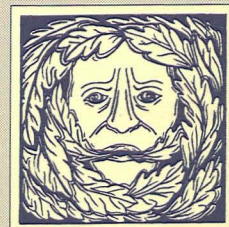


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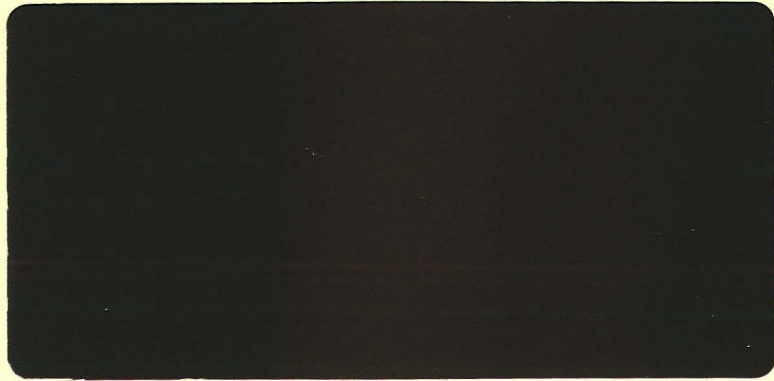
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
DOUBLE STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SDS96)**



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(SDS96)**

Work Undertaken For
Meldrum Lee and Gillat
on behalf of
Longhurst Housing Association

September 1996

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

A.P.S. Report No: 37/96

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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development of the former Angel Inn and Loughborough Motors sites along Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Romano-British (A.D. 50-400) occupation has been identified in the vicinity of Spalding and within the town. Though no settlement has yet been uncovered it is likely that deposits of this date are sealed by flood silts.

Documents of Saxon date (A.D. 650-850) mention the Spaldas tribe, from whom the town name derives. However, the location and nature of their settlement is not clearly known.

Medieval (A.D. 1066-1500) activity is well represented in the vicinity. Spalding was an important centre during this period and boasted a priory and a castle.

The earliest maps indicate that the investigation area was open ground prior to the 18th century. The first detailed map of Spalding in 1732 is also the first to show Double Street. Development since then has taken the form of quayside warehouses intermingled with cottages.

This investigation revealed remains of post-medieval development on reclaimed alluvial deposits. Evidence suggests the possibility of revetment or river bank closer to the river. Upon the surface of these flood deposits a cottage had been built on the Loughborough Motors site, whilst behind the former Angel Inn, numerous pits indicated refuse disposal associated with the inn and/or its precursors. Finds from this study included a sequence of pottery dating from the medieval period to the present day and a single sherd of Saxon pottery. Other finds comprised glass,

including a segment of medieval window glass, clay pipes and a bronze spur.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Between the 5th and 19th August 1996, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological resource affected by proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning applications H/16/0548/96, H/16/0549/96, H/16/0550/96 and H/16/0551/96. This archaeological investigation was commissioned by Meldrum Lee and Gillat on behalf of Longhurst Housing Association Ltd, and carried out by Archaeological Project Services, in accordance with a brief set by the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford, within the fenland of south Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located c. 340m to the northeast of Spalding town centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of c. 5m O.D. on land on both sides of Double Street (National Grid Reference TF 2505 2287 and TF 2506 2282), the proposed development sites cover approximately 430m² and 450m² respectively and is situated on relatively flat ground (Fig. 3).

Local soils have not been mapped as the locality is designated an urban area. However, local soils are considered to be of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty

calcareous soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361-3), or the Wallasea 2 Association, peilo-alluvial gley soils (*ibid.*, 338-41). Both these soils are developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, that overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (B.G.S. 1992).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Spalding is situated in an area of moderate known archaeological activity. Since at least 2000 B.C. the area has been subjected to a series of freshwater and marine inundations, resulting in the deposition of several metres of alluvium (Peats, silts and clays). It is believed that two prehistoric stone axes recorded in Spalding are imports into the area rather than local finds.

Cropmarks from around the Spalding district reveal a number of Roman road systems that appear to centre on Spalding, suggesting the possibility of a settlement in the vicinity. Moreover, finds of the Romano-British period have been uncovered in the Spalding area, including a statue of the Roman goddess Venus found within 250m of the proposed development site (SMR 22372).

At present no Saxon remains have been identified in Spalding. However, Saxon activity has been recognised in place-name evidence and early historical references, including a Tribal Hideage, an early taxation document, of the 7th century (Ekwall 1974, 432).

Medieval activity is represented by the Priory of St Mary in the centre of the town. Though no traces of it survive, a number of buildings are attributed to once having belonged to the priory, including the Priors Oven in Sheepmarket and the Abbey buildings (SMR 22355). Also of this date is Spalding Castle, constructed

soon after the Norman invasion and believed to lie to the north of the site (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992).

Post-medieval activity is well represented by several standing buildings, including many cottages and warehouses along Double Street. Excavations in Broad Street, during the demolition of Harrington House, revealed pottery of medieval to 19th century date (E.M.A.B. 1965, 26-7).

In advance of this work a site specific desk-top assessment was carried out (Cope-Faulkner 1996). This identified the probability of post-medieval remains existing on the site.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and determine if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with the proposed development.

4. METHODS

Two trenches were excavated by machine at the Angel Inn site and measured 10m by 2m in size. A single trench was excavated at the former Loughborough Motors site, this was 4 metres long by 3 metres wide. This was to facilitate the possibility of deepening the trench beyond 1.2 metres.

Once the trenches were excavated they were cleaned and examined by hand. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed

within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (Context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20.

5. ANALYSIS

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a date was assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Thereafter, to assist analysis, a context group matrix was created and phased. Four phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Early Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 3 Late Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4 Modern deposits

Four-figure context group numbers are used in the text, but primary context numbers are depicted on the figures. See Appendix 3 for concordance of group and context numbers.

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Layer (2000). Augered deposit in Trench A. Light brown and yellowish brown silt. 0.69m minimum thickness. Alluvium.

Layer (2033). Augered deposit in Trench B. Light yellowish brown and yellow silt. 0.61m minimum thickness. Alluvium.

Layer (2034). Augered deposit overlying

alluvium (2033). Light brown silt. 0.4m maximum thickness. Alluvium.

Layer (2058), Base of Trench C (Fig. Section 9, Context 160). Light yellowish brown silty fine sand. Recorded depth of 1.4m. Alluvium.

Layer (2059). Overlying alluvium (2058). Light blueish grey silty fine sand. 70mm thick. Alluvium.

Layer (2060). Overlying alluvium (2059). Dark brownish grey sandy silt. 0.2m thick sloping to the southeast. Alluvium.

Layer (2061). Overlying alluvium (2060). Light yellowish brown silty fine sand. 0.2m maximum thickness. Alluvium.

Layer (2062). Overlying alluvium (2061). Dark grey silt. 20mm - 100mm thick. Dark colour may indicate organic matter within the matrix of this deposit. Alluvium.

Layer (2063). Overlies alluvium (2062). Mid to dark grey silt containing lenses of yellow sand and reddish clay. Containing residual pottery of 15th century date. 70mm - 160mm thick. Alluvium.

Layer (2064). Overlying alluvium (2063). Light yellowish brown silty fine sand infilling small natural hollow. 80mm thick. Alluvium.

Phase 2 Early Post-Medieval Deposits

Layer (2001). Overlying natural (2000) in Trench A. Light to mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.43m thick. Buried subsoil deposit.

Layer (2002). Overlying subsoil (2001). Light brown silt, with occasional ceramic building material and charcoal flecks. 0.3-0.35m thick. Containing pottery of 17th

century date. Former topsoil.

Layer (2035). Overlying natural (2034) in Trench B. Mid brown sandy silt. Minimum thickness of 0.26m. Contained pottery of 16th and 17th century date. Former topsoil.

Feature (2036). Recorded in plan as cutting topsoil (2035). Oval cut, 0.42m by 0.34m in dimension. Filled with a brown sandy clay containing 17th century clay pipe. Unexcavated. Possible base of small pit.

Layer (2065). Overlying alluvium (2064) in Trench C. Dark brownish grey clayey and silty sand. 0.75m thick. Containing residual medieval with much 17th century pottery. Former topsoil.

Layer (2066). Sealing topsoil (2065). Light yellowish brown silty sands and sandy silts. 0.93m maximum thickness. Either an alluvial deposit or more likely dumped silty material.

Feature (2069). Linear feature cutting layer (2066) and parallel to the river. 2.7m recorded, 0.9m wide by 0.4m depth. Secondary fill of dark brown silt (2070). Containing brick fragments and clay pipes of 17th century date. Drainage ditch.

Phase 3 Late Post-Medieval Deposits

Layer (2003). Overlying former topsoil (2002) in Trench A. Greyish brown sandy silt. 0.6m thick. Contains pottery of 17th-18th century date. Former topsoil.

Layer (2004). At southwest end of Trench A, overlying former topsoil (2003). Mid greyish brown sand and silt with mortar fragments. 80mm thick, sloping towards the southwest. Miscellaneous deposit.

Feature (2006). Cutting layer (2003). Linear feature aligned east to west.

Approximately 0.5m wide and between 0.14 and 0.23m deep. Secondary fill (2007) of brown sandy silts with brick fragments. Drainage gully.

Feature (2010). Cutting layer (2003). Observed in one section only. 0.67m wide by 0.2m deep. Single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt and mortar. Pit or ditch of indeterminate function.

Feature (2012). Cutting layer (2003). Linear feature aligned east to west. 0.31m wide and between 0.14 and 0.23m deep. Secondary fill (2011) of mid greyish brown sandy silt with mortar. Contained pottery dated to *c.* 1800. Drainage gully.

Feature (2009). Cutting pit (2010) and gully (2012). 0.67m wide by 0.25m deep. Single fill of brownish grey sandy silt. Pit of indeterminate function.

Layers (2005) and (2008). Overlying layer (2004) and features (2006) and (2009). Greyish brown sandy silt. Between 0.3 and 0.6m thick. Former topsoil.

Layer (2032). Overlying former topsoil (2002) at northeast end of Trench A. Mid greyish brown sand and silt. 60mm thick. Possible former topsoil.

Layer (2031). Overlying topsoil (2032). Light brownish yellow mortar. 0.13m thick. Miscellaneous dumped deposit.

Layers (2030) and (2029). Overlying deposit (2031). Mid greyish brown sand and silt and dark grey fine sand. Total 110mm thick. Former topsoil.

Layer (2037). Overlying topsoil (2035) in Trench B. Brownish grey and greyish brown sandy silt. 0.4m thick. Containing 19th century pottery. Former topsoil.

Wall (2038). Circular construction of brick

with concrete cap. Beehive shape in profile. 1.2m diameter by 0.7m high. Brick lined cistern. Contains a fill (2039) of dark grey sandy silt.

Wall (2044). Brick foundation of rectangular building set in foundation trench. 0.57m high by 110mm wide. Dimension of building is 1.6m wide by 1.5m recorded length. Former outbuilding.

Layer (2045). Within building defined by (2044). Mid brown sandy silt and yellowish white decayed limestone. Indeterminate layer possibly representing make-up deposits.

Layer (2040). Located against walls (2038) and (2044). Mid greyish brown sandy silt. 0.33m thick. Former topsoil.

Cut (2047). Observed in section. Representing truncation of rectangular building. Contains layer (2046). Mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent building material debris. 0.35m thick. Contains pottery of 19th century date. Demolition associated with rectangular outbuilding.

Feature (2043). Cutting former topsoil (2040). Observed in section only. 0.72m wide by 0.38m deep. Single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal and ceramic building material fragments. Contains 19th century pottery. Rubbish pit.

Feature (2049). Cutting former topsoil (2037). Observed in section only. 0.3m extent by 0.25m deep. Single fill of dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal. Small pit of indeterminate function.

Feature (2050). Also cutting topsoil (2037). 0.7m extent by 0.54m deep. Single fill of mid yellowish brown silt. Small pit of indeterminate function.

Feature (2051). Cutting pit (2050). 0.76m long by 0.23m deep. Single fill of dark grey sandy silt with frequent coal fragments. Indeterminate cut feature.

Wall (2067). Cutting deposit (2066) in Trench C. Trench built foundation wall 1.85m long turning for a further length of c. 0.8m. Bonded to a further wall 1.6m long. Rear and internal wall of building.

Layer (2068). Observed within area defined by wall (2067). Reddish yellow silt with frequent charcoal flecks and brick dust. 80mm thick. Miscellaneous deposit.

Layer (2071). Against wall (2067). Dark brown silt with occasional bricks and charcoal. 0.19m thick. Former topsoil.

Layer (2072). Overlying former topsoil (2071). Mottled brown and light grey sandy silt. Indeterminate deposit.

Layer (2073). Deposit in area defined by walls (2067). Dark grey silty sand. 70-80mm thick. Make-up deposit.

Phase 4 Modern Deposits

Feature (2021). Cutting former topsoil (2008). Observed for a length of 1.5m. 2m wide by 1.4m deep. Primary fill of brick fragments in sand and silt matrix. Secondary fills (2020) of predominantly brownish silts with grey ash and clinker deposits. Contained finds of medieval to 20th century date. Large pit to bury demolition material.

Wall (2019). Overlying pit (2021). Brick wall with cement foundation. 0.47m high by 0.22m wide. Wall to large rectangular building.

Wall (2013). Foundation trench cut into former topsoils (2005) and (2008). Parallel

to wall (2019). Brick wall on limestone slab foundation course. 0.52m high by 0.23m wide. Construction cut and wall for large rectangular building. Construction cut backfilled with brown sand and silt (2014).

Layer (2018). Within area defined by walls (2019) and (2013). Dark grey clinker and light grey ash. Maximum 150mm thick. Surface within rectangular building.

Layer (2015). Overlying base of wall (2013) at southwest end of Trench B. Mid grey sand and silt with grey and white ash and clinker. 120mm thick. Dumped deposits.

Layer (2016). Sealing deposit (2015). Mid grey silt and fine sand. 0.35m thick. Modern topsoil.

Feature (2023). Cutting construction trench of wall (2013). 0.7m extent by 0.96m depth. Single fill of greyish brown sand and silt. Contains residual 19th century pottery. Refuse pit.

Layer (2022). Against wall (2019) in the centre of the trench. Grey and yellow brown sandy silt. 0.2m thick. Miscellaneous deposit.

Layer (2024). Overlying deposit (2022). mid greyish brown sand and silt. 0.14m thick. Former topsoil.

Layer (2028). Overlying former topsoil (2029). Light brown and yellow fine sand make-up layer with dark grey and clinker and ash surface. Hardstanding surface.

Feature (2027). Cut through surface (2028). Linear cut 0.5m wide. Aligned east to west. Contains a ceramic drain pipe and fill of grey brown silt. Drainage pipe trench.

Feature (2026). Cutting trench (2027).

Linear cut aligned east to west. 0.82m wide by 0.60m deep. Contains ceramic drain pipe and fill of light brown sand and silt. Drainage pipe trench.

Layer (2025). Overlying trench (2026). Reddish brown crushed brick. 60mm thick. Former hard standing surface.

Layer (2017). Sealing all deposits northeast of wall (2013). Mixed light grey ash and clinker with fragments of brick and slate. Demolition deposit.

Layers (2048) and (2052). Sealing features (2043), (2047), (2049) and (2051) in Trench B. Very dark grey silt and sandy silt. Maximum 0.52m thick. Former topsoil.

Layer (2041). Overlying former topsoil (2037). Dark brownish grey silty sand with coal and ceramic building material fragments. 0.3m thick. Former topsoil, possibly the same as layers (2048) and (2052).

Layer (2054). Overlying former topsoil (2048). Friable light blueish grey concrete. 2m extent by 60mm thick. Former external surface.

Feature (2055). Cutting layer (2048). 0.36m long by 0.12m deep. Contains single fill of light pinkish brown ash. Small pit for disposal of fire remnants.

Feature (2056). Possible circular feature cut into layers (2048) and (2052). 2.36m long by 0.9m deep. Contains mixed fills of limestone and mortar, grey sandy silt and ash and brownish grey sandy silt. Large pit filled with demolition debris.

Feature (2053). Cutting layer (2052) at northwest end of Trench B. 0.7m long by 0.98m deep. Single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt and containing large

concrete blocks. Machine cut refuse pit.

Layers (2042) and (2057). Sealing all deposits in Trench B. Light grey sandy silt with brick and mortar fragments. 0.43m thick. Demolition deposit.

Layer (2077). Overlying deposit (2072) in Trench C. Mid to dark brownish grey sand and silt with brick fragments. Miscellaneous deposit possibly associated with demolition of walls (2067).

Feature (2074). Cutting deposit (2073). 0.19m wide by 0.18m deep. Single fill of brownish grey fine sand. Small pit of indeterminate function.

Layer (2075). Overlying cut (2074). Dark grey sandy silt and brick fragments on light brown fine sand. Disturbed brick surface.

Layer (2076). Sealing deposits (2075) and (2077). Thin layers of brown and grey coarse sands with tarmac. Between 70mm and 0.27m thick. General make-up layer.

Feature (2078). Cutting through deposit (2076). Linear cut aligned northwest to southeast. 0.39m deep. Single fill of loose yellowish brown sandy silt. Modern drain pipe trench.

Layer (2079). Sealing trench (2078). Greyish brown sand and gravel with yellow coarse sand and gravel. 80mm thick. Make-up layer.

Layer (2080). Across entirety of Trench C. Concrete. 0.18m thick. Surface.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural (Phase 1) deposits are represented by layers of silt, fine sand and clay derived from alluvial activity. Indicating low and

moderate energy water environments these suggest the area was occasionally flooded. It is equally possible that these deposits were of marine or estuarine origin. Although these deposits are undated, residual 15th century pottery was recovered and suggest that the later alluvial activities were occurring in the medieval period. The nature of the later layers of this phase in Trench C indicate that the area is no longer within the channel of the Welland. It can also be surmised that a revetment or river bank had formed prior to the deposition of subsequent layers (Rackham, Appendix 6).

Phase 2 deposits (16th and 17th century) are typified by layers of former soils and are found in all trenches. Also present was a small pit in Trench B and a drainage ditch in Trench C. These deposits indicate the first activity on the sites and possibly relate to when the first wharf or other river frontage was constructed.

Later post-medieval deposits (Phase 3) of the 18th and 19th centuries show a continuation in the build up of former topsoils over the Angel Inn site. During this phase the Angel Inn was built and construction also took place on the former Loughborough Motors site. This construction episode was subsequently replaced by habitation, apparent in the number of rubbish pits and the rapid build up of former topsoils on the Angel Inn site and topsoil development on the former Loughborough Motors site.

Modern deposits (Phase 4) embrace the continued use of the buildings early this century to subsequent disuse. On the Angel Inn site a large rectangular building was constructed, which must, by comparison with early Ordnance Survey maps, have replaced an earlier building entirely. Disuse of the buildings is represented by numerous demolition deposits and machine cut pits with modern refuse. The

Loughborough Motors site shows a clear demolition episode followed by the construction of the garage. It is assumed that quite heavy truncation of the earlier building had taken place.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 7)

Period

Natural deposits encountered are thought to be of possible late medieval date. It is possible that these seal earlier archaeological deposits, though no evidence in the form of residual pottery was encountered except for a single sherd of Saxon pottery found on the surface. The series of marine and freshwater inundations, as seen in Trench C, is characteristic of the low lying regions of Lincolnshire.

Early post-medieval activity indicating soil development over both sites was apparent. However, only two features indicate intrusive activity of this period.

Later post-medieval activity is represented by construction and subsequent inhabitation of buildings fronting Double Street.

Rarity

None of the deposits encountered are considered to be nationally or regionally rare. However, locally these deposits are important in understanding the growth of Spalding.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by Heritage

Lincolnshire. Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity has previously been produced. A number of historical syntheses of Spalding have previously been published and include a history of the industrial heritage of the town. A desk-top assessment prior to this evaluation provided the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

Group value

Moderately high value was ascertained by the proximity of possible habitation with nearby quayside structures. Associated with these deposits is a sequence of medieval to modern pottery.

Survival/Condition

The Angel Inn site revealed damage caused by recent demolition and large refuse pits. Rarely did this damage exceed 1m in depth and consequently archaeological layers below this were well preserved.

Limited invasion was apparent on the Loughborough Motors site, with the remnants of an 18th century building apparent at approximately 0.2m below the present ground surface. However, drain pipe trenches were recorded during this investigation at depth.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development will impact the investigation area to a depth of c. 1.2m on the Angel Inn site and into natural strata, on the former Loughborough Motors site any and all archaeological deposits present are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity

Low functional diversity is indicated by the use of the site for habitational activities. Although, prior to this the area may have been under an agricultural regime.

Period diversity is moderate with deposits associated with the late medieval to modern day being present.

Potential

Potential for archaeological remains of dates prior to the post-medieval period is considered to be low. With the start of the post-medieval period it is assumed that some sort of river frontage was constructed. Therefore, the potential exists for features such as this is considered moderately high and of high local significance.

Later activity is well documented on early and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. These indicate the possibility of further features associated with the structures already found to exist in the immediate vicinity of both sites.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The strategy of using trial trenches to locate and evaluate archaeological deposits was, on the whole, effective. A series of deposits from the late medieval period to the modern day were able to be assessed. These deposits included structures that were believed to have been recognised in the site specific desk top assessment of the sites. Furthermore, the nature of the sediments observed on site suggest the possibility of a revetment along the river frontage (Appendix 6).

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Double Street, Spalding were carried out to assist determination of a planning application required because of the location of the site near the river and the core of the medieval town.

Investigations have revealed a sequence of natural deposits of late medieval date to deposits of recent date. A series of natural alluvial deposits indicate that the area of the sites was once prone to flooding either from marine or freshwater inundation and continued as such into the late medieval period. No earlier features were found on the site, though these could exist at depths greater than that examined. } - used

Expansion of the town to the east led to the formation of Double Street soon after the construction of a river frontage. Subsequently, buildings including the Angel Inn, were constructed along the thoroughfare. These buildings were apparently in use until this century when a building on the former Loughborough Motors site was demolished and later the Angel Inn site fell into disuse.

Finds recovered include an assemblage of pottery dating from the late medieval period to the modern day and provides important comparisons with other collections from Spalding and Lincolnshire.

Environmental assessment has identified the possibility of a revetment to the River Welland. If discovered, this would probably survive as features within the soil as the fine sand deposits would exclude the possibility of waterlogged material surviving. However, conditions were generally unsuitable for the survival of environmental indicators other than through charring.

It is recognised that the potential for further remains may exist along the water front on the former Loughborough Motors site and may include the remains of a river frontage. It is considered that few archaeology deposits will be at risk behind the Angel Inn.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr John Clarke of Meldrum Lee and Gillat who commissioned this assessment on behalf of Longhurst Housing Association Ltd. Thanks are also due to Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd who, as present landowners, provided access and support to the site. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start, the director of Heritage Lincolnshire, permitted examination of the parish files.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Assistants: Denise Buckley, Gary Trimble
Surveying: Neil Herbert
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

A.P.S. Archaeological Project Services

B.G.S. British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

E.M.A.B. East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin

SMR County Sites and Monuments code

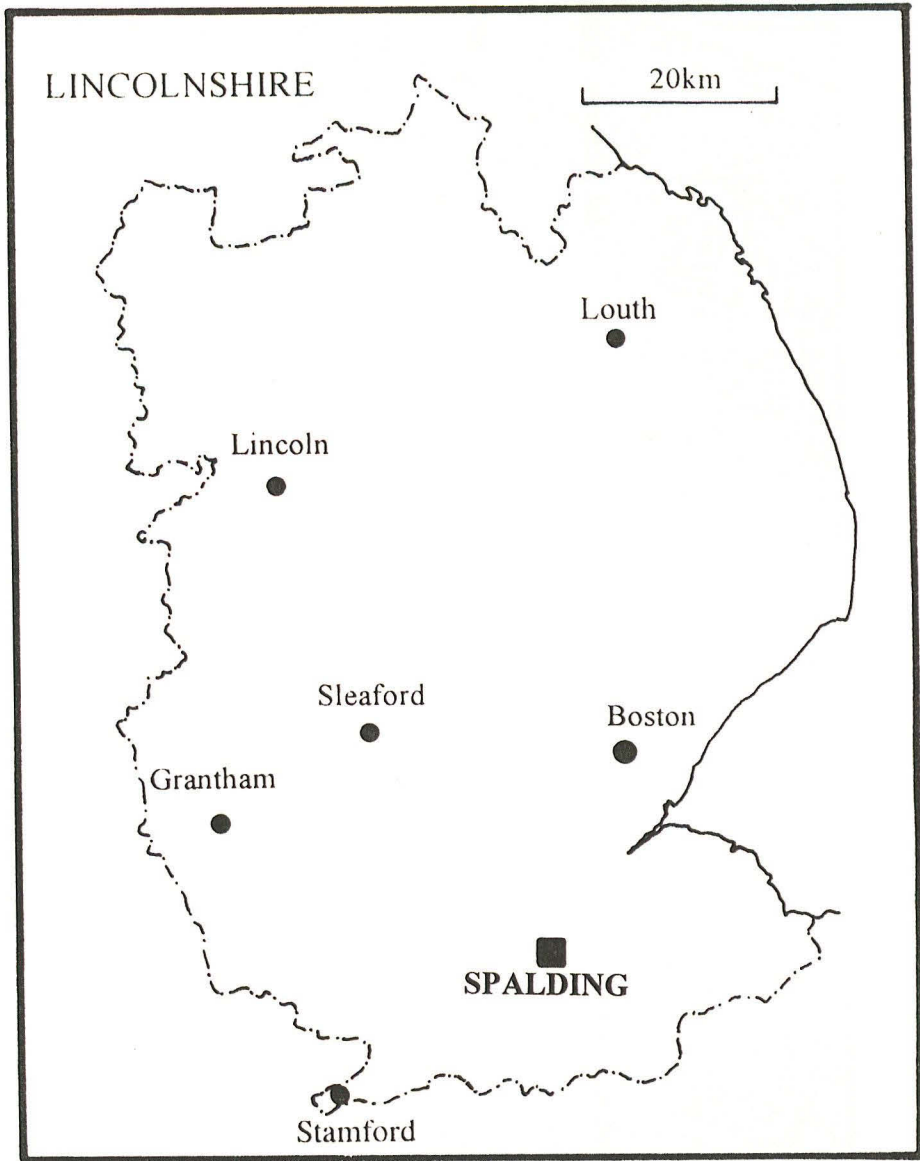
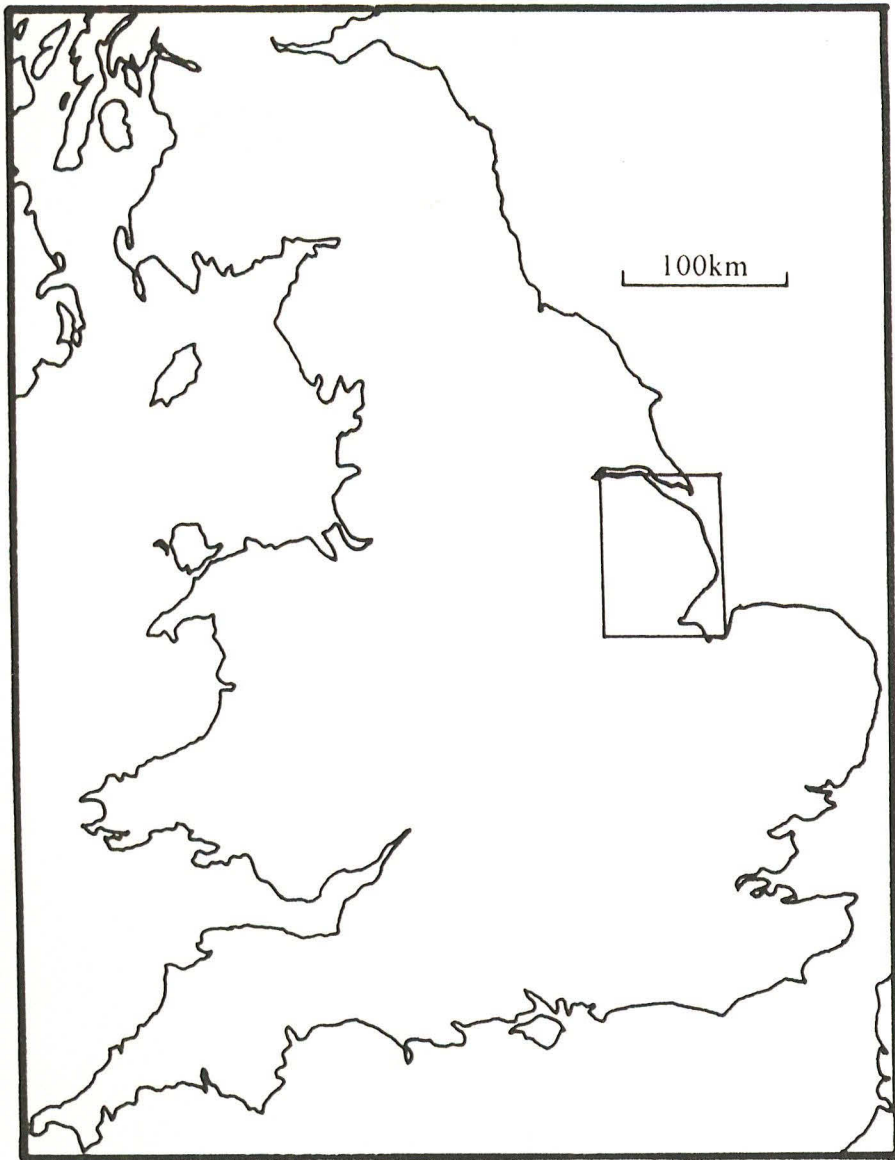
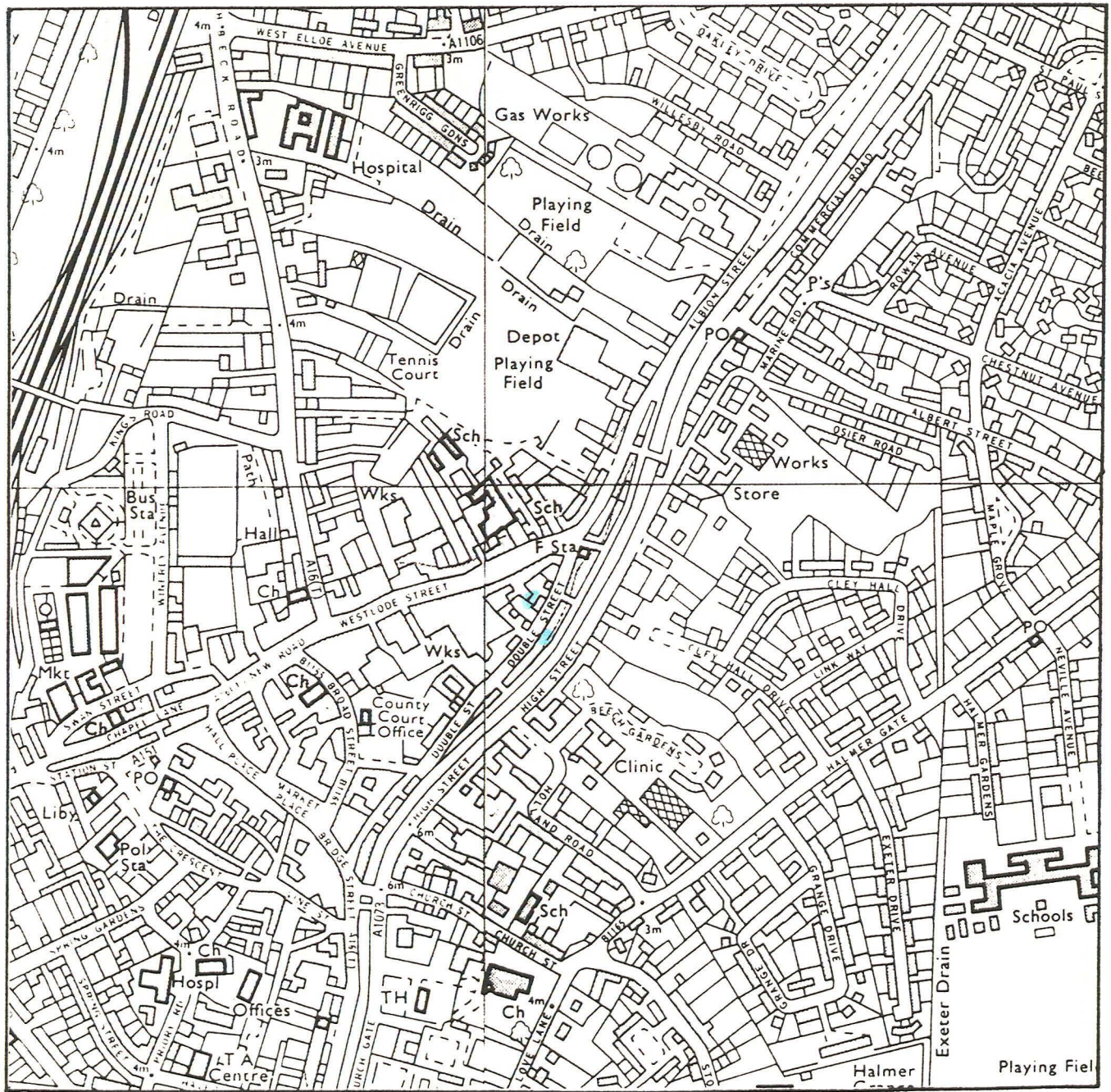


Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan



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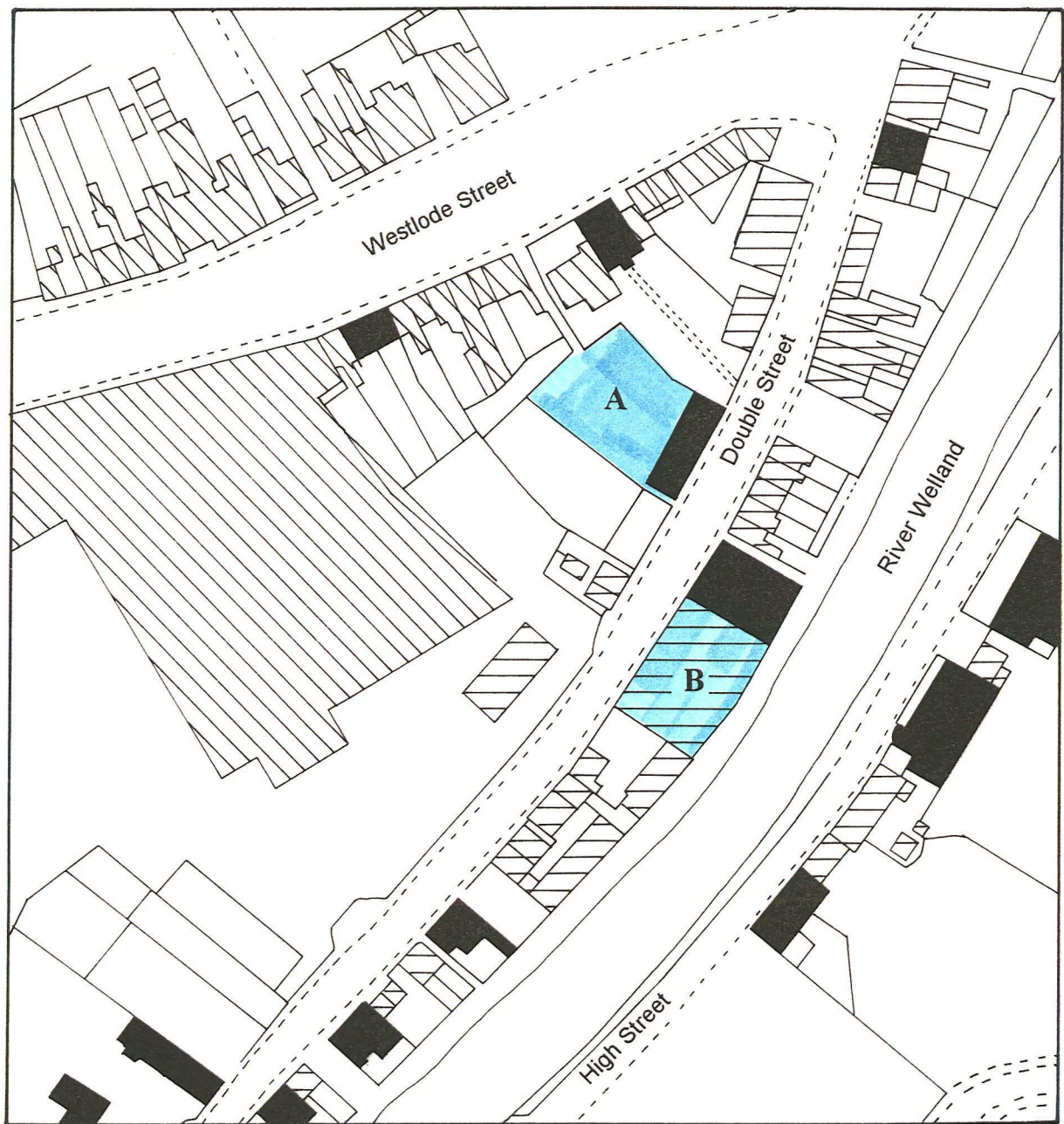
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Area of Development

Fig. 3 Development Location Plan



Area of Development

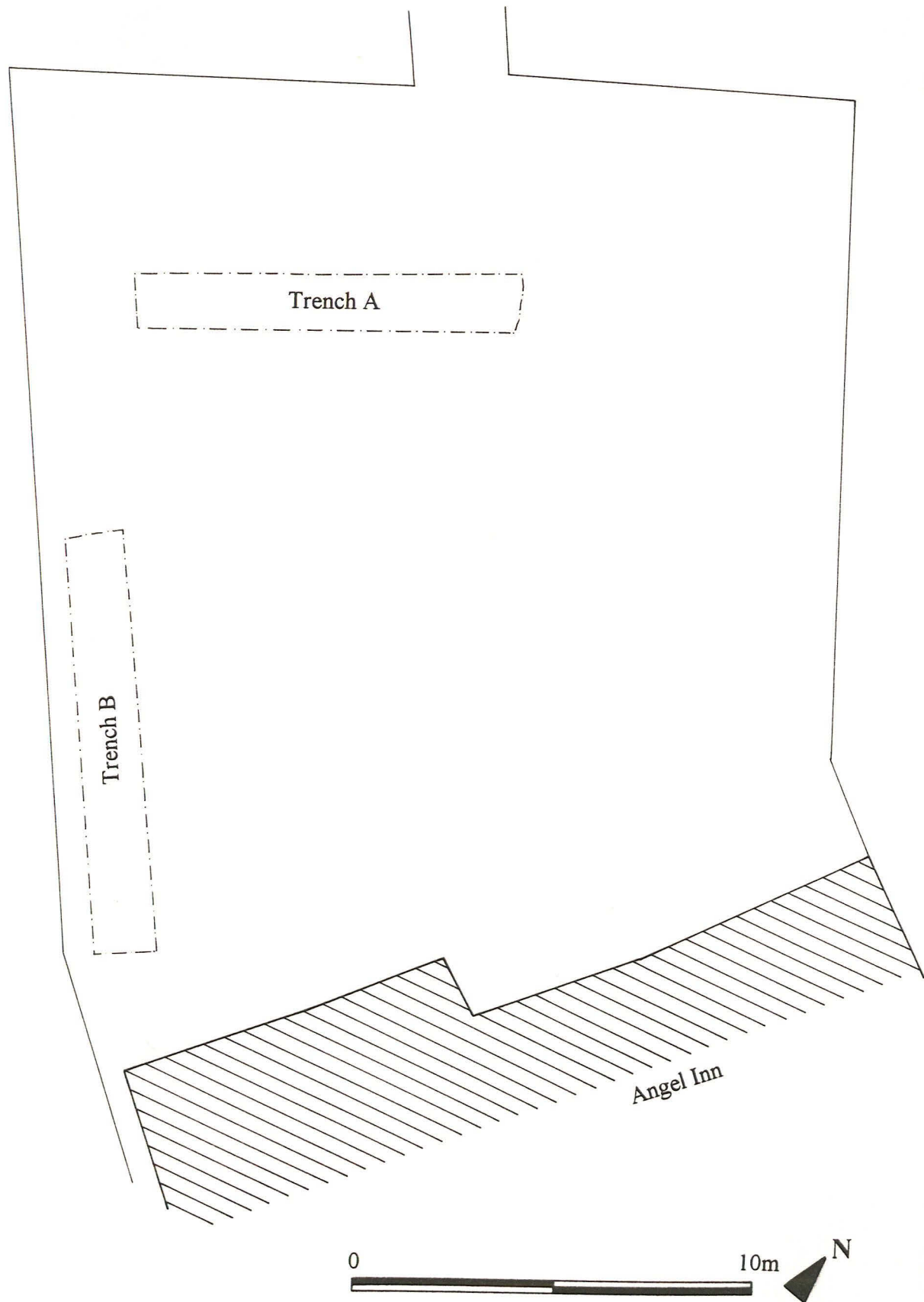


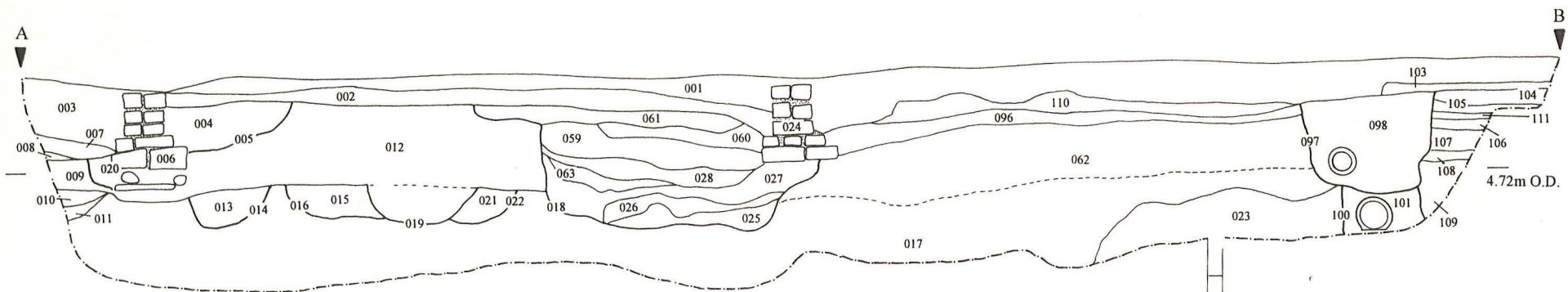
Listed Buildings

A = Angel Inn Site

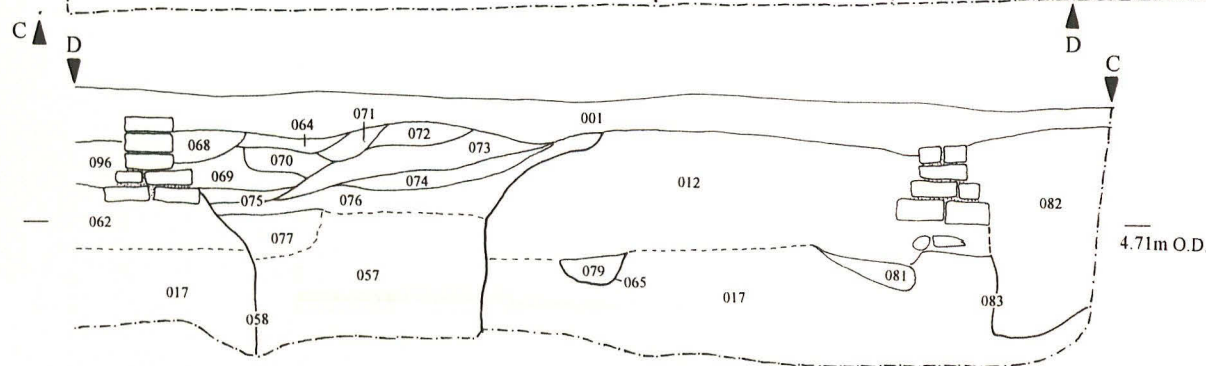
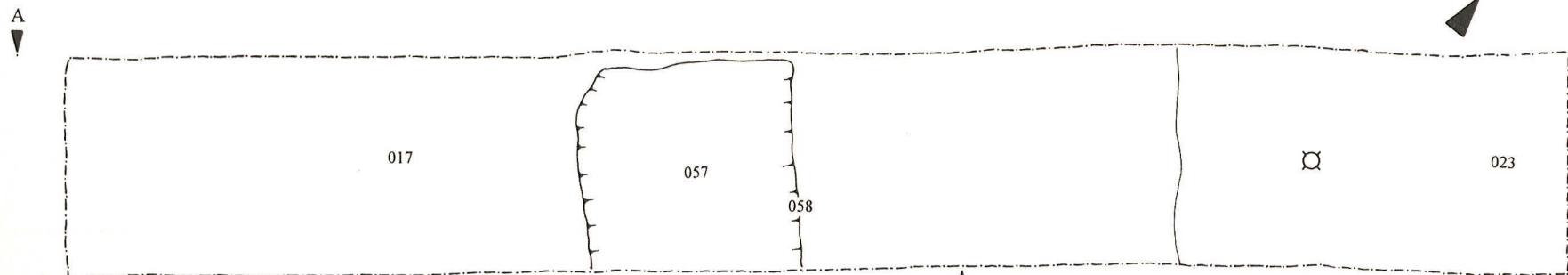
B = Loughborough Motors Site

Fig. 4 Location of Trenches A and B





Section 1



Section 3

⊗ Auger Position



Fig. 5 Trench A, Plans and Sections

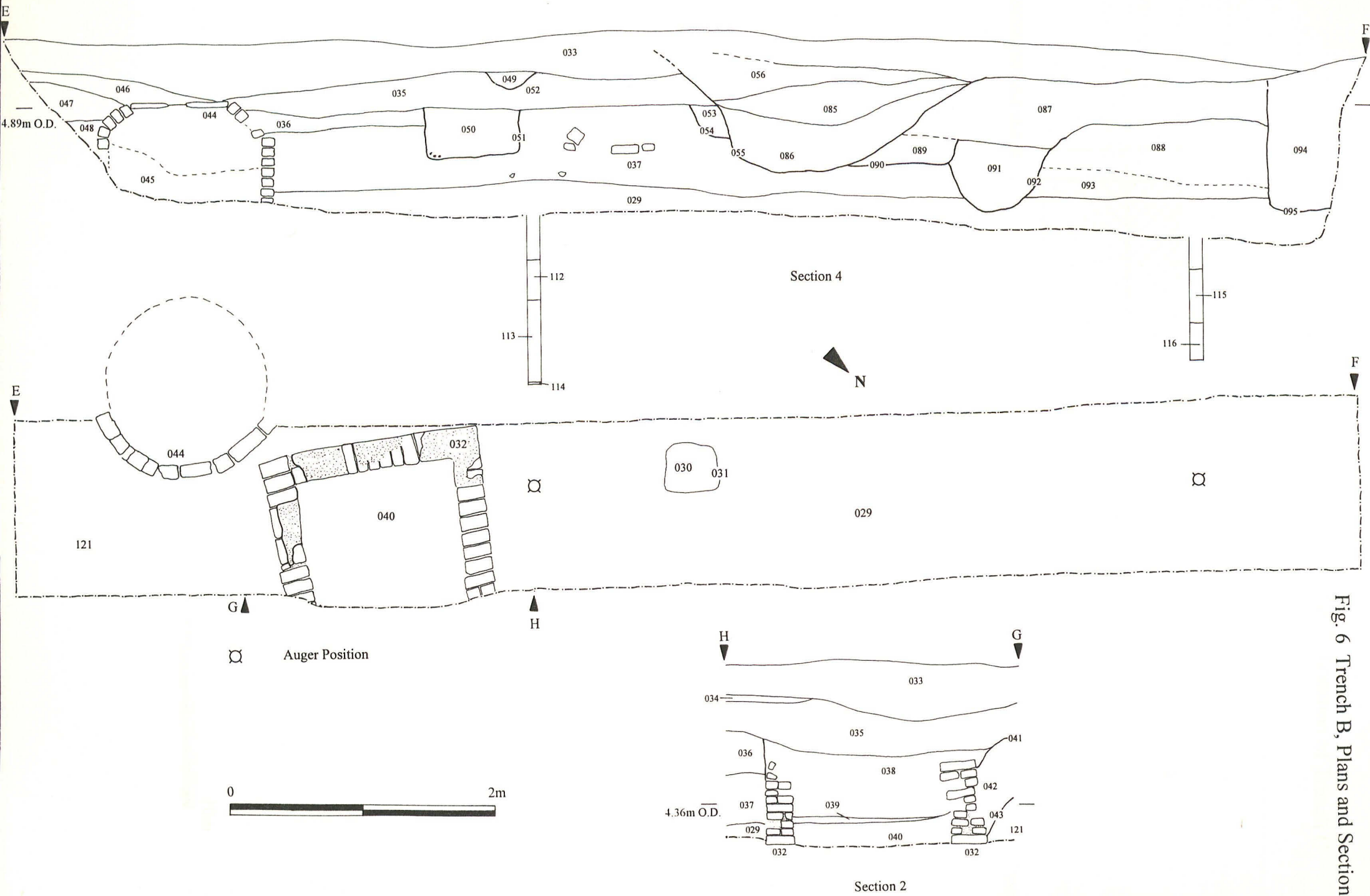


Fig. 6 Trench B, Plans and Sections

Fig. 7 Location of Trench C

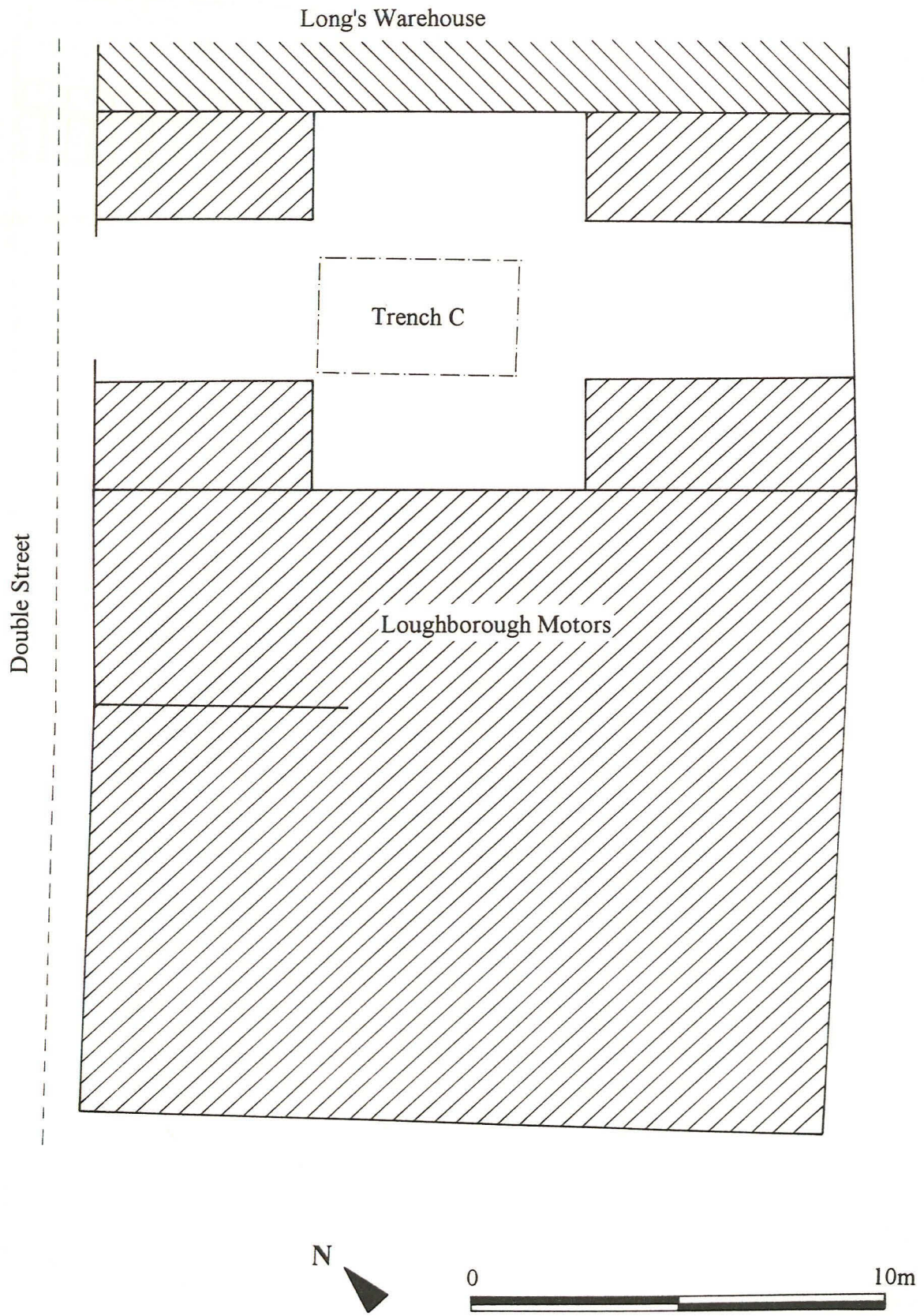
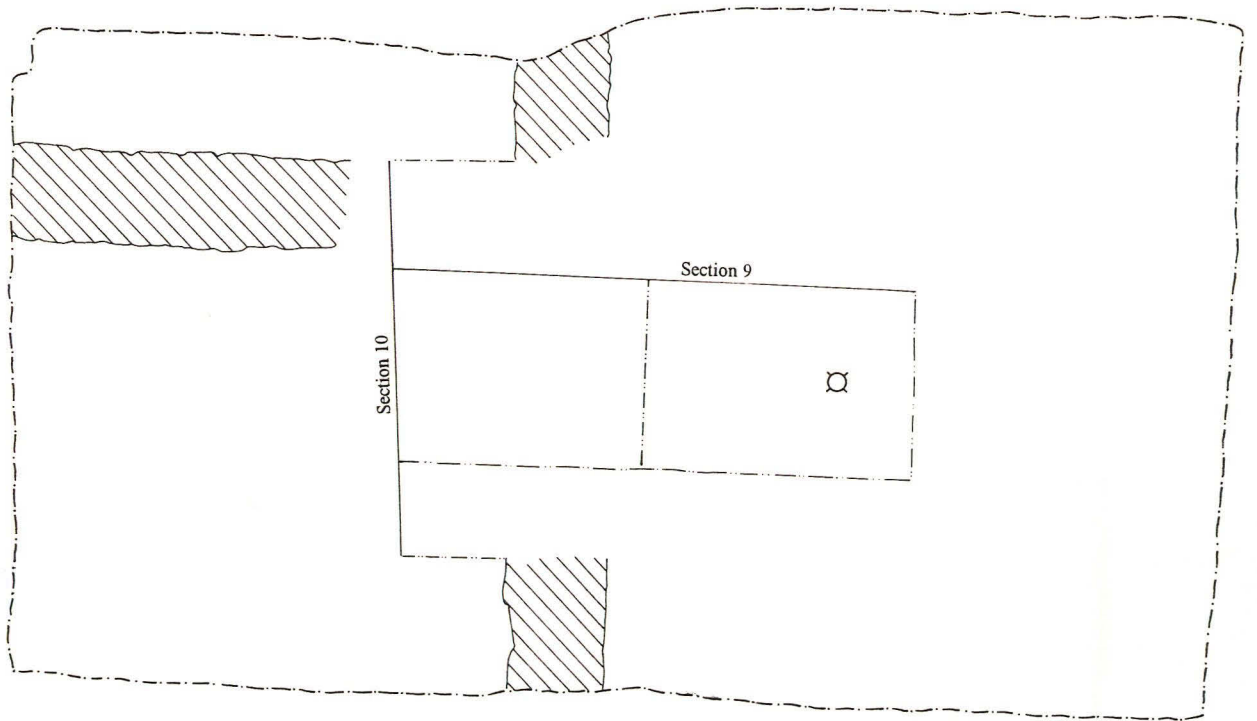
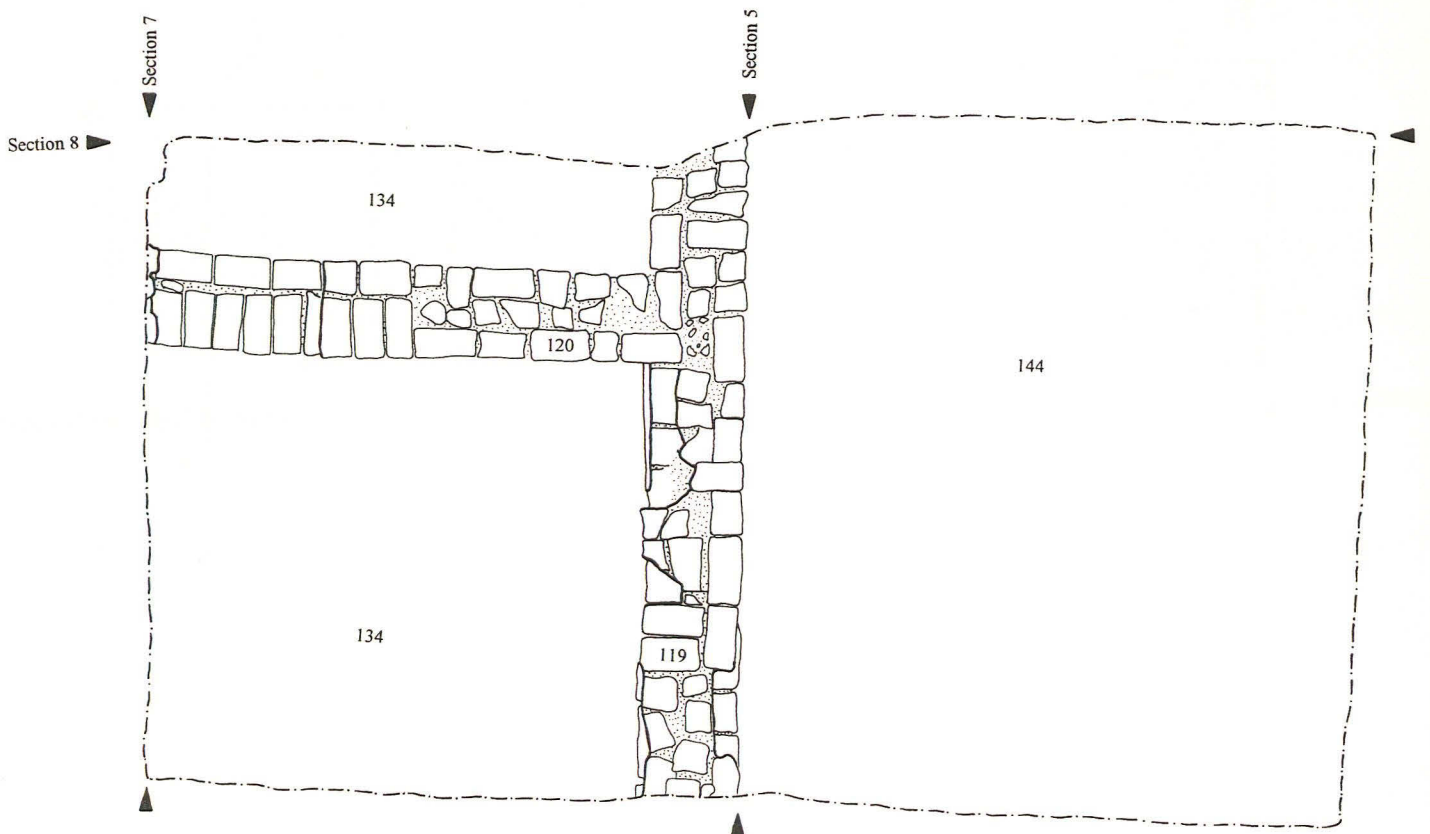
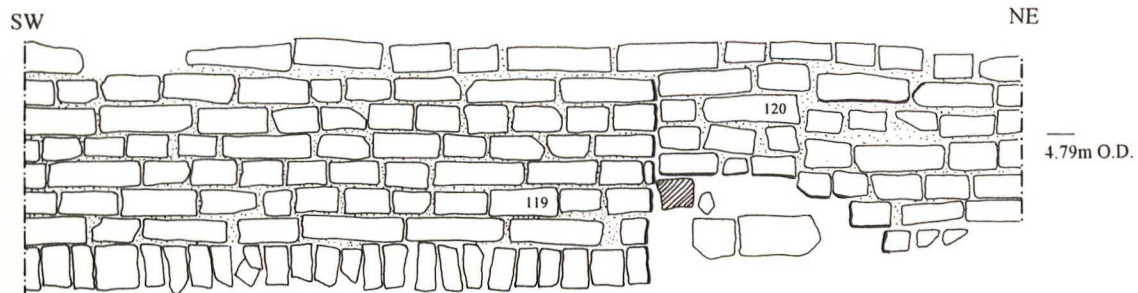
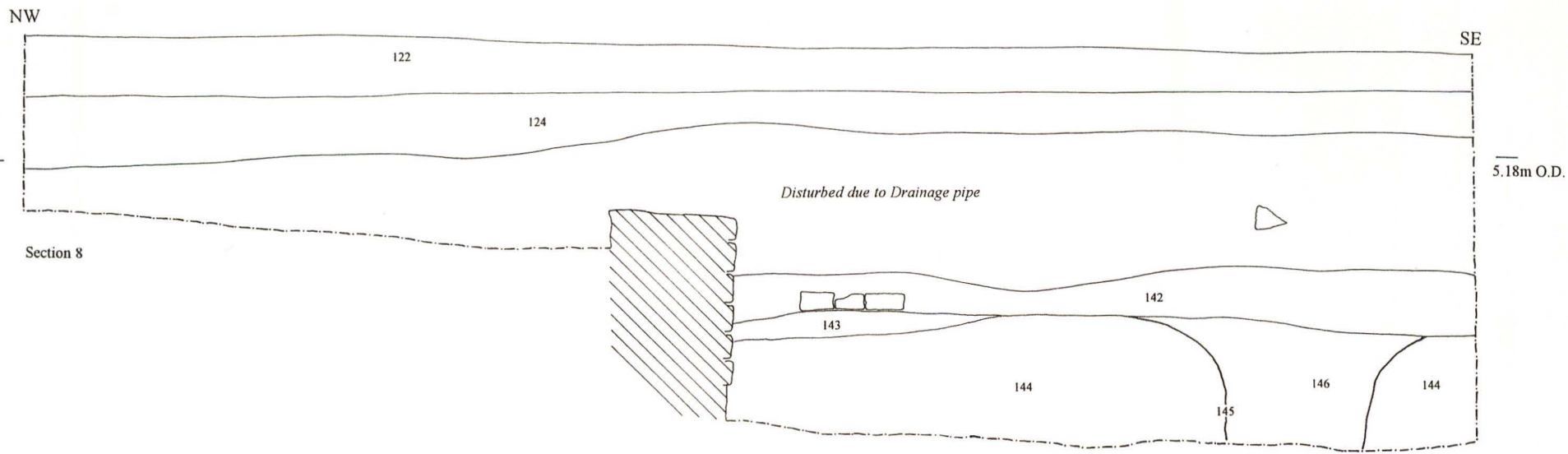


Fig. 8 Trench C, Plans



□ Auger Position





Section 5 *Elevation Group 2067*

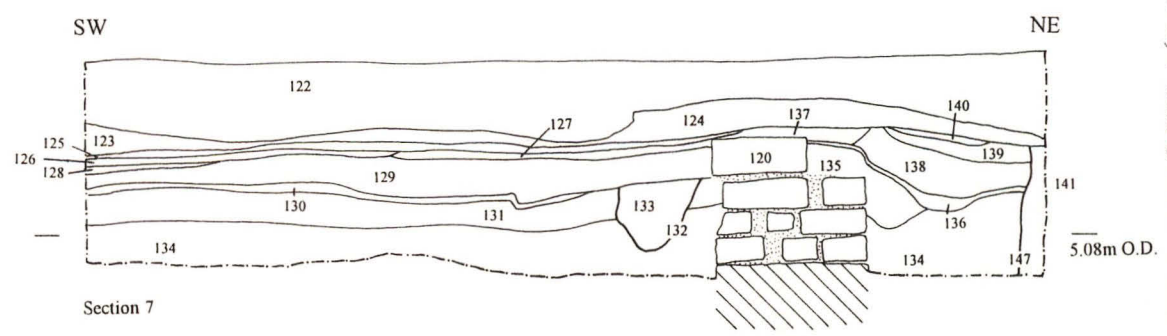


Fig. 9 Trench C, Sections 5, 7 and 8

Fig. 10 Trench C, Sections 9 and 10

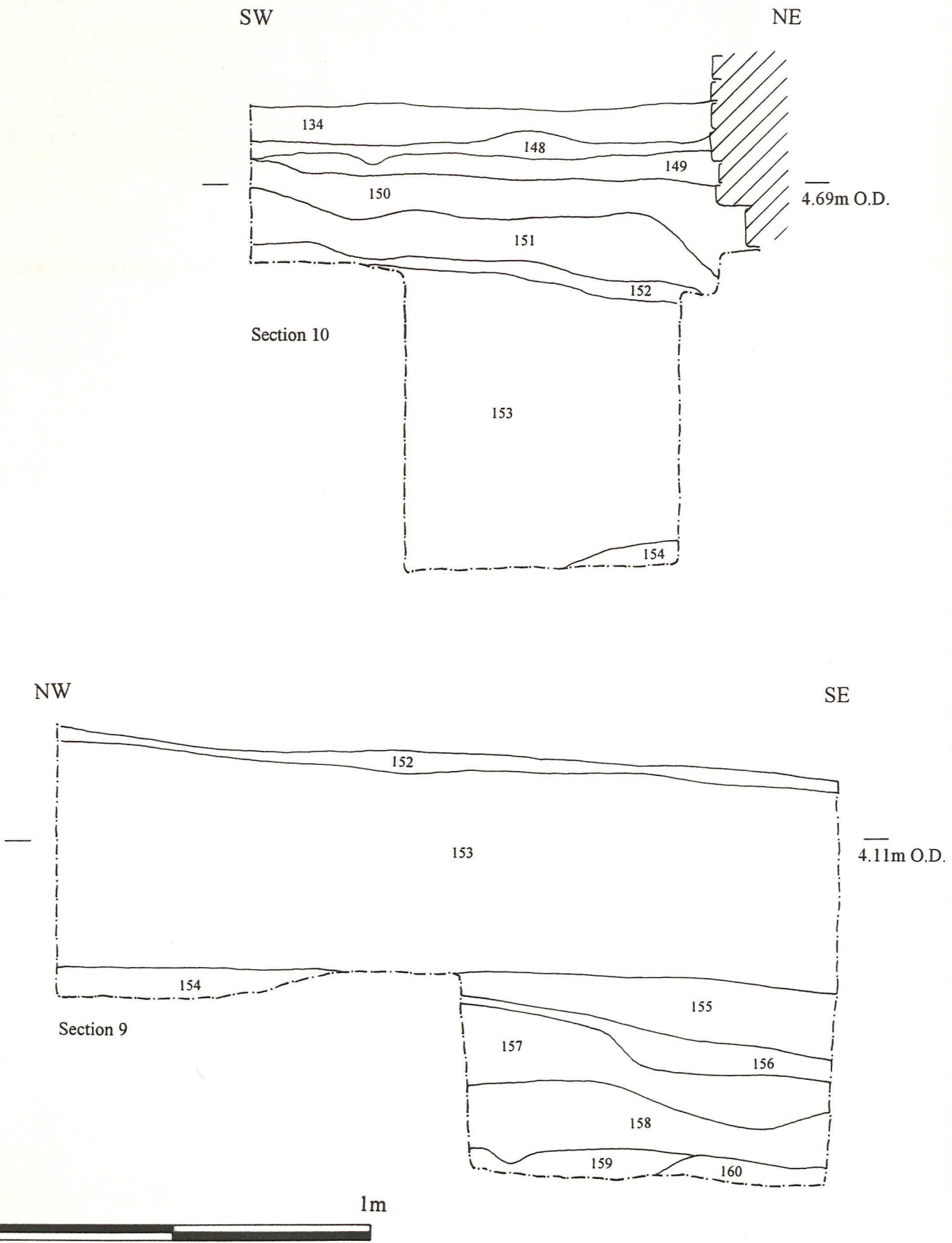




Plate 1 Trench A, Recording in Progress



Plate 2 Trench B, after cleaning

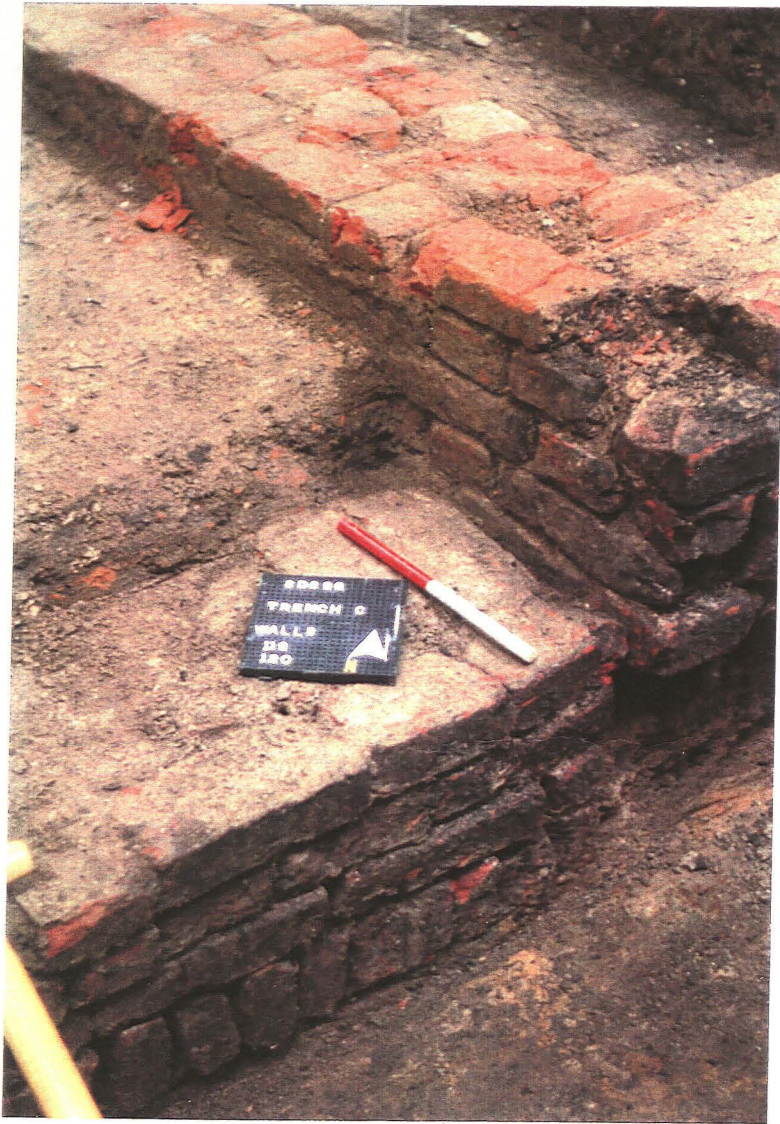
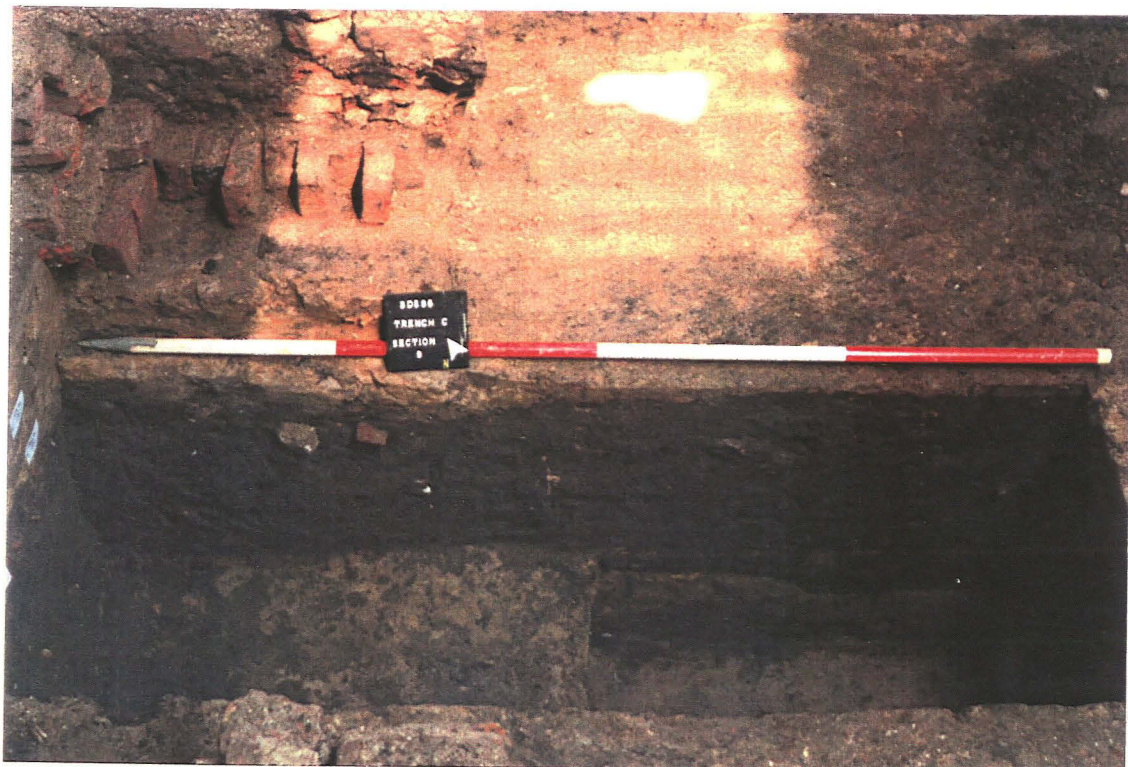


Plate 3 Trench C, Walls 119 and 120 (Group 2067)

Plate 4 Trench C, Section 9



Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

SITE: Angel Inn and Loughborough Motors site, Spalding
COMPANY: Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd
LOCATION: Double Street, Spalding, LINCS
PLANNING APP. NO.: H/16/0548/96, H/16/0549/96, H/16/0550/96, H/16/0551/96

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological work to be undertaken on a scheme of residential development at the Angel Inn & Loughborough Motors Sites, Spalding by Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd. It sets out the requirements for a full field evaluation to be carried out of the area which should help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains. Evaluation offers an efficient and effective way of retrieving such information. Guidelines on such matters are set out in D.O.E. Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990), see paragraph 21.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted to the company above subject to approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, the client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site location and description

- 2.1 This proposed development is spread over two sites in central Spalding in the south Lincolnshire Fens. The Angel Inn site is between Westlode Street and Double Street and is centred upon national grid reference TF 2505 2287. The Loughborough Motors Site is situated between Double Street and the River Welland and is centred upon national grid reference TF 2506 2282.
- 2.2 The sites are approximately 5m above sea level and are situated on the riverine geology associated with the lower Welland, that is, bands of sand and silt. The Angel Inn site is currently a backyard to the cottages on the Double Street frontage. The cottages are listed grade II and are to be refurbished. The Loughborough Motors site is currently occupied by a warehouse-type structure which has a full concrete floor.

3. Planning background

- 3.1 The company have applied for planning permission for residential development of the two sites detailed above. The proposals on the Angel Inn site will consist of refurbishment of the existing properties with the erection of three cottages to the rear. The Loughborough Motors site will be totally re-developed. Pre-planning discussions raised the matter of archaeology as an important consideration in the design process.
- 3.2 The need for an archaeological field evaluation of the archaeological constraints on the site is consistent with national planning guidance and local plan policies.

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 The development which is proposed is in part of the historic heart of the market town of Spalding.

Armstrong's map of 1779 shows that a triangle formed by the River Welland, Westlode and the Market Place has long been the core of commercial activity in Spalding. A Benedictine Priory was established in Spalding by 1087 and the parish church of St Mary and St Nicholas was founded by the Priors in 1284.

- 4.2 The sites of this development have potential for finds of medieval date and later. A site adjacent to the river may conceal evidence of the earlier alignment of the river as well as earlier riverside frontages.

5. Objectives of an archaeological evaluation

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.

6. Requirements for work

- 6.1 In order that the planning authority has sufficient information upon which to base its decision, prior to this scheme of development being undertaken a full archaeological field evaluation must be carried out. If any archaeological discovery is made it will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation *in situ* be given due consideration. Preservation by record is considered an action of last resort.
- 6.2 Where relevant, the archaeological evaluation should attempt to address the relationship between any upstanding structure and the buried archaeology.
- 6.3 If upstanding earthwork remains or buildings form part of the archaeological record these must be considered part of the evaluation phase. Such remains should be surveyed to a standard and level of accuracy in line with the recording of the buried remains.

7. Stages of works and techniques

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation must be preceded by a fully detailed desk-top assessment. This will indicate the presence of any archaeological constraint hitherto unidentified. As this detailed desk-top assessment will be followed by a field investigation of the sites identified and an evaluation of the threat to their survival *in situ*, the project specification must be sufficiently flexible.
- 7.2 The desk-top assessment should include an assessment of the site within the local, regional and national context. It should highlight any particularly relevant research priorities which may be addressed by this project.
- 7.3 In order to ensure that all possible archaeological constraints are evaluated thorough use must be made of all secondary sources as part of the desk-top assessment. The project design should detail those sources to be consulted, but it is expected that they should include:
- 7.3.1 the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record;
 - 7.3.2 all Ordnance Survey maps;
 - 7.3.3 Tithe, Enclosure Award and parish maps (where available);
 - 7.3.4 historical documents, particularly those held by Lincolnshire Archives Office;
 - 7.3.5 archaeological books and journals;
 - 7.3.6 unpublished reports and archives (where appropriate);
 - 7.3.7 aerial photographs;
 - 7.3.8 a survey of available borehole and other geophysical and/or geotechnical information;
 - 7.3.9 any other sources deemed appropriate;
 - 7.3.10 a visit to verify site conditions.
- 7.4 For the field evaluation phase, the specification will be expected to consist of the excavation of trial

trenches. This is due to the constraints on these urban sites contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. One would normally expect these trenches to be 10 by 2m in plan but it may be necessary to widen them to satisfy health and safety regulations. As a supplementary technique the observation of geotechnical test-pits would be useful. When preparing the specification account must be taken of the local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.

- 7.5 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

8. Methods

- 8.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's project design:

- 8.1.1 a proposed timetable for the various stages of work;
- 8.1.2 the staff structure and numbers, including a list of all specialists and their respective roles;
- 8.1.3 a statement on Health and Safety policy and site security;
- 8.1.4 a full description of the field survey techniques to be used, including such details as plotting conventions, transect spacing, presentation of geophysical and statistical data and the plotting of aerial photographs.

- 8.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:

- 8.2.1 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;
- 8.2.2 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;
- 8.2.3 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade;
- 8.2.4 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;
- 8.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;
- 8.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural);
- 8.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation;
- 8.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857 and subsequent legislation regarding the exhumation of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

- 8.3 It is expected that an acceptable recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures. The recording procedure must take into account the long-term archival requirements of archaeological records. Due attention must be given to the drawn and photographic record. Both artefacts and ecofacts must be handled in a way sympathetic with the requirements of the document "Guidelines for the transfer of project archives" produced by City and County Museum, Lincoln and in line with national guidelines as detailed therein. Prior to fieldwork commencing discussions should take place with City and County Museum regarding archive deposition. At this time an accession number will be issued and should be used throughout the project.

9. Post-fieldwork programme

- 9.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:

- 9.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all

- artefacts in City and County Museum, Lincoln;
- 9.1.2 that a site archive is produced and should be deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1.1;
- 9.1.3 a full report is produced and deposited with the appropriate bodies, see 10.1 below.

10. Reporting requirements

- 10.1 The final report must be produced in two stages. There must be a preliminary report of the desk-top assessment. This report must:
 - 10.1.1 summarise all available information;
 - 10.1.2 provide a comprehensive list of all sources consulted, along with an explanation if sources detailed in paragraph 6.2 above are not consulted;
 - 10.1.3 outline all possible options for further work, including recommendations for alterations to the original evaluation specification.

- 10.2 The second stage shall be an evaluation report which should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out. Ideally it should be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the County Archaeological Officer must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:
 - 10.2.1 computer generated plots of geophysical survey data and interpretation;
 - 10.2.2 distribution plots, analysis and interpretation of field walking and other data;
 - 10.2.3 plans of the trench layout;
 - 10.2.4 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 10.2.5 plans of actual and potential deposits;
 - 10.2.6 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;
 - 10.2.7 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;
 - 10.2.8 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context;
 - 10.2.9 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;
 - 10.2.10 a projected timetable for the completion and final location of the site archive (if not already undertaken).

- 10.3 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

11. Monitoring arrangements

Curatorial responsibility for this project lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. He should be given at least seven days notice, in writing, of the proposed date of commencement of site work and may exercise his prerogative of monitoring fieldwork.

12. Additional information

This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded after attainment of the written approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

Brief prepared by Ian George, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, July 1996

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Plan	Section	Group
1	A	Light grey ash with clinker	Barn surface		1	2017
2	A	Dark grey clinker	Barn surface		1	2018
3	A	Mid grey silt and sand	Topsoil		1	2016
4	A	Dark brown sandy silt	Fill of cut 5		1	2014
5	A	Linear cut, 0.52m deep	Foundation trench		1	2013
6	A	Bricks on a limestone flag foundation	Brick wall		1	2013
7	A	Mid grey sand and silt	misc deposit		1	2015
8	A	Greyish white ash	Misc dump deposit		1	2015
9	A	Light greyish brown sand and silt	misc deposit		1	2005
10	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt	misc deposit		1	2005
11	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt	Misc deposit		1	2004
12	A	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	Former topsoil		1	2008
13	A	Yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of cut 14		1	2007
14	A	Cut, 0.23m deep by 0.48m extent	Gully		1	2006
15	A	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with mortar	Fill of cut 16		1	2010
16	A	Cut, 0.2m deep by 0.67m extent	Pit, possibly same as 22		1	2010
17	A	Light greyish brown sandy silt	Dumped deposit		1	2003
18	A	Cut, 0.75m deep by 1.65m extent	Pit		1	2021
19	A	Cut, 0.25m deep by 0.67m extent	Pit		1	2009
20	A	Light greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of cut 5		1	2014
21	A	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with mortar	Fill of cut 22		1	2011
22	A	Cut, 0.23m deep by 0.25m extent	Gully		1	2012
23	A	Light brown silt	Former soil deposit		1	2002
24	A	Brick with cement bonding	Wall, assoc with 6		1	2019
25	A	Light yellowish brown silt	Fill of cut 18		1	2020
26	A	Mid grey sandy silt	Fill of cut 18		1	2020
27	A	Light yellowish brown silt	Fill of cut 18		1	2020
28	A	Light yellowish brown silt	Fill of cut 18		1	2020
29	B	Mid brown sandy silt	Former topsoil	1	2,4	2035
30	B	Light to mid brown sandy clay	Fill of cut 031	1		2036
31	B	Oval cut, 0.42m x 0.34m	Base of posthole	1		2036
32	B	Brick construction, U-shaped	Foundation for outbuilding	1	2	2044
33	B	Light grey sandy silt	Demolition deposit		2	2057
34	B	Light blueish grey concrete	Former yard surface		2	2054
35	B	Dark greyish black silt	Former topsoil		2	2048
36	B	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Former topsoil			2040
37	B	Light greyish brown silt	Former topsoil/subsoil		2	2037
38	B	Mid greenish brown sandy silt	Demolition deposit		2	2046
39	B	Yellowish white decayed limestone	Indeterminate deposit		2	2045
40	B	Mid brown sandy silt	Indeterminate deposit	1	2	2045
41	B	Cut, 0.2m deep by 0.2m extent	Truncation cut		2	2047
42	B	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Former topsoil, same as 36		2	2040
43	B	Cut, 0.35m deep	Foundation trench for 32		2	2044
44	B	Brick circular construction, 1.2m diameter	Brick lined cistern	1	4	2038
45	B	Dark grey sandy silt	Fill within 44	1	4	2039
46	B	Light grey sandy silt	Demolition deposit		4	2042
47	B	Dark brownish grey silty sand	Former topsoil		4	2041
48	B	Dark brown sandy silt	Former topsoil?		4	2031
49	B	Light pinkish brown ash	Fill of 52		4	2055
50	B	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of cut 51		4	2043
51	B	Cut, 0.38m deep by 0.72m extent	Rubbish pit		4	2043
52	B	Cut, 0.12m deep by 0.36m extent	Small pit		4	2055
53	B	Dark grey silty sand	Fill of 54		4	2049
54	B	Cut, 0.25m deep by 0.3m extent	Small pit cut		4	2049
55	B	Possibly circular cut, 2.36m long by 0.9m deep	Recent rubbish pit		4	2056
56	B	White limestone and mortar fragments	Fill of cut 55		4	2056
57	A	Grey sandy silt with brick fragments	Fill of cut 58	2	3	2021
58	A	Rectangular cut, 1.4m deep by 2m long	Pit, same as 18	2	3	2021
59	A	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Fill of 18		1	2020
60	A	Light yellowish brown silt	Fill of 18		1	2020
61	A	Light brown and grey silt and sandy silt	Fill of 18		1	2020

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Appendix 2

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Plan	Section	Group
62	A	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Former topsoil		1	2008
63	A	Mid grey sandy silt	Fill of 18		1	2020
64	A	Light greyish brown sand and silt	Fill of 18		3	2020
65	A	Cut, 0.14m deep by 0.31m extent	Gully cut?, same as 22		3	2012
66	A	Cut, 0.14m deep by 0.51m extent	Gully cut?, same as 14		3	2006
67		Unused context				
68	A	Dark grey clinker and ash	Fill of 58		3	2020
69	A	Light greyish brown sand and silt	Fill of 58		3	2020
70	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt	Fill of 58		3	2020
71	A	Light brown silt	Fill of 58		3	2020
72	A	Dark grey clinker and ash	Fill of 58		3	2020
73	A	Light brown sand and silt	Misc deposit		3	2020
74	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt	Misc deposit		3	2020
75	A	Light brown sand and silt	Misc deposit		3	2020
76	A	Brownish yellow fine sand	Fill of 58		3	2020
77	A	Light greyish brown sand and silt with brick	Fill of 58		3	2021
78		Unused context				
79	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt with mortar	Fill of 65		3	2011
80		Unused context				
81	A	Light brown sandy silt	Fill of 66		3	2007
82	A	Greyish brown sand and silt	Fill of 83		3	2023
83	A	Cut, 0.96m deep by 0.7m extent	Rubbish pit		3	2023
84		Unused context				
85	B	White and grey sandy silt with ash	Fill of 55		4	2056
86	B	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of 55		4	2056
87	B	Dark grey sandy silt	Former topsoil		4	2052
88	B	Mid brownish grey sandy silt	Former topsoil			2037
89	B	Dark grey sandy silt	Fill of 90		4	2051
90	B	Cut, 0.23m deep by 0.76m extent	Indeterminate cut			2051
91	B	Mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of 92		4	2050
92	B	Cut, 0.54m deep by 0.7m extent	Small pit			2050
93	B	Dark brownish grey silty sand	Former topsoil		4	2037
94	B	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of 95		4	2053
95	B	Cut, 0.98m deep by 0.7m extent	Modern machine cut pit		4	2053
96	A	Mottled grey and brown sand and silts	Misc deposit		1	2022
97	A	Cut, 0.6m deep by 0.82m wide	Pipe trench		1	2026
98	A	Light brown sand and silt	Fill of 97		1	2026
99	A	Ceramic pipe	Drainage pipe		1	2026
100	A	Cut, 0.3m deep by 0.5m wide	Pipe trench		1	2027
101	A	Greyish brown silt	Fill of 100		1	2027
102	A	Ceramic pipe	Drainage pipe		1	2027
103	A	Brownish red crushed brick	Hard standing		1	2025
104	A	Dark grey clinker and ash	Surface		1	2028
105	A	Brownish yellow fine sand	Make-up deposit		1	2028
106	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt	Topsoil?		1	2030
107	A	Brownish yellow mortar	Dumped deposit		1	2031
108	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt	Topsoil?		1	2032
109	A	Light brown silt	Topsoil?		1	2002
110	A	Mid greyish brown sand and silt	Topsoil		1	2024
111	A	Dark grey fine sand	Dumped deposit		1	2029
112	B	Light brown silt	Natural deposit		6	2034
113	B	Light yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit		6	2033
114	B	Yellow silt	Natural deposit		6	2033
115	B	Light brown silt	Natural deposit		6	2034
116	B	Yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit		6	2033
117	A	Brown sandy silt	Subsoil?		6	2001
118	A	Light brown silt	Natural deposit		6	2000
119	C	Brick foundations, 2.43m long	Wall	3	5	2067
120	C	Brick foundations, 1.85m long	Wall	3		2067
121	B	Light greyish brown silt	Former topsoil/subsoil	1	2	2037
122	C	Concrete	Modern surface	3	7	2080

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Plan	Section	Group
123	C	Light grey and brown gravel and coarse sand	Make-up for 122		7	2079
124	C	Yellow gravel and sand	Make-up for 122		7	2079
125	C	Dark grey coarse sand	?????		7	2076
126	C	Mid brown coarse sand	Surface?		7	2076
127	C	Light yellowish brown coarse sand	????		7	2076
128	C	Black tarmac	Surface		7	2076
129	C	Brownish grey sandy silt with brick	Former surface		7	2075
130	C	Light brown fine sand	Make-up deposit			2075
131	C	Dark grey silty sand	Make-up deposit		7	2073
132	C	Cut, 0.18m deep by 0.19m extent	Small pit		7	2074
133	C	brownish grey silty sand	Fill of 132		7	2074
134	C	Mottled brown and grey sandy silt	Altered alluvium	3	7,10	2072
135	C	Brownish grey sand and silt	Make-up layer		7	2077
136	C	Dark grey ash	Dumped deposit		7	2076
137	C	Light greyish brown coarse sand	Demolition deposit?		7	2076
138	C	Crushed bricks	Make-up deposit		7	2076
139	C	Light greyish brown coarse sand	Make-up deposit		7	2076
140	C	Dark grey tarmac	Tarmac surface		7	2076
141	C	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of pipe trench		8	2078
142	C	Dark brown silt	Former topsoil		8	2071
143	C	Yellowish brown silt	Misc deposit		8	2068
144	C	Light yellowish brown silt	Alluvial? deposit		8	2066
145	C	Cut, 0.4m deep by 0.9m wide	Small ditch		8	2069
146	C	Dark brown silt	Fill of 145		8	2070
147	C	Linear cut, 0.39m deep by 60mm wide	Service trench		7	2078
148	C	Light brownish yellow silty sand	Alluvial deposit		10	2066
149	C	Light brown sandy silt	Alluvial deposit		10	2066
150	C	Light brownish yellow silty sand	Alluvial deposit		10	2066
151	C	Light brown silty sand	Alluvial deposit		10	2066
152	C	Yellow brown sandy silt	Alluvial deposit		9,10	2066
153	C	Dark brownish grey sands	Former topsoil		9,10	2065
154	C	Light yellowish brown silty fine sand	Alluvial deposit		9,10	2064
155	C	Mid to dark grey silt	Alluvial deposit		9	2063
156	C	Dark grey silt	Alluvial deposit		9	2062
157	C	Light yellowish brown silty fine sand	Alluvial deposit		9	2061
158	C	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	Alluvial deposit		9	2060
159	C	Light blueish grey silty fine sand	Alluvial deposit		9	2059
160	C	Light yellowish brown silty fine sand	Alluvial deposit		9	2058

CONTEXT GROUP SUMMARY

Appendix 3

Group	Trench	Interpretation	Contexts	Phase
2000	A	Natural alluvium	118	1
2001	A	Possible subsoil deposit	117	2
2002	A	Former topsoil/subsoil	23, 109	2
2003	A	Dumped deposit of former topsoil	17	3
2004	A	Misc. deposit	11	3
2005	A	Misc. deposit	9, 10	3
2006	A	Drainage gully	14, 66	3
2007	A	Secondary fill of 2006	13, 81	3
2008	A	Former topsoil	12, 62	3
2009	A	Pit	19	3
2010	A	Pit and fill	15, 16	3
2011	A	Secondary fill of 2012	21, 79	3
2012	A	Drainage gully	22, 65	3
2013	A	Construction cut and wall	5, 6	4
2014	A	Backfill of 2013	4, 20	4
2015	A	Dumped deposit	7, 8	4
2016	A	Topsoil	3	4
2017	A	Present surface	1	4
2018	A	Barn surface	2	4
2019	A	Wall to former barn	24	4
2020	A	Secondary fill of 2021	25-28, 59-61, 63, 64, 68-76	4
2021	A	Large pit	57, 58, 77	4
2022	A	Misc. deposit	96	4
2023	A	Refuse pit	82,83	4
2024	A	Former topsoil	110	4
2025	A	Former external surface	103	4
2026	A	Drainage pipe trench	97, 98, 99	4
2027	A	Drainage pipe trench	100, 101, 102	4
2028	A	Former surface	104, 105	4
2029	A	Former topsoil	111	3
2030	A	Former topsoil	106	3
2031	A	Dumped deposit	107	3
2032	A	Former topsoil	108	3
2033	B	Natural alluvium	113, 114, 116	1
2034	B	Natural alluvium	112, 115	1
2035	B	Former topsoil	29	2
2036	B	Pit and fill	30, 31	2
2037	B	Former topsoil	37, 48, 88, 93, 121	3
2038	B	Brick lined cistern	44	3
2039	B	Fill within 2038	45	3
2040	B	Possible former topsoil	36, 42	3
2041	B	Former topsoil	47	4
2042	B	Demolition deposit	46	4
2043	B	Rubbish pit and fill	50, 51	3
2044	B	Construction trench and wall	32, 43	3
2045	B	Misc. deposit	39, 40	3
2046	B	Demolition deposit	38	3
2047	B	Truncated surface	41	3
2048	B	Former topsoil	35	4
2049	B	Pit and fill	53, 54	3
2050	B	Pit/posthole and fill	91, 92	3
2051	B	Indeterminate feature and fill	89, 90	3
2052	B	Former topsoil, same as 2048	87	4
2053	B	Pit and fill	94, 95	4
2054	B	External surface	34	4
2055	B	Pit and fill	49, 52	4
2056	B	Pit and fills	55, 56, 85, 86	4
2057	B	Demolition debris	33	4
2058	C	Natural alluvium	160	1
2059	C	Natural alluvium	159	1

CONTEXT GROUP SUMMARY

Appendix 3

2060	C	Natural alluvium	158	1
2061	C	Natural alluvium	157	1
2062	C	Natural alluvium	156	1
2063	C	Natural alluvium	155	1
2064	C	Natural alluvium	154	1
2065	C	Former topsoil	153	2
2066	C	Flood or dumped deposit	144, 148-152	2
2067	C	Trench built wall	119, 120	3
2068	C	Misc. deposit	143	3
2069	C	Drainage ditch	145	2
2070	C	Secondary fill of 2069	146	2
2071	C	Former topsoil	142	3
2072	C	Altered alluvium	134	3
2073	C	Make-up deposit	131	3
2074	C	Pit and fill	132, 133	4
2075	C	Make-up deposit and surface	129, 130	4
2076	C	Levelling deposits	125-128, 136-140	4
2077	C	Demolition ? deposit	135	4
2078	C	Drainage pipe trench	141, 147	4
2079	C	Make-up deposit for 2080	123, 124	4
2080	C	Concrete internal surface	122	4

Appendix 4

POTTERY AND GLASS

Hilary Healey

Introduction

The material recovered comes from 20 contexts. Three of these are from disturbed topsoil (Tr A+, Tr B+ and Tr C+), each consisting of a range of pottery and some glass, with nineteenth century pieces predominant. A single sherd of early Saxon pottery in Tr A+ is puzzling as no pottery of this date has been recorded in the town previously. Since this is only one sherd, and it is not in a secure context it is noted, but no conclusions about it should be drawn. The remainder of the material consists of eighteen contexts containing fewer than 10 items, with three contexts producing larger quantities of material.

In the smaller collections, where only a few fragments of glass or pottery exist, the dates are only indicators of the date after which the deposit was created. A detailed breakdown is given in Table.

The three contexts containing a significant quantity of finds are Context 153 and Context 057. The two latter are described below. The main source for definition and dating of pottery types is Jennings (1981) unless other details are given. Information on clay pipes and pipe makers is taken from Oswald (1975).

Context 153 (Group 2065)

Pottery

A total of seventy fragments of pottery are present. Five of these, of medieval type, are residual. The remaining fabrics can all be identified as belonging to the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Twenty-eight sherds are of Bourne D ware, which we know begins in the sixteenth century (Healey 1968). The next largest quantity (24) is of Boston kiln type. These green and brown glazed red earthenwares in the medieval tradition are dated to the early seventeenth century (White 1976). The same date is allocated to the single grey salt-glazed stoneware jug base and the single Midlands Yellow sherd. There are ten pieces of black glazed wares, five of which, unevenly glazed, could be characterised as Blackwares (Barker 1986) and could be sixteenth or seventeenth century. Handmade bricks fragments with a width of 125mm are also present in this context.

Glass

The only piece of glass in this context is a fragment of medieval window glass with two grozed edges joining at an acute angle, suggestive of a diamond shaped quarry. It has a slight patina, although its natural greenish colour is still evident and it does not appear to have been stained or painted.

Context 057 (Group 2021)

Pottery

This is the largest group (116 sherds) and contains a number of extremely large fragments, between 100mm and 26mm across, several of which are joining pieces. The range of types and fabrics provides useful dating information, and the bulk of the collection belongs to the nineteenth century. Examples of the more readily dateable pieces are commented on below. A full sherd count is given in Table.

The earliest items may date back to the seventeenth century, and are residual. To this group belong two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware with cobalt blue painted design and three pieces of early seventeenth century Boston type wares as mentioned above.

Two pieces of Staffordshire saltglazed mugs are no later than the first two decades of the eighteenth century. Dating to the mid to late eighteenth century are several distinct fabrics: a Staffordshire flatware slip-trailed and feathered dish rim, a white salt-glazed stoneware plate with 'dot, diaper and basket design, and the black-glazed Staffordshire/Jackfield type small teapot, well made with delicate sprigged decoration, were going out of fashion

between 1770 and 1780. The rim and neck sherd of a fine Wedgwood type black basalt ware jug with engine-turned decoration dates to c. 1800.

The bulk of the pottery is the white earthenware usually known today as 'pearl ware'. This replaced popular cream ware developed by Josiah Wedgwood in the late eighteenth century, none of which is present in this assemblage. Much of the pearl ware is transfer printed in blue and white; the technique was developed in 1780 and flourished particularly until about 1840. However, it has never lost its appeal and the famous 'willow pattern' design, of which there are examples in this collection, is one that is still being made today. Other wares which cannot be closely dated on account of their long production throughout the last century are the Nottingham brown stoneware vessels and the thick black glazed jars and pancheons. From the mid 1820's other colours in transfer print, such as brown and green, were introduced; these are exemplified by sherds. A stippled effect in the engraving dates to the early nineteenth century. A fragment with a figure of HOPE printed in black with a pink lustre edging was probably made at Sunderland and could be as late as 1890.

The yellow/buff Mocha ware, with characteristic blue 'mossy' decoration on a white slip band, were produced through much of the nineteenth century and into the present one. They were largely kitchen wares such as pudding and mixing bowls, of which these two sherds are a part, as well as officially stamped beer mugs. Utilitarian vessels of the same colour continued to be made well into the present century.

The most modern looking item is a glazed wall tile on the back of which is part of the legend MADE IN ENGLAND. This has a very mid-twentieth century appearance. It is 7 mm thick and therefore probably dates at least before the second World War! The slight printed design cannot be closely identified.

The ceramics are all of a domestic nature, comprising chiefly table wares and the remains of at least three chamber pots. Despite the range of material there are only three small fragments of porcelain, all English types.

Clay pipe

One fragment was found, part of a bowl with flat spur, of seventeenth century type.

Glass

Thirteen wine bottle fragments include two tops of late eighteenth century form. Amongst the other glass is the rolled and flattened edge of a blown window pane, but most of the others are of medicine bottles, one of eighteenth century cylindrical type, the others blown into moulds. One fragment of mineral water bottle has moulded lettering with [G]RANT[HAM] on it; it is likely to be of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date.

Conclusion

The material in Context 057 is largely of mid-nineteenth century date and appears to represent a typical domestic refuse pit, containing as it does items which the household had owned for some years, such as the black basalt ware and the wine bottles. It makes an interesting comparison with the contents of a pit of early nineteenth century date excavated on the site of Harrington House, on the north side of Double Street, in the 1960's. This site, excavated by the writer, is catalogued but not published. There is an apparent difference in status, since at Harrington House there was a greater quantity of fine table ware, including English and oriental porcelain. But there are similarities; blue and white transfer printed wares are present in both dumps, although at Harrington House the dominant table ware was the Wedgwood cream earthenware.

Sources

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TABLE 1: Pottery

Details of unstratified finds in Trenches A+, B+ and C+ are included in the archive. A single early Saxon sherd in Tr A+ is somewhat unexpected, but since it has no provenance it should be noted even though no great significance can be attached to its presence.

Context Finds Comments, latest date

Context	Finds	Comments/Latest Date
012	1 BOS; 1 CEW; 1 NOT	17th/18th latest
017	1 MED; 1 BD; 1 BOS; 1 SLIP	17th/18th cent.
020	1 CP	early 18th cent.
021	1 TOR; 1 WST	c. 1800
023	2 BOS	17th cent.
026	1 TPW; 2 BLK	early 19th cent.
028	1 CEW	late
029	1 BD; 1 CIST	16th/17th cent
030	2 CP (1 bowl)	17th cent.
038	3 CEW; 1TPB; 2BLK; 1 NOT; 2 MOC type; 1 BUF	c. 1900
040	2 BD; 1 BOS; 2 CEW; 1 BLK; 2CP	late 18th cent.
050	1 TPB; 1 JAK	c. 1800
057	2 MED; 3 BOS; 2 SLP; 2 TGE; 3 SPE; 6 NOT; 1 BEW; 3 BEP; 24 PEW; 19 TPB; 12 TPW; 3 EST; 1 POR; 1 LUS; 9 BLK; 1 MOC; 6 MOC type; 3 BUF; 1 EST; 7MST; 1 MPC; 2 MT; 1 CP; 1 Window glass; 4 medicine bots.; 10 wine bots.	Med. and post-med residual. CP 17th/18th cent. Bulk of rest mid 19th cent., but two mod. tile(MT) and one mod. pot (MPC)
059	1 SST	19th cent.
062	1 CIST; 1 MST	19th/20th
063	1 BLK; 1 NOT	19th cent.

077	2 CEW	late 18th cent.
082	1 NOT; 1 TPE(brown); 1 TPW; 1 MOC type	late 19th cent.
087	3 CP	18th cent.
088	1 MST; 2 CP	19th/20th cent
134	1 SLP; 3 BLK; 1 MP	19th cent.
146	2 CP	17th cent.
151	1 CP (part bowl)	c.17th cent.
153	2 MED(u/k); 1PH; 1BB; 1?TILE flake; i MED(late); 28 BD; 24 BOS; 1 BRT; 1 MY; 5 CIST; 5 BLAK	BOS includes bichrome ware pipkin foot. 17th cent.
155	2 LANG	15th cent

KEY TO POTTERY TYPES

ES - Early Saxon
 MED - Unsourced medieval
 BB - Bourne B
 PH - Potter Hanworth
 TAS - Toynton All Saints type
 TI - Medieval type tile -
 BD - Bourne D ware
 BOS - Boston type glazed red earthenware
 RAE - Raeren imported stoneware
 LNG - Langerwehe imported stoneware
 TGE - Tin-glazed earthenware
 MY - Midlands Yellow
 SLP - Staffs slipware
 WST - White salt-glazed stoneware
 NOT - Notts salt-glazed stoneware
 SST - Staffs stoneware
 STI - Staffs iron glazed
 CEW - Wegwood cream earthenware
 BAS - Black basalt ware
 TPE - Transfer printed earthenware
 TPB - Blue transfer printed earthenware
 TPW - Transfer printed willow pattern
 POR - Porcelain (English)
 EST - English stoneware
 TOR - 'Tortoiseshell' glaze
 BLK - Blackwares
 JAK - Jackfield type
 MP - Midlands Purple
 LUS - Lustre ware
 MOC - Mocha
 BEW - Blue painted earthenware

SPE - Sponge decorated blue earthenware
 BRT - 'Bartmann' type jug (formerly known as
 Bellarmine.
 CE - Pearlware
 BEC - Blue edged creamware
 PEW - Pearlware
 BEP - Blue edged pearlware
 MPC - century polychrome
 MST - late 19th/early 20th cent.stoneware
 MT - 20th century tile
 BUF - Buff earthenware

CLAY PIPES

Most of these fragments are stems, dated approximately by the size of the bore in the stem.

Appendix 5

THE SMALL FINDS

- Context 057 Copper alloy disc for an unidentifiable function. 52mm diameter. Heavily corroded on both surfaces with small central hole. Undated.
- Context 057 Short section of lead water pipe. Cut at both ends. 52mm long and 11mm external diameter. Undated (Probably 19th century).
- Context 134 Copper alloy spur. Fairly small in size. Broad flat D-section ending in figure of eight terminals. Some decoration of the necks is visible close to the termini. Possible rowel spur, although rowel or prick element missing. Undated (Possible post-medieval).

In addition to the stratified finds there were also a large fragment of slag, a bone handled knife (19th-20th century date) and various lumps of corroded iron.

Appendix 6

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

James Rackham

SEDIMENTS

The following descriptions were made of the sediments exposed in Trench 3.

Basal sediments below bottom of trench:

These comprised fine sands capped by very fine yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sands which graded upwards into slightly dirtier (10YR 5/4) silty sands at the base of the drawn section (context 160; Group 2058). These sediments slope downwards towards the modern course of the river approximately 15 metres south and are consistent with sediments laid down under low energy flow on the edges of a river channel. Traces of rootlets in the sands indicate some plant growth suggesting possible reed or aquatic vegetation. The sediments are well sorted but no laminae were recognised.

Above this a thinning lens of dirty very fine silty sand probably laid down on the edge of the channel and containing some archaeological material was covered by a very fine brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt. The sediments overlying these, context 153 (Group 2065), contain archaeological material and are comprised of very fine very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silts. These deposits are much finer textured than those below and indicate a different mode of formation. They are consistent with alluvial sediments built up slowly as a result of overbank flooding. They contain no visible stratigraphy despite being 50cm in thickness and containing much archaeological material. It is probable that they formed as a result of repeated floods in the backyard area of the property fronting Double Street and any laminae were obliterated by subsequent biological and other soil processes.

Such a marked change in sedimentation indicates a change in the energy flow, and from fluvial to alluvial sedimentation. The lower sandy deposits with their slope towards the river appear to represent a period during which the site lay within the river channel and may have been subject to tidal influence. Documentary evidence indicates that the Welland in Spalding was still tidal in the 14th century (Wheeler 1990). The subsequent homogenous silts suggest that the site no longer lies within the channel, but rather an obstruction or revetment now excludes the river and tides from this area, with the fine silts indicating the settling out of sediments in a much lower energy environment. This and the quantity of archaeological material throughout this layer suggests that it formed as a result of floods overtopping the 'revetment' and depositing their silt loads as the water drained away. It is possible that the silts might have built up during a period of silting in the river when the tidal influence was no longer present, but the lack of stratigraphy and quantity of archaeological material mitigates against this interpretation.

The deposits overlying context 153 in the north of the trench are poorly layered and composed of very fine silty sands which are relatively clean, but do contain some archaeological material. Although these deposits are very similar to the fine sands at the base of the sequence to the south it seems more likely that these represent material brought in from quarrying elsewhere to raise the ground level prior to the construction than that they arise from flood or tidal events.

The augering at the base of the trenches indicates the continuation of the silty sands to below 2m OD. At these levels the Welland would have been tidal during the medieval period and much of this sedimentation was probably associated with tidal deposition and silting up of the channel.

ANIMAL BONES

A sample of 277 animal bones was collected during the evaluation and catalogued. The majority of the bone was recovered from context 153 and cattle and sheep bones dominated the collection with a few bones of horse and pig, and occasional bones of dog, cat, chicken, corvid and a small duck. The assemblage in 153 was dominated by metapodials of cattle and sheep (46% of the cattle and sheep sample) suggesting that it was in part associated

with the primary butchery of the carcasses since these elements carry no meat and are generally removed early in the butchery process.

One find of some interest is an extremely small cattle skull. Only the horn core and part of the parietal bone has survived but this fragment indicates an animal much more typical of the size found in the Iron Age or Saxon period. To find such a small animal in a late medieval or post-medieval context is very unusual.

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James Rackham
The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
24th September 1996

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES	BONE	SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic
CER	red deer	MAND	mandible
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla
MAN	human	ATL	atlas
UNI	unknown	AXI	axis
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula
FISH	fish	HUM	humerus
UNIB	bird indet	RAD	radius
UNIF	fish indet	MTC	metacarpus
GSZE	goose size	MCL-4	metacarpus 1-4
		INN	innominate
		ILM	ilium
		PUB	pubis
		ISH	ischium
		FEM	femur
		TIB	tibia
		AST	astragalus
		CAL	calcaneum
		MTT	metatarsus
		MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4
		PH1	1st phalanx
		PH2	2nd phalanx
		PH3	3rd phalanx
		LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3
		UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3
		LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4
		UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4
		DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4
		DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4
		MNT	mandibular tooth
		MXT	maxillary tooth
		LBF	long bone
		UNI	unidentified
		STN	sternum
		INC	incisor
		TTH	indet. tooth
		CMP	carpo-metacarpus
		W	whole
		L	left side
		R	right side
		F	fragment
		TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 <i>The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals</i> , in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
		Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
		h	ldpm4/dupm4
		f	ldpm2/dupm2
		H	lpm4/upm4
		g	ldpm3/dupm3
		I	lm1/um1
		J	lm2/um2
		K	lm3/um3
		ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present. The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
		MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS -	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
7. entorbitale		
8. temporal articular facet	FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
9. facial tuber		2. distal articular facet
0. infraorbital foramen		
MANDIBLE	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
1. Symphyseal surface		2. tuber sacrale + scar
2. diastema		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
3. lateral diastemal foramen		4. iliopubic eminence
4. coronoid process		5. acetabular fossa
5. condylar process		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
6. angle		7. body of ischium
7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		8. ischial tuberosity
8. mandibular foramen		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
VERTEBRA	FEMUR	1. head
1. spine		2. trochanter major
2. anterior epiphysis		3. trochanter minor
3. posterior epiphysis		4. supracondyloid fossa
4. centrum		5. distal medial condyle
5. neural arch		6. lateral distal condyle
SCAPULA		7. distal trochlea
1. supraglenoid tubercle		8. trochanter tertius
2. glenoid cavity		
3. origin of the distal spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
4. tuber of spine		2. proximal lateral condyle
5. posterior of neck with foramen		3. intercondylar eminence
6. cranial angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
7. caudal angle of blade		5. medial malleolus
HUMERUS		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
1. head		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
2. greater tubercle		
3. lesser tubercle	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
4. intertuberal groove		2. sustentaculum tali
5. deltoid tuberosity		3. processus anterior
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		
7. capitulum	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
8. trochlea		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
RADIUS		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
4. medial half of distal epiphysis		
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis		
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis		
ULNA		
1. olecranon tuberosity		
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris		
3. lateral coronoid process		
4. distal epiphysis		

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR DOUBLE STREET, SPALDING SDS96

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
SDS96 057	BOS	UM2	1	L				J12	
SDS96 057	OVCA	FEM	1	R		4			DISTAL HALF SHAFT-CHOPPED
SDS96 057	SSZ	LBF	2	F					SHAFT FRAGS-FEMUR?
SDS96 057	SSZ	VER	1	F	CN				CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE
SDS96 057	CAN	TRC	1	W					COMPLETE
SDS96 087	SSZ	RIB	1	F					SHAFT FRAG
SDS96 134	OVCA	SCP	1	R		35			DISTAL BLADE- IN 4 FRAGS
SDS96 134	UNI	SKL	1	F					INDET-3 PIECES-PART OF HC IN 150
SDS96 134	EQU	AXI	1	F					ANT LATERAL FRAG-CHOPPED VENTRALLY
SDS96 146	OVI	MTT	1	R	DF	345			DISTAL HALF-ARTIC CHOPPED-SHAFT CUT- Bd-24.6
SDS96 150	EQU	AXI	1	F	AF	1345			2 PIECES-SAME BONE AS 134-MOD BREAK
SDS96 150	SSZ	RIB	1	F					SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS
SDS96 150	BOS	HC	1	R					BASAL 2/3'S- MAX BAS DIAM-65.3
SDS96 151	EQU	CEV	1	W	CFAF	2345			PROB SAM IND AS AXI-POST FUS VIS
SDS96 151	BOS	HUM	1	L	DF	6789			DISTAL END-CONDYLE CHOPPED 3X
SDS96 151	OVCA	MTT	1	R	DN	25			LAMB-SMALL-POROUS
SDS96 153	CSZ	RIB	8	F					SHAFT FRAGS
SDS96 153	CSZ	RIB	3	F					SHAFT FRAGS-CUT
SDS96 153	SSZ	RIB	2	F					SHAFT FRAGS
SDS96 153	CSZ	RIB	2	F					PROX FRAGS
SDS96 153	CSZ	RIB	1	F	PN				PROX SHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	CSZ	LBF	22	F					SHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	CSZ	LBF	1	F					SHAFT FRAG-CHEWED
SDS96 153	SSZ	RIB	7	F					SHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	SSZ	RIB	1	F					SHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	MTP	1	F					SHAFT FRAG-POROUS
SDS96 153	CSZ	RIB	6	F					SHAFT FRAG
SDS06 153	CSZ	LBF	1	F					SHAFT FRAG-BURNT
SDS96 153	UNI	UNI	4	F					INDET
SDS96 153	SSZ	LBF	3	F					SHAFT FRAG]
SDS96 153	BOS	SCP	1	F					BLADE FRAG-CHOPPED
SDS96 153	CSZ	UNI	3	F					INDET
SDS96 153	CSZ	INN	1	F					ISCHIUM?-CHEWED
SDS96 153	CSZ	UNI	3	F					INDET
SDS96 153	SUS	TIB	1	L	DJ	57			DAMAGED DISTAL HALF-FUSION VISIBLE

SITE CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
SDS96 153	SUS	TIB	1	L		4		PROX SHAFT-POROUS
SDS06 153	SUS	TIB	1	L		4		PROX SHAFT
SDS96 153	SUS	TUB	1	L	DN	7		DISTAL SHAFT
SDS96 153	SUS	DLI	1	W				BEING PUSHED OUT
SDS96 153	BOS	AXI	1	F				ANT FRAG-PEG-CHOPPED AXIALLY & TRANSVERSELY
SDS96 153	CSZ	TRV	1	F		1		BASE SPINE
SDS96 153	CSZ	TRV	1	F				BASE SPINE-CHOPPED AXIALLY DOWN R SIDE
SDS96 153	CSZ	LMV	1	R	CN			ANT FRAG WITH ZYGA
SDS96 153	BOS	CEV	1	R	AN			PART RIGHT SIDE
SDS96 153	CSZ	LMV	1	L				CHOPPED AXIALLY-LEFT SIDE NEURAL ARCH
SDS96 153	BOS	MAND	1	R		5		ARTIC ONLY
SDS96 153	BOS	MAND	2	F				VEBTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS
SDS96 153	BOS	MAND	1	F				FRAG RAMUS WITH ALVEOLI FOR DPM4
SDS96 153	BOS	HC	13	F				FRAGS ONLY
SDS96 153	BOS	HC	1	L				BASAL HALF
SDS96 153	BOS	HC	1	R				BASE-MAX BAS DIAM-39.6
SDS96 153	BOS	HC	1	L				COMPLETE-MAX BAS DIAM-34.6-VERY SMALL COW
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	2	F				FRONTAL FRAG AT BASE HC
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	1	R				ZYGOMATIC ARCH
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	1	L				SUPRA OCCIPITAL FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	1	L		48		TEMPORAL FRAG-2 PIECES
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	1	L				FACIAL FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	1	F				L & R NASAL FROM SAME ANIMAL-3 PIECES
SDS96 153	CSZ	SKL	16	F				FRAGMENTS
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	1	F				TEMPORAL AND FRONTAL FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	1	F				DORSAL FRONTAL FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	SKL	3	F				FRAGMENTS
SDS96 153	BOS	AST	1	L		1		CHOPPED LATERALLY
SDS96 153	BOS	PH3	1	R		1		COMPLETE-POROUS
SDS96 153	BOS	PH2	1	L	PF	12		COMPLETE
SDS96 153	BOS	CPI	1	W				COMPLETE
SDS96 153	BOS	CPU	1	W				COMPLETE
SDS96 153	BOS	RAD	1	R				PROX FRAG-PROX ARTIC CHOPPED OFF TRANS
SDS96 153	BOS	RAD	1	L	PF	123		PROX END-SHAFT CHOPPED
SDS96 153	BOS	RAD	1	L	PF	1		FRAG PROX ARTIC
SDS96 153	BOS	TIB	1	F				DISTAL SHAFT
SDS96 153	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	78		DISTAL CONDYLE

SITE CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
SDS96 153	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	78		DISTAL CONDYLE
SDS96 153	BOS	TIB	1	R	PN	123		PROX EPI ONLY
SDS96 153	BOS	ULN	1	L		2		SEMILUNARIS FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	ULN	1	R		3		PROX SHAFT BELOW SEMI-DIST END CHOPPED
SDS96 153	BOS	FEM	1	L		3		THIRD TROCHANTER
SDS96 153	BOS	FEM	1	F	DN	5		DISTAL CONDYLE
SDS96 153	BOS	SCP	1	F				PROX BLADE FRAG-CUT REPEATEDLY
SDS96 153	BOS	HUM	1	R				DISTAL FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	HUM	1	L		5		POST DISTAL SHAFT
SDS96 153	BOS	MTC	3	F				ANT MIDSHAFT FRAGS
SDS96 153	BOS	MTC	1	R	DF	345		DISTAL END - Bd-55.4
SDS96 153	BOS	MTC	1	L		12		PROX END-CHOPPED
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	F				DISTAL POST SHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	L				PROX FRAG-POROUS-JUVENILE
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	F				POST MIDSHAFT FRAG-POROUS-JUV
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	R				FRAG PROX END
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	F				MIDSHAFT-POROUS-SMALL-JUVENILE
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	F	DN	5		FRAG DISTAL SHAFT-POROUS-JUV
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	L	DN	5		DISTAL SHAFT-LARGE
SDS96 153	BOS	MTT	1	L	DN	5		DISTAL SHAFT-LARGE-2 PIECES
SDS96 153	BOS	LI2	1	L				MED WEAR
SDS96 153	BOS	LPM4	1	R			H6	ONLY JUST COMING UP
SDS96 153	BOS	LM1	1	L			I13	3 FRAGMENTS
SDS96 153	BOS	LM1	1	R			I12	
SDS96 153	BOS	LM	1	F				WORN CUSP FRAG
SDS96 153	BOS	UM	1	L			I/J16	
SDS96 153	BOS	UPM2	1	R			F12	
SDS96 153	BOS	UM1	1	R			I15	
SDS96 153	BOS	DUPM4	1	R			h7	
SDS96 153	BOS	DUPM3	1	L			g7	
SDS96 153	OVCA	PH1	2	R	PF	12		COMPLETE
SDS96 153	OVCA	PH1	1	L		2		DISTAL HALF
SDS96 153	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4		SHAFT-DISTAL ENDCHOPPED
SDS96 153	OVCA	INN	1	R		7		ISCHIAL FRAG WITH BIT ACET
SDS96 153	OVCA	SCP	1	F				BLADE FRAGH
SDS96 153	SSZ	LBF	1	F				SHAFT FRAG-POROUS

SITE CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
SDS96 153	OVCA	TIB	1	R				MIDSHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	6789		DISTAL CONDYLE AND SHAFT-2 PIECES-SHAFT CHOPPED
SDS96 153	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	78		DISTAL CONDYLE
SDS96 153	OVCA	HUM	1	R	PJ	1234		PROX END-FUSION LINE OPEN
SDS96 153	OVI	HC	1	R				DIST CORE-WITH THUMB PRINT-WETHER?
SDS96 153	OVI	SKL	1	R		2		OCCIPITAL FRAG
SDS96 153	OVI	SKL	1	F				SUPRAOCCIPITAL FRAG
SDS96 153	OVI	SKL	1	R				PARIETAL
SDS96 153	OVI	SKL	1	F				FRONTAL FRAG
SDS96 153	OVCA	SKL	1	R		48		TEMPORAL FRAG
SDS96 153	OVCA	RAD	1	L	PF	13		PROX END AND SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED
SDS96 153	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3		PROX PART SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED
SDS96 153	OVCA	RAD	1	L	DF	456		DISTAL END
SDS96 153	OVCA	UM3	1	L			K8	
SDS96 153	OVCA	UM3	1	R			K6	
SDS96 153	OVCA	LM2	1	R			J12	
SDS96 153	OVCA	LM3	1	R			K10	
SDS96 153	OVCA	MAND	1	L		7	GH11I13J12K11	CROWDED M1
SDS96 153	OVCA	MTC	1	F				ANT MIDSHAFT FRAG
SDS96 153	OVI	MTC	1	R	DF	345		DISTAL HALF-2 PIECES
SDS96 153	OVCA	MTC	1	R		12		PROX END
SDS96 153	OVI	MTC	1	R		125		PROX END AND SHAFT-SMALL
SDS96 153	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12		PROX END AND SHAFT-PROC CUT
SDS96 153	OVI	MTC	1	L	DF	12345		COMPLETE-GL-127 Bp-22.5 Bd-24.4 SD-13.8
SDS96 153	OVI	MTC	1	R	DF	12345		COMPLETE-2 BITS GL-136 Bp22.4 SD-15
SDS96 153	OVI	MTT	4	F				MIDSHAFT FRAGS
SDS96 153	OVI	MTT	3	F				PROX POST FRAGS
SDS96 153	OVI	MTT	1	L				MIDSHAFT
SDS96 153	OVI	MTT	1	R				MIDSHAFT
SDS96 153	OVCA	MTT	1	R				ANT PROX END
SDS96 153	OVI	MTT	1	R		12		PROX END
SDS96 153	OVI	MTT	1	R		125		PROX END AND SHAFT-CHOPPED ALL OVER
SDS96 153	OVI	MTT	1	R		12		PROX END AND SHAFT
SDS96 153	OVCA	MTT	1	L		12345		2 BITS GL-145 Bp-22.8 Bd-26.7 SD-13.3
SDS96 153	OVCA	MTT	1	F	DN	5		DISTAL SHAFT
SDS96 153	FEL	HUM	1	R	DF			DISTAL END AND SHAFT
SDS96 153	UNIB	LBF	3	F				INDET

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
SDS96	153	SMM	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
SDS96	153	CHIK	MTT	1	R				COMPLETE-SPUR BROKEN OFF? GL-81.9
SDS96	153	FEL	RAD	1	L	DF			DISTAL END AND SHAFT
SDS96	153	DUCK	TIB	1	L				DISTAL END-SMALL DUCK SP.
SDS96	153	CORV	FEM	1	L	DF			COMPLETE GL-55.5 - CROW OR ROOK
SDS96	154	BOS	MAND	1	F		45		IN 2 PIECES
SDS96	154	SUS	LI	1	R				SL WEAR
SDS96	154	BOS	ULN	1	L	PN	2		PROX FARG WITH SEMI
SDS96	155	BOS	SKL	1	L				ANT FRAG ZYGOMATIC ARCH
SDS96	155	BOS	MAND	1	F		4		CORONOID
SDS96	155	BOS	SKL	1	R		7		FACIAL FRAGS
SDS96	A+	CSZ	LBF	1	F				INDET
SDS96	C+	BOS	RAD	1	R		3		PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHOPPED OFF
SDS96	C+	EQU	CEV	1	F	CFAF	45		CENTRUM AND ARCH
SDS96	C+	CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG-DIST CHOPPED
SDS96	C+	BOS	FEM	1	F	DN			DISTA SHAFT FRAG-3 PIECES
SDS96	C+	BOS	SKL	1	L				ZYGOMATIC ARCH
SDS96	C+	CSZ	LBF	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
SDS96	C+	CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
SDS96	C+	SSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
SDS96	C+	SSZ	LBF	2	F				SHAFT FRAG
SDS96	C+	SSZ	LMV	1	F				TRANS PROCESS-CHOPPED AXIALLY
SDS96	C+	BOS	LI	1	R				SL WEAR
SDS96	C+	OVCA	TIB	1	L	DF	567		DISTAL END
SDS96	C+	OVCA	UPM4	1	R			H12	
SDS96	C+	CHIK	TIB	1	F				MIDSHAFT
SDS96	C+	OVCA	TIB	1	R				PROX SHAFT FRAG
SDS96	C+	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789		DISTAL END-CHOPPED
SDS96	C+	OVI	SKL	1	F				PARIETAL FRAG
SDS96	C+	SSZ	SKL	2	F				INDET
SDS96	C+	OVI	SKL	1	L				FRONTAL FRAG
SDS96	C+	UNI	UNI	2	F				INDET
SDS96	C+	OVCA	FEM	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG
SDS96	C+	BOS	SKL	1	F				DORSLA FRONTAL FRAG

Appendix 7

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 8

GLOSSARY

- Context** An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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, *e.g.* (4).
- Cut** A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
- Dumped deposits** These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
- Fill** Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
- Layer** A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
- Natural** Deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

Appendix 9

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 160 . Context records
- 81 . . Context Group records
- 6 . . . Photographic records
- 14 . . Scale drawings
- 2 . . . Stratigraphic matrices
- 3 . . . Boxes of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 115.96

Archaeological Project Services, project code: SDS96