midlands Purple ware in terms of colour and high-fired characteristics. This 'Midlands Purple-type Bourne D ware' has previously been identified at its production site in Eastgate, Bourne (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2002). Of most significance in terms of this piece from Spalding is that it shows that this type of pottery previously identified at Bourne was not just waste material but was functional and traded around the region.

The quantity of tankards, mugs, cups and other drinking vessels in a variety of pottery types is of note and strongly suggests the site functioned as an inn or tavern from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In composition, this assemblage is broadly contemporary and closely comparable to another from a documented inn, the White Hart, located nearby in the Market Place at Spalding (Healey and Taylor 1999).

#### **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 previous archaeological investigations at Spalding, including at the current site and close by, that are the subjects of reports. Examination of a nearby, and functionally similar, site yielded post-medieval pottery comparable with that from the current investigation (Healey and Taylor 1999). Additionally, there has been reported study of the historical evidence for the town and its vicinity. 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 pottery fragments is of moderate local significance and provides artefactual evidence of a specific function, that of an inn or tavern, served by the site in the past. Additionally, the assemblage provides dating evidence for the use of the area. The significance of the collection is raised by the existence of contemporary assemblages from sites that are functionally similar and others of a different nature elsewhere in



Spalding.

### The Clay Pipe

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and pipes were identified with reference to published typologies (Oswald 1975; Mann 1977).

### Provenance

The material was recovered from foundation and robber trenches (1009, 1023, 1172, 1180, 1212, 1268), dumped/levelling deposits (1021, 1022, 1025, 1089, 1105, 1106, 1112, 1117, 1128, 1129, 1135, 1205, 1213, 1216, 1217, 1332, 1343), demolition layers (1080, 1344), pit fills (1092, 1131, 1153, 1221, 1224, 1345, 1350), posthole fills (1175, 1277), gully fill (1122), floors/burnt spreads (1041, 1150, 1191) and unstratified finds (1000, 1151, 1401).

Most of the clay pipe assemblage was probably made in the Spalding area though the earliest items are likely to be imports, perhaps from London or Holland.

### Range

A total of 376 fragments of clay pipe weighing 1450g was recovered from 48 separate contexts and the range of material is detailed in the table. Most of the pipes are mid 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century in date, with very few or no 19<sup>th</sup> century pieces.

### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

### Discussion

The earliest pipes recovered date from about 1640 and it is probable that these items were imported to Spalding, as they pre-date known local production.

Two bowls stamped 'IB' were recovered from (1172). These are products of Isaac Bilby, a Spalding clay pipe maker who is recorded as such in 1719 and who died in 1728 (Wells 1979, 158). Bilby stamped his pipes with a variety of 'IB' marks and normally these provide a significant proportion of late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century pipe bowl assemblages in the Spalding area. Thus, for example, six out of a total of 20 bowls (30% of the collection) recovered during investigations at the White Hart hotel in Spalding Market Place, were marked 'IB' (Healey and Taylor 1999). Similarly, on the opposite side of the Market Place, at its junction with Bridge Street, investigations recovered nine pipe bowls, of which 4, or 44% of the collection, were stamped 'IB' (Healey and Taylor 2000). Here at New Road there are only two 'IB' bowls out of a minimum of 39 identifiable examples – 5% of the group. This seems an unusual under-representation of the type and although the reasons for this are unclear it is possible that Bilby did not have a market outlet at this location (pipes were regularly hawked to public houses for onward sale to the inn customers).

Several of the pipe bowls, and stem/heel fragments, have a characteristic form with a negligible 'kick' at the junction of the stem and bowl base. This particular form has been recognized previously as a Spalding product, as all the observed examples have been found only at the town or in villages close by (*ibid.*). Pipes of this form are noted in the table as 'Spalding-type'. Several of the other late 17<sup>th</sup> century pipes are a bulbous form with projecting heel and these, too, have been identified previously as probable Spalding products (Wells *ibid.*)

One of the stems from (1151) has an angular, 7-sided (heptagonal) bore. This unusual feature, a polygonal rather than round bore, seems to be a feature of pipe production in the area around The Wash, as the very few previous examples of this have been found at Boston and King's Lynn, in which two locations stems with hexagonal bores have been recovered (Taylor 2002, 86; Taylor 2003). Although stem bores were produced with wires of variable section (including square), the wire was generally twisted on removal, thereby producing a hole that is usually round.

Several of the pipe groups from individual contexts were large enough to permit the use of statistical dating methods and consequently this was undertaken. Calculations based on both the Binford and Hanson methods (Oswald 1975, 92-3) were used and provided date indications that are given in the table. Most of the dates derived from the statistical analysis of the bore diameters are earlier than those indicated by pipe form typology. This discrepancy is caused by the frequency of older, redeposited or residual items biasing the calculation results. Two contexts generated comparable dates based on both typology and statistical data. These were (1191), where the pipe forms indicated a date in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and bore diameters provided a statistical date of 1718-20, and (1401), which had a date of 1690-1710 based on typology and a statistical age of 1675 (see below).



Context	Bore /64"					No.	Wt (g)	Description	Comments	Context date
	4	5	6	7	8					
107			1			1	1	Stem, 19mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
116				1	1	2	6	Stems, 28-43mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
307				1		1	6	Stem/heel, 44mm long, Spalding type, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Coherent group	17 <sup>th</sup> century
			2			2	7	Stems, 23-55mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
308					1	1	5	Stem, 53mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1000				1		1	10	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60	Mixed group	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
				1		1	17	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G6 bowl, 1660-90		
						1	3	Bowl fragment, rouletted, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
	1	1	1	1		4	18	Stems, 47-66mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century		
1009			1			1	14	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60	Fairly coherent group	17 <sup>th</sup> century
		1		1	1	3	20	Stems, 36-86mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century		
1018						1	1	Bowl fragment, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		18 <sup>th</sup> century
		1				1	5	Stem/heel, 40mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
			6		2	8	18	Stems, 30-74mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
1021			1			1	3	Stem, 30mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1022		2		1		3	10	Stems, 19-50mm long	Mixed	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1023	1					1	2	Stem, 50mm long	2 linking pieces (recent break)	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1025						1	10	Lincoln type B bowl, 1660-90		1660-90
						1	1	Bowl fragment, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
1040			1			1	9	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60	Mixed	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
	1					1	1	Stem, 26mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century		
1041			1			1	12	Lincoln type C/Oswald type G6 bowl, 1660-90	Mixed?	18 <sup>th</sup> century
		1	1			2	9	Stems, 44-53mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
1085		1	2			3	6	Stems, 34-65mm long		18 <sup>th</sup> century
1089				1		1	5	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60	Mixed; bore date 1689-90	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
				1		1	9	Lincoln type 143-4/Oswald type G19 bowl, 1690-1720		
			1			1	10	Bowl fragment, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
				1		1	9	Bowl fragment, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
			1			1	4	Stem/heel, 36mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
	1	1	6	7		15	48	Stems, incl 1 mouthpiece, 24-63mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century		
1092				1		1	4	Stem, 45mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1105			1			1	1	Stem, 31mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1106				1		1	12	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60	Mixed; bore date 1696	18 <sup>th</sup> century
			1			1	12	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 (Spalding type) bowl, 1660-90		



			2	1		3	41	Lincoln type 120-1 bowl, 1670-1700		
	1					1	4	Bowl fragment, 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
		6	4	4	3	17	73	Stems, incl Spalding type, 25-108mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
1112				2		2	1	Stems, incl 1 mouthpiece, 18-20mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1117				1		1	10	Stem, 98mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1122			3			3	30	Spalding type bowl, 1680-1720		Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
		1	2	1		4	16	Stems, 30-84mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
1128		1				1	2	Stem, 36mm long		18 <sup>th</sup> century
1129			2			2	14	Stems, 45-71mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1131		1				1	4	Stem, 43mm long		18 <sup>th</sup> century
1135		1	1			2	4	Stems, 23-35mm long		18 <sup>th</sup> century
1150			1			1	7	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 (Spalding type) bowl, 1660-90	Mixed; bore date 1703-5	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
		1				1	7	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 bowl, 1660-90		
						5	7	Bowl fragments, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
	1	13	67	8	1	90	186	Stems, 10-54mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century		
1151				1		1	8	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60	Mixed; bore date 1694-5	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
			1			1	15	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60		
				1		1	16	Lincoln type A/B bowl, heptagonal bore, 1650-80		
				1		1	18	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 (Spalding type) bowl, 1660-90		
				1		1	18	Lincoln type 121 bowl, 1670-1700		
						1	3	Bowl fragment, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
	1	3	5	5		14	56	Stems, 28-71mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century		
1153				3		3	9	Stems, 28-59mm long	Coherent	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1172			1			1	9	Bowl fragment, stamped IB on heel, 1690-1720	Mixed	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
		1				1	5	Bowl fragment, stamped IB on heel, 1690-1720		
	1			2		3	14	Stems, incl 1 mouthpiece, 78-86mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century		
1175				1		1	4	Stem, 48mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1180			2	1	1	4	10	Stems, 27-43mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1191				1		1	11	Oswald type G17 bowl, 1640-70	Slightly mixed; bore date 1718-20	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
			1			1	10	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 (Spalding type) bowl, 2 linking pieces, 1650-80		
				1		1	9	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 (Spalding type) bowl, 1660-90		
		1				1	11	Lincoln type 123 bowl, 1670-1700		
		2				2	27	Lincoln type 121-2 bowl, 1670-1700		
						6	6	Bowls fragments, 2 link, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		



			2		2	15	Stem/heel, 1 Spalding type, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
		2			2	11	Stem/heel, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
	24	26	18	1	71	194	Stems, 18-69mm long,		
1205			1		1	7	Bowl fragment, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
	1	4			5	21	Stems, 14-57mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century		
1212			1		1	8	Stem, 68mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1213			1		1	11	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 (Spalding type) bowl, 1660-90	Coherent	17 <sup>th</sup> century
			3		3	11	Stems, 23-58mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
1216				1	1	6	Lincoln type A/Oswald type G5 bowl, 1640-60	Mixed	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	2	1			3	6	Stems, 25-52mm long, 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
1217			1		1	7	Stem, 80mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1221	1				1	1	Stem, 42mm long		18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1224			1		1	3	Stem, 47mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1268		3			3	8	Stems, 23-44mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1277			1		1	1	Stem		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1332		1			1	1	Stem, 25mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1343		1			1	2	Stem, 46mm long		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1344		4			4	16	Stems, 29-78mm long	2 link	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1345			1		1	4	Stem		17 <sup>th</sup> century
1350					1	1	Bowl fragment, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century		17 <sup>th</sup> century
		1			1	1	Stem, 32mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
1401		1			1	15	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 bowl, 1650-80	Coherent; bore date 1675	1690-1710
		1			1	18	Lincoln type B/Oswald type G6 bowl, 1660-90		
		1			1	12	Oswald type G19 bowl, 1690-1710		
			1		1	9	Bowl fragment, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
		5	11	2	18	87	Stems, 28-116mm long, 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
2034		1	1		2	1	Stems		17 <sup>th</sup> century

#### Potential

In general, other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. Of perhaps greatest significance is the apparent dearth of Bilby pipes, which might suggest that individual pipe makers had specific market outlets, with products of other manufacturers excluded from sale at these locations.

#### Ceramic Building Materials

##### Provenance

The material was recovered from foundation and robber trenches (1023, 1180, 1212), dumped/levelling deposits (1018, 1021, 1025, 1026, 1089, 1105, 1106, 1109, 1112, 1204, 1213, 1313, 1343), demolition layers (1085), pit fills (1091, 1092, 1131, 1184, 1194, 1224, 1327, 1345), posthole fills (1218, 1336), surfaces (1094), a hearth (1211) and unstratified finds (1000, 1151, 1401).

Most if not all of the ceramic building materials were probably made Spalding or close by.

##### Range

A total of 101 fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 21170g was recovered from 36 separate contexts and the range of material is detailed in the table. Where datable, all of the bricks and tiles are post-medieval or later.



### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

### Discussion

Several of the bricks have stacking marks, sometimes known as skintlings. Research on dated brick buildings in nearby King's Lynn, 37km to the east of Spalding, has suggested that diagonal stacking marks occur on bricks in buildings dating prior to about 1780 and longitudinal marks appear from about 1770. Where both types of marks occur on bricks these generally seem to date from the 1770s (James and Rose nd). Although this pattern is not necessarily followed elsewhere across England, the proximity of King's Lynn to Spalding would tend to indicate the strong probability of a similar and reasonably contemporary model.

One of the bricks, from (1224), has a slight concavity, apparently a frog, in one face. This is very similar to primitive frogged bricks found during investigation at Low Road, on the east side of Spalding, and probably made there in the 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Hall *et al.* 2003).

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
107	Handmade brick, 54mm thick	1	268	Post-medieval
111	Fired clay	8	243	
116	Handmade brick	1	2	Post-medieval
1000	Handmade brick, 134mm wide x 53mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	1475	Late post-medieval
	Chimney pot, late post-medieval	1	199	
1018	Handmade brick	9	31	Post-medieval
1021	Pantile, black painted	1	44	Late post-medieval
1023	Handmade brick, vitrified, post-medieval	1	47	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Roof tile, 1 burnt, post-medieval	2	117	
	Floor/wall tile, black glazed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	31	
1025	Handmade brick	14	95	Post-medieval
1026	Handmade brick	4	36	Post-medieval
1085	Handmade brick, 100mm wide, 4mm thick, diagonal stacking mark, post-medieval (pre 1780?)	1	1050	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 120mm wide, 60mm thick, overfired, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	1405	
1089	Handmade brick	1	6	Post-medieval
1091	Handmade brick, 106mm wide x 65mm thick, diagonal stacking mark	1	493	Post-medieval (pre 1780?)
1092	Handmade brick	2	65	Post-medieval
1094	Handmade brick, very overfired, green glazed, 135mm wide, 58mm thick, distorted, post-medieval	1	1702	Post-medieval
1105	Handmade brick, 100mm wide, 48mm thick, diagonal stacking mark one side, longitudinal on other side, post-medieval (1770s?)	1	1405	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	2	203	
1106	Salt glazed drain pipe	1	30	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1109	Handmade brick, mortar adhering	1	30	Post-medieval
1112	Handmade brick, 110mm wide, 60mm thick	1	908	Post-medieval
1131	Handmade brick	1	14	Post-medieval
1151	Drain pipe? 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Tile, late post-medieval	1	46	



Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Handmade brick, 100mm wide, 54mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	291	
	Handmade brick, overfired, post-medieval	1	18	
1180	Handmade brick	3	20	Post-medieval
1184	Machine-made brick	1	8	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1194	Handmade brick, very abraded, post-medieval	1	177	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, gault clay, abraded, 48mm thick, post-medieval	1	58	
1204	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	167	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, overfired/vitrified, post-medieval	1	95	
1211	Handmade brick, 90mm wide, 53mm thick, post-medieval	1	780	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, gault clay?, 60mm thick, overfired and distorted, post-medieval	1	823	
	Brick/tile, glazed olive green, post-medieval?	1	21	
1212	Handmade brick, 100mm wide, 64mm thick, longitudinal stacking mark, post-medieval(post 1770?)	1	766	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	3	98	
1213	Handmade brick	1	9	Post-medieval
1218	Handmade brick	1	10	Post-medieval
1224	Handmade brick, 64mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	2(link)	318	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 227mm long, 114mm wide, 59mm thick, slight concavity/frog, post-medieval	1	2369	
	Handmade brick, 122mm wide, 60mm thick, overfired, post-medieval	1	908	
	Handmade brick, overfired/vitrified, post-medieval	1	26	
1313	Handmade brick	3	80	Post-medieval
1327	Handmade brick, 54mm thick, post-medieval	1	156	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, gault clay, 45mm thick, post-medieval	1	109	
1336	Handmade brick	1	3	
1343	Handmade brick, 115mm wide, betw 58-65mm thick, numerous twig impressions, post-medieval	1	922	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 115mm wide, 55mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	695	
	Handmade brick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	85	
1345	Handmade gault brick, 230mm x 110mm x 45mm, mortar adhering, painted/whitewashed	2(link)	2071	Post-medieval
1401	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	62	Late post-medieval
	Tile, post-medieval	1	55	
2034	Handmade brick	3	11	Post-medieval

#### Other Finds including metals and building materials

##### Provenance

The material was recovered from foundation and robber trenches (1009, 1180, 1212), dumped/levelling deposits (1018, 1021, 1022, 1025, 1085, 1106, 1109, 1112, 1117, 1129, 1205, 1343, 1371, 1381, 1382), pit fills (1037, 1091, 1092, 1131, 1167, 1192, 1194, 1221, 1224, 1302, 1345), post/stakehole fills (1175, 1277, 1336, 1338), ditch/gully fills (1340), floors/burnt spreads (1150, 1191) and as unstratified finds (1040, 1151).



### Range

A total of 114 mixed artefacts, including fire residues, building materials, metals, glass and industrial waste, weighing 9035g was recovered from 43 separate contexts. The range of material is detailed in the table.

### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

### Discussion

An iron hinge pivot (Fig 1) was recovered from (1381). This is L-shaped, with a tapering shaft that would have been driven into timber. Although such hinge pivots were used to hang doors, gates and window shutters on, the pivot sizes reflect their specific use (Goodall 1993a, 148). This fairly small example was therefore obviously used for window shuttering. Such hinge pivots commonly occur in post-medieval deposits, particular of the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries (*ibid.*).

One arm of a pair of shears (Fig 1) was retrieved from (1345). Due to their functional simplicity, shears do not markedly change in form through time. Although shears of medieval date are not uncommon finds, the great majority of examples recovered in Norwich are from 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century deposits. Shears had a variety of uses, not just for cutting the fleece from sheep. They were also used for cloth cutting, while smaller shears were used for trimming hair or thread (Goodall 1993b, 133).

There is some slight suggestion of cloth working at the site, in the form of the linen smoother, shears, copper alloy pins and thimble. However, the quantity of finds is inadequate to make this more than a speculative suggestion.

Flat stone roof tiles of relatively local Collyweston slate, quarried at various locations near Stamford, about 30km to the southwest of Spalding, were recovered from several contexts. Previously identified late medieval tiles are generally about 20mm thick, with uneven surfaces and a drilled peghole about 10mm in diameter. Post-medieval tiles are much thinner and with smaller pegholes, upto 7mm in diameter (RCHME 1984, xlvii). Consequently, there appears to be a mixture of both medieval and post-medieval tiles. It is possible that the earlier items were recovered from older buildings and recycled.

Several pieces of limestone masonry were recovered. All of these appear to be reused and there is one moulded piece, perhaps from a door or window surround, that is likely to be medieval in origin and derived from a significant structure in the vicinity. A potential source for this piece, and the other masonry, would be Spalding Priory that was located a short distance away near the Market Place and which was suppressed in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
107	Cinder	Clinker	1	1	
115	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, rough surfaces, 14mm thick	1	430	Medieval?
1009	Glass	Linen smoother	1	118	Post-medieval
1018	Mortar	Mortar, painted red	1	7	Late post-medieval
	Stone	Chalk, natural?	1	13	
	Iron	Nail	2	2	
	Mortar	Mortar with paper attached, post-medieval	1	1	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	1	9	
	Coal	Coal	1	10	
1021	Mortar	Light grey sandy mortar	1	51	Post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	2	36	
1022	Mortar	White mortar, triangular section	1	34	Post-medieval
	Plaster	Plaster, painted white and light blue	1	4	
	Fired clay	Marble, post-medieval	1	5	



Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1025	Iron	Nail	1	5	Late medieval-early post-medieval
	Copper alloy	Pin, spherical head	4(link)	1	
	Coal	Coal	1	2	
	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, rough surfaces, 11mm thick, late medieval-early post-medieval	1	69	
1037	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, rough surfaces, 7mm thick, drilled peghole 9mm diameter, late medieval-early post-medieval	1	9	Late medieval-early post-medieval
	Stone	Limestone ashlar fragment, mortar adhering	1	880	
	Stone	Limestone, roll moulding fragment, mortar adhering including on moulding, medieval	1	809	
1040	Mortar	White mortar/plaster, moulded, approx triangular section with round-edged flange, cornice/door jamb?	1	293	
	Stone	Limestone ashlar fragment, mortar adhering	1	691	
1085	Mortar	Mortar/plaster	1	56	
1091	Mortar	Light grey sandy mortar	2	108	
	Fired clay	Fired clay	1	7	
1092	Coal	Coal	1	37	
1106	Coal/jet	Coal/jet?	1	2	
	Coal	Coal	2	4	
1109	Coal	Coal	2	37	
1112	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	4	38	
1117	Coal	Coal	1	20	
	Cinder	Cinder	1	14	
1129	Copper alloy	Thimble, post-medieval	1	5	Post-medieval
	Bone	Pin?, slight copper stain	1	4	
1131	Cinder	Cinder	1	2	
1150	Cinder	Cinder	1	3	
1151	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, smooth surfaces, 6mm thick, post-medieval	1	15	Post-medieval
	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, smooth surfaces, 4mm thick, burnt, post-medieval	2(link)	18	
	Stone	Swithland roofing slate, post-medieval	1	27	
	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, moderately smooth surfaces, 14mm thick, burnt, early post-medieval	1	176	
	Stone	Micaceous sandstone	4	215	



Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Stone	Limestone, worked?	1	22	
	Cinder	Cinder	1	14	
1167	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	3	87	Late post-medieval
1175	Lead	Window comes	2	19	
1180	Mortar	Grey/yellow mortar	2	62	
1181	Copper alloy	Pin, spherical head	3(link)	1	
1191	Coal	Coal	4	25	
1192	Coal	Coal	1	23	
1194	Cinder	Cinder	1	3	Late post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	1	6	
1205	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, smooth surfaces, 5mm thick	1	9	Post-medieval
1212	Mortar	Grey sandy mortar	1	30	Post-medieval
	Mortar	Off-white mortar	1	22	
	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, smooth surfaces, 5mm thick, post-medieval	1	5	
1221	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, moderately smooth surfaces, 9mm thick	1	35	Post-medieval
1224	Plaster	White plaster	1	102	
	Coal	Coal	1	5	
1277	Iron	Nail	1	5	
1302	Fired clay	Spindle whorl, 33mm dia, 11mm dia perforation, 20mm high (Fig 1)	1	25	Medieval
1336	Cinder	Cinders	2	5	
1338	Cinder	Clinker	1	10	
1340	Stone	Collyweston roofing slate, rough surfaces, 13mm thick	1	44	Medieval?
1343	Stone	Flat stone, 32mm thick, burnt	1	490	Post-medieval
	Stone	Squared stone, 130mm x 110mm x 50mm, burnt	1	1504	
	Stone	Rubble, mortar adhering	1	653	
	Plaster	Plaster/mortar, moulded with approximately triangular section, impression of wooden surface, cornice? Post-medieval	1	235	
	Plaster	Plaster, moulded with approximately triangular section with round-edged flange, cornice? Post-medieval	1	173	
	Plaster	Ceiling plaster, impressions of reeds on one side, flat surfaces on other 2	7(6 link)	178	



Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Plaster	Ceiling plaster, 1 grey painted, flat face on one side, impressions of reeds on other side, evidence of repair	3	153	
1345	Plaster	Plaster	3	24	Post-medieval?
	Iron	Nail	1 (in pieces)	14	
	Iron	Shears, one arm (in 3 pieces), post-medieval? (Fig 1)	1	252	
1371	Stone	Schist hone	1	124	Medieval?
1381	Iron	Hinge pivot (Fig 1)	1	15	Post-medieval
1382	Iron	Axe head (Fig 1)	1	380	
2028	Cinder	Clinker	1	5	
2034	Iron	Nail	1	5	

### The Mollusc Remains

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from foundation and robber trenches (1009), dumped/levelling deposits (1022, 1026, 1089, 1109, 1112, 1216), pit fills (1263) and floors/burnt spreads (1041, 1191).

#### Range

Fifteen fragments of mollusc shell weighing 194g were recovered from 10 separate contexts and the range of material is detailed in the table.

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

#### Discussion

It is likely that all of the mollusc shell is food waste.

Context	Species	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1009	Oyster	2	110	1 has rectangular panel cut out
1022	Oyster	1	4	
1026	Cockle	2	7	
1041	Cockle	1	5	
1089	Oyster	1	8	
1109	Cockle	4	16	
1112	Whelk	1	2	Fragmentary
1191	Oyster	1	3	Fragment
1216	Oyster	1	36	
1263	Cockle	1	3	

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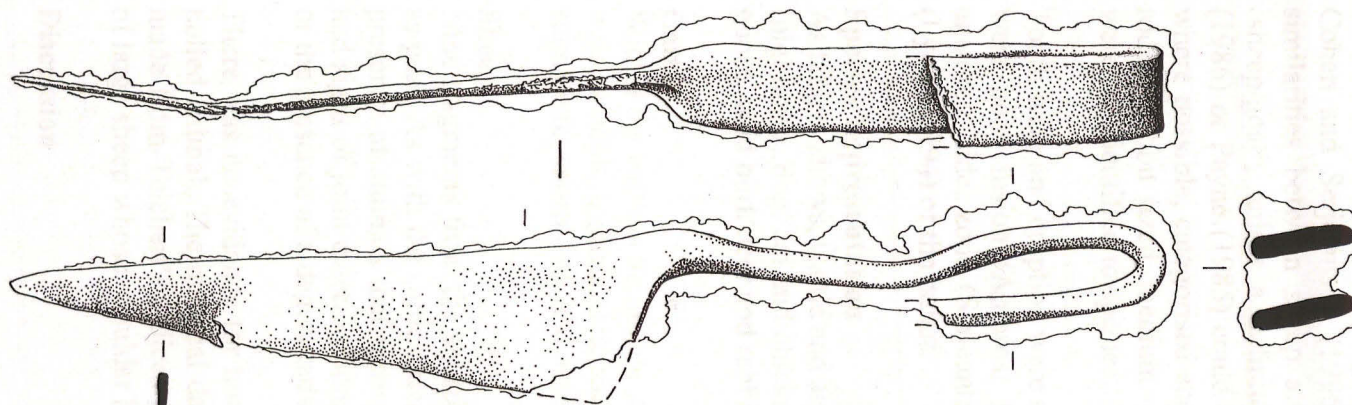
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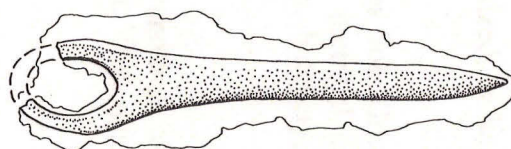
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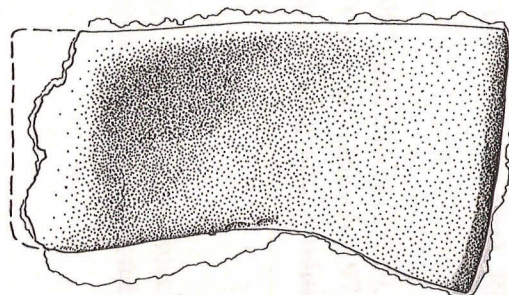




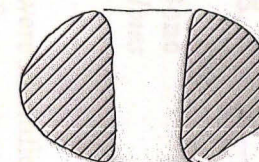
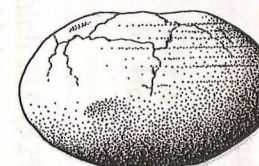
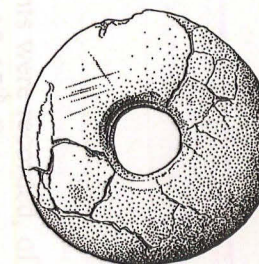
Shears. Find 8, Context 1345



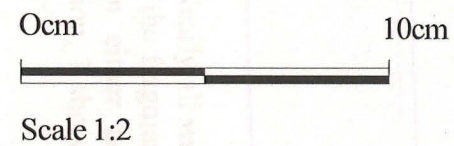
Hinge Pin. Find 11, Context 1381S



Axe Head. Find 12, Context 1382



Spindle Whorl. Find 5, Context 1302





## Appendix 5

### The Animal Bone

by Matilda Holmes

#### Method

406 fragments were recorded, of which 211 (52%) were identified to species. Nearly all were dated to the 12-17<sup>th</sup> Century, only 10 bones came from undated contexts. Of the fragments counted, 13 were conjoined from 47 smaller fragments that had broken either post depositionally or during excavation. The bones were generally in good condition, 2 showed signs of burning and 19 had been gnawed.

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection, and further guidelines from Cohen and Serjeantson (1996), Hillson (1992) and Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification using guidelines from Prummel and Frisch (1986) or Payne (1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent /rabbit sized, medium – sheep / pig / dog sized, or large – cattle / horse size). Ribs were not identified to species.

Tooth wear and eruption were noted using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi 1989, Silver 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1994) of the bones.

#### Species Representation

As table 1 shows, Cattle and sheep dominate the assemblage, although other domestic species (pig, horse, dog, cat and chicken) were also present. Wild species were found in the form of goose, wild bird, deer and rabbit or hare.

#### Cattle

Within the cattle assemblage toothwear and fusion evidence exists for very young calves, as well as adult animals. The metrical data came from highly fragmented bones, and was not suitable for morphological or size analysis.

#### Sheep

Nine fragments from the sheep/goat assemblage were positively identified as sheep, but none as goat. As with the cattle assemblage ageing data was not abundant, although it revealed the presence of animals that were juvenile, subadult and mature at death. A pathological radius had signs of joint deterioration, possibly the result of trauma to the proximal end of the joint, or the presence of a degenerative disease.

There was no evidence for horned sheep, although one fragment of skull was found from a polled animal. The metrical data indicates the presence of improved breeds, as calculations made from Teichert's indices (in von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) reveal the presence of large sheep whose shoulder heights range from 596 to 718mm.

#### Discussion



Evidence for butchery was found on 13% of the assemblage, and the types of cut and chop marks were consistent with those used to skin and dismember carcasses (Dobney et al 1996). They were found on domestic animals (cattle, sheep, pig, chicken and horse), as well as deer. It is likely that all were used for skins, and that cattle, sheep, pigs, chicken and deer formed part of the diet of people in the area. A number of bones from young calves had butchery marks on them, indicating that veal was also consumed.

The proportion of anatomical elements present for cattle and sheep were investigated (table 2), to help understand the nature of the assemblage. All parts of the carcass were found, with no indication of specific industrial or primary butchery deposits. This, coupled with the butchery evidence suggests that the assemblage consists of mainly domestic refuse, the result of meals and their preparation.

The sample sizes are too small, and the period covered too large for any significant trends to be implied from the data. However, the condition of bones is good, so future excavation in the area from strongly dated contexts has good potential for faunal analysis, and investigation into the economy, animal husbandry and diet of the area.

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Table 1: Species Representation (fragment count)

Species	12-17th		Unphased
	n	%	
Cattle	96	47	2
Sheep	9	4	1
Sheep/Goat	64	31	1
Pig	12	6	
Horse	3	1	
Dog	1	-	
Cat	1	-	
Goose	4	2	
Chicken	10	5	
Wild Bird	2	1	
Deer	1	-	1
Rabbit/Hare	3	1	
<b>Total Identified</b>	<b>206</b>		<b>5</b>
Unidentified mammal	28		
Unidentified large	81		3
Unidentified medium	70		2
Unidentified bird	11		
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>		<b>10</b>

Table 2: Frequency of anatomical elements, epiphysis only count: 12-17<sup>th</sup> Centuries

Anatomy	cattle	sheep
Metacarpal P	5	3
Metatarsal P	2	1
Metacarpal D	1	3
Metatarsal D	1	
1st phalange *	2	
2nd phalange *	1	
3rd phalange *	1	
Scapula D	2	4
Humerus D	3	4
Humerus P	1	1
Radius P	2	1
Radius D		1
Pelvis	3	1
Femur P		1
Femur D		
Tibia D	1	2
Tibia P	1	2
Calcaneum	1	1
Mandible with molars	1	2
Atlas	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>



## Appendix 6

### The Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

by Val Fryer

#### Introduction

Excavations at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in 2003. The work revealed features of medieval and post-medieval date, including sequential dump or levelling deposits within and under a post-medieval undercroft, hearths, post-holes and a possible occupation horizon. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a number of key features of both medieval and post-medieval date, and twenty were submitted for assessment.

#### Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 and 2. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). Unless otherwise stated, all plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve, and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were removed for further specialist analysis.

#### Results of assessment

##### Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds or wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils were present at low to moderate densities in all but three samples (5, 13 and 20). Preservation was poor to moderate, with a high density of the grains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with both barley and wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was rare, but barley rachis nodes were recorded from samples 6, 7, 8 and 9, with a single rye (*Secale cereale*) rachis node also being noted in sample 7. Bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type nodes were present within the assemblages from samples 7 and 17. Other food plant remains were rare, but both pea (*Pisum sativum*) and field bean (*Vicia faba*) seeds were recorded.

Weed seeds were generally rare, occurring in only seven assemblages. Seeds of grasses and grassland herbs (including medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), indeterminate grasses (*Poaceae*), meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.)) were most common, although occasional seeds of arable contaminants were also recovered. Sedge (*Carex* sp.) and saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlets were the only wetland plant macrofossils recorded, and tree/shrub remains were equally rare, with small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell being noted within only five samples.

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root/stem were common or abundant in most samples, although the assemblage from sample 21 contained little but mineral replaced root or stem fragments.



### **Molluscs**

Mollusc shells were rare, but did occur in nine assemblages. All four of Evans (1972) ecological groups of terrestrial molluscs were represented, and specimens of freshwater obligate and brackish water taxa were also recorded.

### **Other materials**

Fragments of black 'cokey' and tarry material were a common component of the post-medieval assemblages. Although some are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, others are probably related to the use of coal or coke as fuel. Indeed, coal fragments were also frequently recorded within the later assemblages. Dietary refuse, including fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell, was also present throughout, and possible faecal concretions were noted within sample 14.

### **Discussion**

#### **The medieval contexts (Table 1)**

A total of eleven samples are from features of probable medieval date. Samples 8, 9 and 10 are from a sequence of overlaying hearth deposits, all of which appear to be sealed by hearth 1211. As is probably to be expected, the assemblages are reasonably uniform in composition, and all would appear to be principally derived from a mixture of culinary waste (in the form of cereals, pulses and fish bones) and fuel residues, the latter principally consisting of charcoal. However, the abundance of root/stem fragments and saw-sedge nutlets within sample 8, may indicate that this deposit also includes a small quantity of burnt litter or thatch.

The remaining assemblages also appear to contain some domestic waste, although the low density of material present probably indicates that the material is derived from scattered refuse. In addition, the charred weed assemblage within sample 18 may indicate the presence of a small quantity of burnt hay or flooring, and the small assemblage of freshwater mollusc shells within sample 19 may be related to a brief episode of flooding.

#### **The post-medieval contexts (Table 2)**

The nine assemblages of post-medieval date would all appear to be principally derived from low density scatters/deposits of domestic waste. The presence of some culinary refuse is suggested by the occurrence of cereals, large pulses, fish bone and eggshell, whilst fuel residues include charcoal and coal.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, the assemblages from both the medieval and post-medieval contexts appear to be largely derived from domestic refuse, with culinary waste and fuel residues being the principal components. Cereals, pulses, eggs and fish appear to have formed a major part of the diet during both periods of the site's occupation. Although plant remains appear to be more common in the earlier deposits, this apparent difference may be largely due to the nature of the fuels used during culinary preparation. The increasing use of coal used during the later period almost certainly resulted in higher temperatures of combustion, which probably destroyed many of the more delicate plant remains.

With the exception of sample 5, the recovered assemblages are all very small (<0.1 litres in volume) and none are quantitatively viable (i.e. containing 200+ specimens). Therefore, no additional analysis is recommended. However, a written summary of this assessment should be included with the synthesis of data from the site.



## References

Evans, J., 1972 *Land Snails in Archaeology*. London

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## Key to Tables

x = 1 = 10 specimens    xx = 10 = 100 specimens    xxx = 100+ specimens  
b = burnt    ss = sub-sample    m = mineral replaced



Sample No.	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	18	19
Context No.	1181	1211	1220	1225	1230	1238	1271	1277	1302	1330	1331
<b>Cereals</b>											
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	xcf	x								
Large Fabaceae indet.		x	x	x	x						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x			x	xcf	x	
(rachis nodes)		x	x	xx							
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	x	x			xcf						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x	x	x	x					x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	xx	x	x		x	x		x	x
<b>Herbs</b>											
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.										x	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.									x		
Brassicaceae indet.		x	x	x							
Fabaceae indet.									x	xcf	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp.	xcf		xcf							x	
Small Poaceae indet.									x		
Large Poaceae indet.										x	
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>										x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.										x	
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	xcf									x	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x										
<b>Wetland plants</b>											
<i>Carex</i> sp.				x						x	
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl	xcf	x	xx	x							x
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>											
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x			x				xcf		xx	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>											
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	x	x	x		x		xxx	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x	xxx	x		xx		x	x	x	
Indet. culm nodes		x	x	x	x					x	
Indet. seed	x	x	x	x			xm			x	
<b>Molluscs</b>											
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>											
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.											x
<b>Open country species</b>											
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.											x
<b>Marsh/freshwater slum species</b>											
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.											x
<b>Freshwater obligate species</b>											
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>										xcf	
<i>Bathymorphus contortus</i>											x
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.											xx
(operculi)								x			
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>											xx
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.							xb				x
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>										x	xx
<b>Other materials</b>											
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xx	x			xxx	x	xxx		xxx	x
Black tarry material	xx		x		x	xxx	x	xxx	xxx		
Bone		x xb			x	x			x	x	
Burnt/fired clay	x	xxx						x			
Eggshell		xb				x xb	x	x	x		x
Ferrous globules	x			x		x			x		
Fish bone	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	x
Glass										x	
Marine mollusc shell		x	x						x		x
Mineralised concretions				xx	xx		x				
Small coal frags.	xxx					xxx	xx	xxx	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x		x xb						x	x
Vitrified material						x					x
Burnt organic concretions		x					x				
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	8	10	10	0.5	20	10	20ss	10	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the medieval contexts, New Road, Spalding.



Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	17	20	21	22
Context No.	1018	1025	1026	1034	1150	1180	1343	1344	1345
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>									
Large Fabaceae indet.				x		x			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)									x
(rachis node)									
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (rachis nodes)									
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x	x						
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)									
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x					
<b>Herbs</b>									
Brassicaceae indet.									
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.									
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.									
<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.									
Apiaceae indet.								xm	
<b>Wetland plants</b>									
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl				x					
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.									
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	xxx	x	xx	x		xxx
Charcoal >2mm									xxx
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x				x	
Indet.culm nodes								xxx	
Indet.seeds		x							
<b>Molluscs</b>									
<b>Open country species</b>									
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.			x	xx					
<i>Vertigo pyraea</i>				x					
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>							x		
<b>Catholic species</b>									
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x			x					
<b>Marsh/freshwater slum species</b>									
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.				x					
<b>Freshwater obligate species</b>									
<i>Armiger crista</i>				x				x	
<i>Lymnaea peregra</i>			x	x					
<b>Brackish water species</b>									
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>							x		
<b>Other materials</b>									
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	x	x	xxx	xxx
Black tarry material	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		xx	xx	xxx	xxx
Bone	x xb							x	
Burnt/fired clay	x			x			x		
Burnt organic concretions									
Eggshell				x				x xb	
Ferrous globules		x		x					x
Fish bone	x	x		xx	x	x			
Glass frags.			x	x					
Marine mollusc shell frags.						x			
?Slag		x		x	x				
Small coal frags.	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x	x					x	
Vitrified material			x	x	x				
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	10	16
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
<b>% flot sorted</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the post-medieval contexts, New Road, Spalding.



## Appendix 7

### Glossary

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Briquetage</b>	A distinctive fired clay material associated with saltmaking, either in the form of ceramic equipment (troughs, supports <i>etc.</i> ) or fragmented debris of hearths and ovens.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Palaeochannel</b>	A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.
<b>Posthole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000



BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

<b>Roddon</b>	Silt ridges formed from deposition at the sides of old watercourses. The watercourses often show as dark channels between two roddons.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	A site where salt is produced by the evaporation of brine, usually identified by the dumps of waste material, although salterns often include a range of buried features associated with the collection and evaporation processes.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Transformed</b>	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.



## Appendix 8

### The Archive

The archive consists of:

23	Daily record sheets
23	Context register sheets
459	Context records
3	Plan record sheet
90	Plan drawing sheets
4	Section record sheet
61	Section drawing sheets
9	Photographic record sheets
35	Level sheets
2	Sample record sheets
23	Environmental sample sheets
1	Small finds 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 ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1 LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2003.264

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPRN03

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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