

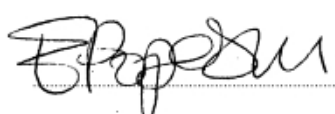
The Former Bull and Monkie Site

Churchgate, Spalding, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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The Former Bull and Monkie Site, Churchgate, Spalding, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

Between the 5th-13th February 2024 Oxford Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation at the site of the former Bull and Monkie Public House, Churchgate, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Crispin Holdings in advance of a submission of a Planning Application for a proposed care home.

Five trenches were excavated by machine and hand. Several early alluvial silt layers and a possible river channel support the theory that the area comprised intertidal saltmarsh before being settled at some time during the Anglo-Saxon period. Further alluvial layers approximately 1m below ground level in Trenches 3 and 6 contained Late Saxon to medieval pottery, indicating activity at the site from potentially as early as the Late Saxon period. No early cut features were identified. The nature of the earlier activity may have been riverside trade and industry, rather than occupation. Environmental samples of these layers produced cereal grains, frequent fish bones and hammerscale.

Evidence for activity dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods was concentrated in Trench 6, and comprised layers and two pits containing domestic waste, as well as a dog burial. A concentration of 15th-16th century bricks recovered from Trench 1 may indicate a date for the construction of the Bull Inn, which stood on the plot until the mid-20th century.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight, supported by Emily Abrehart. Survey and digitising were carried out by Emily Abrehart and Donald Horne. Thanks are also extended to the various finds and environmental processors, the specialists, illustrator and editor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Crispin Holdings to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of the former Bull and Monkie Public House, Churchgate, Spalding, Lincolnshire (TF 24911 22484).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application (ref: H16-0767-23). The application is for the demolition of the vacant former public house and erection of an 88-bed care home including onsite parking, amenity space and associated works.
- 1.1.3 A brief was set by Jim Bonnor of Lincolnshire County Council detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Thatcher 2024) was produced by OA outlining how OA would implement the specified requirements.
- 1.1.4 All work was carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023) and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies close to the centre of the town of Spalding, fronting onto Churchgate and the River Welland. It is bounded to the west by Churchgate with the River Welland beyond, to the south by The Vista, to the east by St Nicholas Road and to the north by extant buildings fronting onto Church Street (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development is within the tarmacked grounds of the former public house with multiple associated services below.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is Oxford Clay Formation, *i.e.* Mudstone, overlain with superficial Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay and silt (BGS website accessed 09/02/2024).
- 1.2.4 The site itself sits on a south facing slope rising from 4.50m in the south to 6.60m at the northern boundary.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site has been the subject of a comprehensive Desk Based Assessment (DBA) produced by Granta Heritage (Dickens 2023), which drew on a number of sources including the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) and the Spalding Extensive Urban Survey Report (Lincolnshire CC 2022). The following section comprises a short summary of the DBA results.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity taking place within the vicinity of Spalding. A single Late Mesolithic microlith was found c.135m east

of the site, during a watching brief at St Mary and St Nicholas's churchyard (MLI83406).

Roman

- 1.3.3 In the Roman period there is evidence of settlement, drainage and land reclamation activity around the town. Within the town centre area, including in the vicinity of the site, most of this evidence comprises small quantities of Roman artefacts, mostly casual finds, the closest being two Roman coins found during works on High Bridge (MLI23607).

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.4 The earliest reference to Spalding is in a Tribal Hideage of the 7th century where a tribe called 'Spaldas' are recorded. The first written account was in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbeard in AD 716. Anglo-Saxon remains are rare in Spalding and in the vicinity of the site there is only (possibly residual) pottery found in trenching at Ayscoughfee Hall, together with alluvial deposits of a potentially similar date (ELI9374).

Medieval

- 1.3.5 The medieval period saw significant development of the settlement of Spalding because it became an extensive and flourishing inland port. The 13th century parish church was built on the site of an older chapel and potentially in an area of existing settlement referred to in the Domesday survey (Lincolnshire CC 2022: 6). Close to the parish church large houses were built – including Ayscoughfee Hall (c. 1421) and Holyrood House (c. 1500; Fig. 1). The site lies centrally within the settlement area and close to the river, the focus of the town's trade and prosperity.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:
- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
 - ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
 - iii. To determine the level of survival of remains relating to the development of the former Bull Inn site.
 - iv. To investigate the chronological and spatial extent of previous development of the Churchgate frontage.
 - v. To determine the potential for and extent of Early medieval remains extending from the vicinity of the church.
 - vi. To determine the potential for pre-medieval activity.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The methodology outlined in the WSI (Thatcher 2024) was to excavate six trenches; one measuring 10 x 2m, three measuring 6m x 4m and one each

- measuring 5m x 5m and 5m x 4m respectively (representing a c.5% sample of the development area).
- 2.2.2 Information gathered from other archaeological works in the area indicated that the trenches were expected to exceed 1m in depth. Provision for this was outlined in the Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS). The trench sizes were chosen to enable an initial machine strip to 1m and then for the trenches to be reduced in the centre a further 1m, leaving a 1.8m wide step around the outside. Where natural deposits were not reached at 2m, an auger was used to establish the depth of the archaeological horizon.
- 2.2.3 Due to the location of constraints and the position of the site entrance Trench 4 could not be opened.
- 2.2.4 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the document *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014), local and national planning policies and the WSI (Thatcher 2024).
- 2.2.5 Machine excavation was undertaken by a 14 tonne 360° excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket, provided by Lattenbury Services. All machine excavation was carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.6 Prior to the excavation of the trenches, each location was scanned with a CAT scanner for any live services or constraints.
- 2.2.7 The survey was carried out with a Leica GS08 GPS with SmartNET. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Features and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.8 A total of six bulk environmental soil samples were taken in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds and environmental reports can be found in Appendices B-C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. In Trenches 2, 3, 5 and 6, a layer of tarmac (0.1m thick) overlay a levelling layer of hardcore rubble consisting of sand, limestone and brick. This layer was thicker on the western side of the site than the east. Below this was a layer of topsoil consisting of a dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.4-0.55m thick. The soil sequence varied in Trench 1 as it was located in a part of the site which had not been tarmacked. Instead, there was a layer of topsoil 0.8m thick which had been truncated by a concrete path (Fig. 2).

- 3.2.2 Beneath the topsoil, various layers dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were encountered, some of which contained finds and evidence of cut features. The depths of the modern layers identified are given in Table 1.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 5	Trench 6
Tarmac	n/a	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardcore	n/a	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
Topsoil	0.8	0.4	0.55	0.5	0.4
Total	0.8	1.2	0.85	1	0.7

Table 1: Depths of modern layers by trench

- 3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry until an episode of heavy rain, after which some groundwater began appearing in Trench 6. The archaeological features were difficult to distinguish from each other due to the nature of the alluvial deposits and the evidence of later disturbance.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 All the trenches contained alluvial silt deposits with potential archaeological value but only Trench 6 contained any archaeological features.

3.4 Trench 1 (Plate 1)

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of the site, within the presumed footprint of the former Bull Inn (demolished c. 1955). This area had not been tarmacked but a concrete path led from the site's western boundary to the extant building. In the south-eastern corner of the trench a buried wall and void were partially exposed but not investigated further.
- 3.4.2 The earliest deposit was encountered at 1.5m below ground level in a 1m x 1m hand-excavated test pit, the trench being too small to be safely stepped using the machine. This deposit consisted of a light yellow sandy silt (105) and was overlain by a light yellowish brown alluvial deposit (100), measuring 0.7m thick. No finds were recovered from either of these deposits (Fig. 4a, Section 1).
- 3.4.3 The topsoil layer at the northern end of the trench (101) contained a greater number of bricks than in the trenches on the eastern side of the site and a sample of four bricks was retained for analysis. Three of the four bricks appear to date from the 15th-16th century. The other brick is most probably later, possibly 16th-18th century.

3.5 Trench 2 (Plate 2)

- 3.5.1 This trench was located on the western side of the site and contained equivalent alluvial deposits to Trench 1, sealed below the modern layers. A light brownish yellow sandy silt (204) was overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt (200) measuring 0.45m thick (Fig. 4a, Section 2). No finds were recovered from these deposits.

3.6 Trench 3 (Plate 3)

- 3.6.1 Trench 3 was located in the eastern half of the site, to the rear of the extant building. A machine-excavated sondage in the centre of the trench revealed the earliest deposit to be a light brownish yellow, sandy silt (308). Cut into this deposit was a probable river channel (300) at least 3.2m wide and 0.6m deep

(Fig. 4b, Section 4). It was filled with at least three layers of waterborne silts (303, 302, 301) from which no finds were recovered.

- 3.6.2 Overlying the uppermost fill of the channel was a mid-greyish brown silty alluvial layer (304) which contained two sherds (91g) of Late Saxon pottery and four sherds (111g) of medieval pottery. An environmental sample taken from this layer produced a modest quantity of cereal grains including barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), a large legume, some chaff material and a small number of weed seeds. Finds from the sample residues included frequent fish bones and occasional amphibian bone. Fuel ash slag and a small amount of hammer scale were also identified.

3.7 Trench 5 (Plate 4)

- 3.7.1 This trench was located at the southern edge of the site. The earliest deposit encountered was a mid-greyish brown silty layer (503) at a depth of 1m below ground level. This trench could not be excavated any further as a large modern pit truncated the layer in much of the trench. However, an auger was used in the southern half of the trench in an attempt to find the depth to the light yellow sandy deposit present in the other trenches on the site. At a depth of 1.55m below ground level, brown or grey silty alluvial deposits were still present (Fig. 4b, Section 3).

3.8 Trench 6 (Plate 5)

- 3.8.1 Trench 6 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site. The earliest deposit encountered was a light brownish yellow sandy silt (607; Fig. 3, Section 5) from which a single sherd (12g) of medieval pottery and an unidentified piece of iron were recovered. An environmental sample taken from this layer contained a moderate quantity of carbonised cereal grains and weed seeds. There was also a small quantity of mineralised remains: insect fragments, indeterminate thorns and a single duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) seed. Forams and ostracods were also present, suggesting a marine origin of the alluvial layers, most likely tidal mud flats. The sample also contained frequent fish bones and small to moderate quantities of hammer scale.
- 3.8.2 Overlying this were various greyish brown silty alluvial layers (606, 611 and 616), which produced nine sherds (169g) of Late Saxon to medieval pottery, a fragment of slag, a fragment of cockle shell, and animal bone including a sheep humerus exhibiting cut marks.
- 3.8.3 Also later than layer 607 was a sub-rectangular pit (604), located in the south-eastern corner of the trench (Fig. 3, Section 5; Plate 8). The portion of the pit revealed within the trench was 1.4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.55m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (605), which contained one sherd (5g) of late medieval pottery, one sherd of post-medieval pottery (5g), a piece of probable 15th-16th century brick, fragments of oyster and cockle shells, and animal bone.
- 3.8.4 Sealing the pit were various darker brownish grey clayey silt layers (603, 610, 615); an iron knife was recovered from deposit 615. At this level, the skeleton of a large dog (SK613) was encountered (Fig. 3). The dog skeleton had all adult teeth present, and the long bones had fused epiphyses, proving that it was an

adult. An estimated shoulder height of the dog was calculated at 65.4-69.5cm, which falls within the average height for greyhounds, a species that was common in the medieval period. The grave did not have a clear cut, suggesting that the material excavated for the grave was re-used as backfill (Plate 6). This material (614) contained five sherds (97g) of medieval to late medieval pottery, a piece of probable 15th-16th century brick, three fragments of oyster shell, a shard of probable post-medieval glass, and additional animal bone. Environmental samples taken from the grave produced small quantities of carbonised barley, free-threshing wheat and a single fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. Weed seeds present include occasional carbonised weed seeds of stinking chamomile, goosefoots and small grasses (Poaceae). The samples also contain a mineralised component consisting of insect fragments and a possible corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) seed.

- 3.8.5 Located towards the southern edge of the trench was an irregularly shaped pit, which truncated layer 603. Pit **608** was at least 4m wide and 0.5m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and the base was not reached. It was filled with a dark brownish grey clayey silt (609) which contained frequent charcoal flecks, seven sherds (121g) of medieval to late medieval pottery, a fragment of worked stone, a piece of 15th-16th century brick, a fragment of post-medieval or modern tile, a shard of modern glass, a fragment of oyster shell, and animal bone including a sheep metacarpal which displayed signs of gnawing.

- 3.8.6 A single sherd (2g) of post-medieval tin glazed plate was recovered from the topsoil (602).

3.9 Finds summary

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

- 3.9.1 A total of two iron artefacts were recovered from Trench 6. One was identified as a knife dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period, the other was an amorphous lump of iron.

Slag

- 3.9.2 A single irregular fragment of vesicular dull grey to grey brown slag with some glassy areas, was recovered from Trench 6, alluvial layer 606.

Worked stone (Appendix B.2)

- 3.9.3 A fragment of architectural stone weighing 325g was recovered from pit **608** in Trench 6. It is a shelly limestone with both circular and long shells and lots of small voids. The piece is 'apostrophe shaped' in section and has two broken edges on a long and a short side. It is unclear what this piece was originally; a stone mortar seems unlikely owing to the rough nature of the stone and that the short flat edge resembles a true edge instead of a continuing curve that would belong to a larger bowl-shaped object. The fragment may have come from the former Bull Inn (demolished c. 1955).

Glass

- 3.9.4 Two shards of glass were recovered from the evaluation, both from Trench 6. The fill of pit **608** (609) contained a curved, iridised, irregular fragment of olive green vessel glass from a bottle, probably dating to the 19th century or later.

The backfill around the dog skeleton (614) produced a small triangular fragment of thin, flat glass with much surface discolouration. Although the glass was originally clear it now appears opaque and is slightly granular on a broken corner. Although associated with medieval pottery, the glass is difficult to date and is probably post-medieval.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery (Appendix B.3)

- 3.9.5 A total of 39 sherds of pottery (824g) dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods was retrieved from Trenches 3 and 6. The bulk of the assemblage was produced between the 13th and 17th centuries. The material from Trench 3 displays a distinct Late Saxon and medieval character, while Trench 6 presents a variety of fabrics and chronologies spanning from the Late Anglo-Saxon to the modern period, with a concentration of sherds dating to the Late medieval and early post-medieval era.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.4)

- 3.9.6 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during trial trenching (44 fragments, 7076g). The fragmentary material was collected from features in Trenches 1 and 6. It is all medieval to post-medieval, with some closer dates applicable. The most notable pieces are the complete and near-complete bricks collected as a sample from the demolition rubble found in Trench 1.

Tobacco pipe

- 3.9.7 During the excavation, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered, one fragment from pit **604** in Trench 6 and another fragment which was unstratified. Both pieces have a well-centred, large sized bore and trimmed, mould lines. There is no evidence of burning or discolouration, meaning that it is unclear whether the stems were part of a smoked pipe or is the result of deliberate breaking and discard, resulting in a pipe with a shortened stem. The pipe stem fragments are of little use in terms of dating, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after c. 1600; any closer dating must be drawn from the finds with which the stem was recovered.

3.10 Environmental summary

Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)

- 3.10.1 The animal bone represents faunal remains weighing 2.81kg. There were 145 fragments recorded from hand collection and 54 fragments retrieved from environmental samples. Bone was recovered from two pits, an alluvial layer and a dog burial. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), mouse (*Mus musculus*) and various fragments of amphibian, fish and bird bones. The assemblage was primarily made up of a single dog skeleton in Trench 6 (SK613), followed by sheep/goat (4.8%) and cattle (3.4%).

Mollusca (Appendix C.2)

- 3.10.2 A small assemblage of marine mollusca was recovered from the site (10 fragments, 79g). It comprises eight fragments of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells and two common cockle valves (*Cerastoderma edule*). The shells are in a poor to moderate condition, with relatively extensive surface erosion and breakage. None of the recovered fragments exhibit butchery marks or evidence of parasitic infestation.
- 3.10.3 The assemblage points towards the occasional consumption of shellfish on or in the vicinity of the site, but overall, is of limited archaeological significance.

Environmental samples (Appendix C.3)

- 3.10.4 Six bulk samples were taken from alluvial layers 304 and 607 and dog burial SK613. Preservation of plant remains is primarily through carbonisation (charring). Samples produced a moderate assemblage of both carbonised and mineralised archaeobotanical remains.
- 3.10.5 The cereal types encountered are relatively typical for the assumed date of medieval or post-medieval periods, with free-threshing wheat predominating and smaller quantities of barley, oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye. However, the presence of what appears to be spelt/emmer glume bases within alluvial deposit 304 in Trench 3 is somewhat unusual as these species were most commonly cultivated prior to the medieval period. It is possible that these charred remains are residual or washed in within tidal deposits.
- 3.10.6 Most of the weed seeds found within the sampled deposits are typical of arable/ruderal environments. These weeds were all found in conjunction with cereal grains and have likely been accidentally harvested alongside the cereal crops.
- 3.10.7 Fish bones are frequent and could be indicative of fish processing in the area.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Investigation of the earliest deposits may have been impacted by the limitations of safe excavation. The restricted area of the machine excavated sondages made it difficult to determine whether any archaeological features might be present beyond a depth of 1m below the current ground level.
- 4.1.2 The nature of the features and alluvial deposits themselves, particularly in Trench 6, made interpretation difficult as it was hard to determine where one deposit ended and another began.
- 4.1.3 The constraints which prevented the excavation of Trench 4, and the modern disturbance uncovered in Trench 5, meant that investigation in the south-western part of the site was limited.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The project's aims are set out above in Section 2.1. The evaluation has determined that post-medieval deposits and cut features begin approximately 0.7m below ground level.

- 4.2.2 The medieval deposits begin approximately 1m below ground level, although no distinct cut features could be attributed to this period.
- 4.2.3 The evaluation found little evidence of remains relating to the former Bull Inn, or any other structures fronting onto Churchgate. The only potential evidence came from bricks dating to the 15th-16th century, which had been incorporated into the topsoil layer in Trenches 1 and 2.
- 4.2.4 A small but nevertheless significant assemblage of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery recovered from the lower deposits indicate early medieval or pre-medieval activity in the vicinity.

4.3 Interpretation

Late Anglo-Saxon to medieval (c. AD 850-1400)

- 4.3.1 The earliest alluvial silt layers and possible river channel support the theory that the area comprised intertidal saltmarsh before being settled at some time during the Anglo-Saxon period (Dickens 2023, 2). The overlying grey-brown silty layers containing Late Saxon to medieval domestic waste – identified in Trenches 3 and 6 – suggest that settlement existed in the vicinity of St Mary and St Nicholas' Church (founded in 1284) from potentially as early as the Late Saxon period. No early cut features were identified and some of the layers containing Late Saxon and medieval material were clearly alluvial (such as 304 in Trench 3, and 603, 610 and 615 in Trench 6). This indicates that the area was still an active part of the flood plain of the River Welland and was prone to flooding in the Late Saxon and medieval periods. It is possible that the area was utilised for riverside trade and light industry rather than occupation, a theory perhaps supported by the recovery of hammerscale and frequent fish bones in some of the samples. Nevertheless, any activity here has the potential to leave evidence of sub-surface features and features could survive elsewhere on the site.

Late medieval to post-medieval (c. 1400-1750)

- 4.3.2 The majority of evidence for activity dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods was concentrated in Trench 6. The various soil layers and pits containing domestic waste might be associated with the back plots of adjacent properties. This would be consistent with the earliest cartographic evidence (the 1732 Grundy Map of Spalding) which shows the site split between the grounds of The Bull Inn and Holyrood House (Fig. 5). Trench 6 (in the south-east corner of the development plot) would have lain within the area attached to Holyrood House (c. 1500) and it is therefore possible that the dog buried here may have been associated with the residents of Holyrood House.
- 4.3.3 The 15th-16th century bricks recovered from Trench 1 may indicate a date for the construction of the Bull Inn. Although bricks were incorporated into the topsoil in all of the trenches, the higher concentration in Trenches 1 and 2, located in the area where the building is known to have stood, strongly suggest they originate from the demolished inn. The Bull Inn building is clearly depicted in the northern part of the site on the 1732 map, but there is no definitive record of when it was built.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation has revealed early evidence of land use in the centre of historic Spalding. The recovery of Late Saxon and medieval pottery, sealed in alluvial layers, indicate possible riverside activity in the developing town, although no features associated with this activity were encountered. Despite having Anglo-Saxon origins, finds of this date are rare in Spalding and therefore any artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date are significant.
- 4.4.2 Finds of late medieval and post-medieval pottery and brick may be associated with the former Bull Inn, which is depicted on the 1732 Grundy Map of Spalding (Fig. 5) and was demolished in the mid-20th century. The same map shows that the south-eastern portion of the site lay within the grounds of Holyrood House and a dog burial discovered in Trench 6 may have been associated with the owners of the house.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench 1 contained alluvial silts overlain by topsoil and truncated by a modern path.					Length (m)	7
					Width (m)	5
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.7	Alluvial silt		?Medieval
101	Layer	-	0.8	topsoil	L-med/post-med bricks	Modern
102	Cut	1.7	0.9	Modern path		Modern
103	Fill	1.7	0.75	Modern path		Modern
104	Fill	1.7	0.15	concrete		modern
105	Layer	-	-	Alluvial silt		?Medieval

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	-
Trench 2 contained alluvial silts overlain by topsoil followed by modern rubble hardcore and tarmac.					Length (m)	6
					Width (m)	6
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	layer	-	0.45	Alluvial silt		Post-medieval
201	layer	-	0.4	topsoil		Modern
202	layer	-	0.7	rubble hardcore		Modern
203	layer	-	0.1	tarmac		modern
204	layer	-	-	Alluvial silt		?Medieval

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 3 contained alluvial silts and a possible former river channel overlain by a further silty layer containing medieval finds. Above this was a layer of topsoil followed by modern rubble hardcore and tarmac.					Length (m)	8
					Width (m)	7
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	cut	3.2	0.6	River channel		?Medieval
301	fill	-	0.2	Fill of river channel		?Medieval
302	fill	-	0.2	Fill of river channel		?Medieval
303	fill	-	0.6	Fill of river channel		?Medieval
304	layer	-	0.4	alluvial silt	Late Saxon and medieval pottery	Medieval
305	layer	-	0.55	topsoil		Modern

306	layer	-	0.2	rubble hardcore		Modern
307	layer	-	0.1	tarmac		modern
308	layer	-	-	Alluvial silt		-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 5 contained alluvial silts overlain by topsoil followed by modern rubble hardcore and tarmac.					Length (m)	7
					Width (m)	6
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	layer	-	0.5	topsoil		modern
501	layer	-	0.4	rubble hardcore		Modern
502	layer	-	0.1	tarmac		Modern
503	layer	-	-	Alluvial silt		?Medieval

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	-
Trench 6 contained alluvial silts, some of which contained medieval finds, which had later been cut by post-medieval pits, including a dog burial. These were overlain by topsoil followed by modern rubble hardcore and tarmac.					Length (m)	7
					Width (m)	7
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	layer	-	0.1	tarmac		Modern
601	layer	-	0.2	rubble hardcore		Modern
602	layer	-	0.4	topsoil		modern
603	layer	-	0.4			Late med to post-med
604	cut	0.7	0.55	Pit		Post-med
605	fill	-	0.55	Fill of pit 604	Med/post-med pottery, late med brick, oyster shell	Post-med
606	layer	-	0.5	Alluvial silt	Late Saxon and medieval pottery	Medieval
607	layer	-	-	Alluvial silt	One sherd medieval pottery	?Medieval
608	cut	4	0.5	Pit		Post-med
609	fill	-	0.5	pit	med to late med pottery, worked stone pottery 15th-16th century brick, post-med or modern tile, a shard of modern glass, a fragment of oyster	Post-med

					shell, and animal bone	
610	layer	-	0.4			Late med to post-med
611	layer	-	0.2	Alluvial silt	Late Saxon and medieval pottery	Medieval
612	cut	0.9	0.15	Grave cut		Late med to post-med
613	fill	-	-	Dog skeleton		Late med to post-med
614	fill	-	0.15	Grave fill		Late med to post-med
615	layer	-	-	Midden Deposit?	Iron blade	Late med to post-med
616	layer	-	-		medieval pottery	Medieval

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

- B.1.1 A total of two iron artefacts were recovered from Trench 6 (Table 2). The finds are incomplete and poorly preserved due to the adverse condition of the soil.
- B.1.2 The only identified artefact is a knife dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period.

Methodology

- B.1.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).
- B.1.4 All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis. A summary catalogue is included below, and it is organised by context number (Table 2).

Context	Feature	Trench	Description	Date
607	Layer	6	An unidentified lump of iron	n/a
615	Layer	6	A straight sub-circular tang stepping into an incomplete blade with straight back and possibly curved cutting edge	Med-Pmed

Table 2: summary catalogue of ironwork

B.2 Worked stone

By Anna Lound

- B.2.1 A fragment of architectural stone weighing 325g was recovered from a pit (608) in Trench 6 (Table 3). The stone was examined using a x10 magnification hand lens. It is a shelly limestone with both circular and long shells and lots of small voids. The piece is 'apostrophe shaped' in section and has two broken edges on a long and a short side. The remaining short edge is flat and slightly smoothed with a rounded corner. The final edge is rounded, and this rounding continues onto the back of the piece. Overall, the piece is quite worn and pitted, probably from weathering. There is also a groove running across the flat face.
- B.2.2 It is unclear what this piece was originally. A stone mortar seems unlikely owing to the rough nature of the stone and that the short flat edge resembles a true edge instead of a continuing curve that would belong to a larger bowl-shaped object. The site yielded rubble from the demolition of an earlier (post-

medieval?) inn and the fragment could have come from the building. Pottery of medieval and post-medieval date came from the same context.

Retention and Discard

B.2.3 This item should be retained for future analysis.

Context	Function	Description	Size	Weight (g)	Lithology
609	Architectural?	Fragment of possible architectural stone with a rounded edge and corner and groove across the top face.	L 70.1mmx W 59.4mmx D between 51mm at rounded edge down to 44mm at groove	325	Shelly limestone

Table 3: Worked stone catalogue

B.3 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 39 sherds of pottery (824g) dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods was retrieved from Trenches 3 and 6. The bulk of the assemblage was produced between the 13th and 17th centuries, and it consists of the standard range of fabrics and forms for this period in the county (Table 4).

B.3.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is good with sherds sharp to moderately abraded. A minimum number of five vessels was estimated on the basis of rim count, and an EVE of 49.5 was estimated. The average sherd weight is 21.12g.

Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date (min.)	Date (max)
Late Anglo-Saxon				
ELSW (Early Lincoln Glazed Ware Fabric A)	1	11	870	920
LSLOC (Local Late Saxon Fabric B)	1	12	870	1080
ST (Stamford ware)	1	26	870	1200
Early Medieval				
MCWG (Medieval Coarseware Gritty)	3	77	1050	1250
Medieval				
BOUA (Bourne type Ware)	1	12	1170	1350
BOUA/B (Bourne type ware)	4	36	1170	1350
BASTON	1	15	1200	1400
LSW2 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	3	99	1210	1320
LSW3 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	7	153	1280	1470
Late Medieval				
GRE (Glazed Red Earthenware)	4	69	1550	1750

Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date (min.)	Date (max)
BOU (Bourne type Ware, fabric D)	5	240	1450	1650
CIST (Cistercian type Ware)	2	6	1450	1650
FREC (Frechen type Stoneware)	1	18	1550	1700
Modern				
TGW (Tin Glazed White Earthenware)	2	7	1700	1900
unidentified	3	43	1050	1800
Total	39	824		

Table 4: summary quantification of sherds by fabric

Methodology

- B.3.3 Finds were analysed according to the Oxford Archaeology standards following the 2016 document *Standard Studies in Archaeology* (SPSA) (Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group 2016) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) document *A Guide to the classification of ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998).
- B.3.4 The volume by Jane Young and Alan Vince *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (2005) was used as the main reference for the type series and this study was used for defining and describing the pottery assemblage. This scheme was expanded integrating updates from more recent works (Anderson 2020, Spoerry 2016).
- B.3.5 The assemblage was quantified using a Microsoft Excel database. Sherds were counted and weighed, and the catalogue is organised by context number.

Factual data and distribution

- B.3.6 The sherds were mostly recovered from alluvial layers, with a few fragments retrieved from pits and a dog burial (Table 5).

Feature	Quantity
Dog burial	5
Layer	16
Pit	9
Topsoil	8
Total	39

Table 5: quantification of sherds by feature

- B.3.7 The assemblage was recovered only from Trenches 3 and 6 (Table 6-7), and eight sherds were retrieved from the topsoil. Pottery from Trench 3 displays a distinct Late Saxon and medieval character, while Trench 6 yielded a variety of fabrics and chronologies spanning from the Late Anglo-Saxon to modern period, with a concentration of sherds dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- B.3.8 The dog burial (SK613, grave 612) is probably late medieval to early post-medieval in date.

Trench	Quantity	Weight (g)
0	8	36
3	6	202
6	25	586
Total	39	824

Table 6: summary quantification of sherds by trench

Statement of potential

B.3.9 This small assemblage suggests activity on the site during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. If further excavation of the site is planned more pottery will be recovered, particularly in the area around Trenches 3 and 6.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric Desc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	EVE	Date (min.)	Date (max.)
304	0	3	Layer	LSW2 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Unknown	1	11	0	1210	1320
304	0	3	Layer	LSLOC (Local Late Saxon Fabric B)	Jug	2	91	0	870	1080
304	0	3	Layer	LSW2 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Unknown	1	32	0	1210	1320
304	0	3	Layer	LSW3 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Bowl	1	12	5	1280	1470
304	0	3	Layer	LSW2 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Jug	1	56	15	1210	1320
602	0	6	Topsoil	TGW (Tin Glazed White earthen Ware)	plate	1	2	0	1700	1900
605	604	6	Pit	TGW (Tin Glazed White earthen Ware)	Plate	1	5	0	1700	1900
605	604	6	Pit	BOU (Bourne type Ware, fabric D)	Unknown	1	5	0	1450	1650
606	0	6	Layer	LSW3 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Jug	1	7	0	1280	1470
606	0	6	Layer	BOUA/B (Bourne type Ware)	Unknown	1	17	0	1150	1400
606	0	6	Layer	MCWG (Medieval Coarseware Gritty)	Jar	1	5	0	1050	1250
606	0	6	Layer	ELSW (Early Lincoln Glazed Ware Fabric A)	Unknown	1	11	0	870	920
606	0	6	Layer	unidentified	Jar	1	15	0	1100	1400
607	0	6	Layer	BOUA (Bourne type Ware)	Unknown	1	12	0	1150	1400
609	608	6	Pit	FREC (Franchen type Stoneware)	Jug	1	18	0	1550	1700
609	608	6	Pit	GRE (Glazed Red Earthenware)	Unknown	4	69	0	1550	1780
609	608	6	Pit	BOU (Bourne type Ware, fabric D)	Jug	1	199	0	1450	1650
609	608	6	Pit	BASTON	Jug	1	15	0	1200	1400
611	0	6	Layer	MCWG (Medieval Coarseware Gritty)	Jug	1	14	0	1050	1250
611	0	6	Layer	ST (Stamford ware)	Spouted pitcher	1	26	17.5	870	1200
611	0	6	Layer	LSW3 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Bowl	1	40	5	1280	1470
614	612	6	Dog burial	unidentified	Jar	1	32	0	1600	1700

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric Desc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	EVE	Date (min)	Date (max)
614	612	6	Dog burial	MCWG (Medieval Coarseware Gritty)	Jug	1	3	0	1050	1250
614	612	6	Dog burial	BOU (Bourne type Ware, fabric D)	Jug	1	33	0	1450	1650
614	612	6	Dog burial	LSW3 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Jug	1	3	0	1280	1470
614	612	6	Dog burial	LSW3 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Jar	1	26	7	1280	1470
616	0	6	Layer	BOU (Bourne type Ware, fabric D)	Jug	1	29	0	1450	1650
99999	0	0	Topsoil	LSW3 (Lincoln Glazed Ware)	Unknown	1	5	0	1200	1470
99999	0	0	Topsoil	BOUA/B (Bourne type Ware)	Unknown	3	19	0	1150	1400
99999	0	0	Topsoil	CIST (Cistercian type Ware)	Jug	2	6	0	1450	1650
99999	0	0	Topsoil	BOU (Bourne type Ware, fabric D)	Unknown	1	4	0	1450	1650
99999	0	0	Topsoil	unidentified	Unknown	1	2	0	1200	1400

Table 7: summary catalogue of medieval and post-medieval pottery

B.4 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during trial trenching (44 fragments, 7076g). The fragmentary material was collected from features in Trenches 1 and 6. It is all medieval to post-medieval, with some closer dates applicable. The most notable pieces are the complete and near-complete bricks collected as a sample from the demolition rubble found in Trench 1.

B.4.2 A summary catalogue is presented in Table 8.

Methodology

B.4.3 The ceramic building material was assessed in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay (Poole 2006). As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present.

B.4.4 The data and fabric series are stored on an Excel spreadsheet submitted with this report to the digital archive. The material is presently curated by Oxford Archaeology (Cambridge).

Results

Fabrics

- B.4.5 A narrow set of fabrics were recorded: two roof tile (T1-2) and four brick (B1-4). The tile comprises a yellow gault type (T1) and an orange fine sandy type used for pantile (T2). The brick fabrics group into those made in red-purple micaceous estuarine silts with some differences in coarse inclusions (B1-3) and a pale orange shelly-sandy paste (B4). All the fabrics are likely to be local or regionally specific, indeed estuarine types are a common product of the fenland area of northern East Anglia. However, provenance has not been examined here. The narrow fabric series points to a small number of construction events suggesting that the rubble layer is a discrete dump of material.

Forms

- B.4.6 The majority of the material is made up of brick (38 pieces, 6804g). The surviving forms collected from (101) as part of the rubble sample have characteristics of late medieval and early post-medieval bricks. Where a complete length survives it is 240mm, or 9.5 inches, which is at least a pre-1570 date. Surviving widths of 110-115mm and thicknesses of 60-70mm for the longest bricks attest to the medieval period. It is likely they are of Tudor place brick style. However, the use of estuarine silts and producing bricks with hay/grass-marks (seen on one example) could suggest a much earlier date. Indeed, all these characteristics are typical of medieval (late 14th century) Flemish-type bricks found in East Anglia (Drury 1993; Ryan 1996). The contexts in Trench 6 produced estuarine brick rubble, probably of the same forms as those collected from Trench 1.
- B.4.7 Accompanying the estuarine material is a fragment of brick made in a distinctive pale orange brick. The paste is shell flecked clay with coarse crushed quartz chunks. This neatly made brick is probably later than the others, perhaps 16th-18th centuries, and may relate to the standing walls seen near the site.
- B.4.8 Notably, two mortar recipes were seen on the estuarine bricks; a white-cream brown sanded lime mortar and a finer dull grey-brown sandy concrete/mortar. The lime mortar is probably earlier, perhaps medieval, and the greyer material may be later.
- B.4.9 The rest of the material comprises yellow peg tile broadly dated as medieval to early post-medieval. A single fragment of pantile was also recovered; these are a 17th century innovation with continued use into the modern period. This material was recovered unstratified, but it is clearly associated with the demolition material on site.

Discussion

- B.4.10 This assemblage points to a distinctly late medieval date for construction of the demolished inn (The Bull), with subsequent building phases likely. However, the presence of this later material in the rubble layer is limited. Comparison with the structures on site (walls) suggests that much of it

remains standing. Examination of the type of bond used may confirm a date on construction.

Statement of potential

- B.4.11 The assemblage is representative of the construction phases for the demolished inn building at the site. There are indications that the earliest construction was perhaps as early as the 15th century. The roofing material is less informative but accords with the medieval to early post-medieval dates suggested by the brick.

Retention and discard

- B.4.12 This material has been fully recorded and should be retained as it is a representative sample of the demolition rubble associated with the inn building. This material/data should be included in any subsequent excavation reports for this site.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Completeness %	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
1	101	101	Other Layer	Brick	Place	L15th - L16th	B1	1	2530	100	240	105-115	60 (to 70, bloat)	Complete Brick (9.5 x 4.25 x 2.25 inch) Neatly formed but misshapen from overfiring (patchy vitrification and bloat - ?clamp firing). Dull red-purple with yellow sand. Evenly formed, flat faces, fairly even arrises, remnant struck margins, diagonal skintling/hacks. Finger divots. Remnant pale brown mortar/concrete wash. Estuarine silty clay with ?ferrous flecks/pellets.
1	101	101	Other Layer	Brick	Place/ Stock	?L14th - L16th	B2	1	702	25		110	60	Header Fragment (? X 4.25 x 2.5 inch). Roughly formed, irregular occasionally even rounded arrises, grass-marked brick. Grass/hay marks is a Med/14thC trait, dimensions are perhaps later? Mid orange, red core, estuarine silt with ?ferrous pellets. Patches of white sandy lime mortar.
1	101	101	Other Layer	Brick	Estuarine	?L15th - L16th	B3	1	1702	90	>205	115	50-55	Near complete brick (>8 X 4 1/2 x 2 inch). Roughly formed, fairly flat faces but otherwise roughly finished, irregular thickness, irregular arrises. Light orange with a pale red stretcher and core . Made in an extremely micaceous estuarine silty clay. Occ grass-marked or possibly coarse organic inclusions. Dull ?lime accretions on faces and breaks. Patches of pale brown mortar/concrete.
1	101	101	Other Layer	Brick	?Stock	?16th-18th	B4	2	1142	55	>140	110	42	Half of a brick (>5.5 X 4 1/4 x 1 3/4). A neatly formed brick with flat faces, regular occasionally shar arrises, made in a sanded formed. Pale orange, shell/calc coarse quartz-rich clay. Remnant lime/mortar accretions, flaky.
6	605	604	Pit	Brick	Estuarine	?L15th - L16th	B1-3	4	58					Estuarine brick rubble. A brick made in the yellow sanded types seen in (101). Pale red-purples.

Trench	Context	Out	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Completeness %	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
6	609	608	Pit	Brick	Estuarine	?L15th - L16th	B1-3	16	488					Estuarine brick rubble. A number of bricks made in the yellow sanded types seen in (101). Look like they have range of sanded formers and grass markings. Pale red-purples. Remnant white, sandy, lime mortar
6	614	612	Grave Cut	Brick	Estuarine	?L15th - L16th	B1-3	2	26					Estuarine brick rubble. A brick made in the yellow sanded types seen in (101). Pale red-purples.
?6	-	-	Unstrat	Brick	Estuarine	?L15th - L16th	B1-3	11	156					Estuarine brick rubble. A number of bricks made in the yellow sanded types seen in (101). Pale red-purples.
6	609	608	Pit	Tile	?Pantile	C17-Mod	T2	1	28				12	Estuarine brick rubble
?6	-	-	Unstrat	Tile	Peg	Med-Epmed	T1	5	244				11-12	Fragments from at least two yellow flat tiles; one piece retains a round peg hole (D10mm). Fairly neatly made tiles, sanded lowers, wiped uppers. Made in silty low-iron yellow clays, subtle reds in core, few inclusions.

Table 8: Catalogue of CBM

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster and Stephanie Matthews

Introduction

- C.1.1 The animal bone from the former Bull and Monkie site, Churchgate, Spalding, represents faunal remains weighing 2.81kg. There were 145 fragments recorded from hand collection and 54 fragments retrieved from environmental samples. Bone was recovered from two pits, an alluvial layer and a dog burial. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), mouse (*Mus musculus*) and various fragments of amphibian, fish and birds (Tables 9-10). The material dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology, Cambridge. Analysis of the material was carried out by Stephanie Matthews and Hayley Foster. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of the analysis

- C.1.3 The assemblage was primarily made up of a single dog skeleton (dog burial SK613, **612**), followed by sheep/goat (4.8%) and cattle (3.4%).
- C.1.4 The condition of the bone is good, with moderate fragmentation.
- C.1.5 Ageing data was minimal as there were very few mandibles to carry out tooth wear analysis and long bones with epiphyses. The dog skeleton had all adult teeth present, and the long bones had fused epiphyses, showing that the dog was an adult. An estimated shoulder height of the dog was calculated using Harcourt 1974, this gave a height range of 65.4-69.5cm which falls within the average height for greyhounds, a common breed in the medieval period.
- C.1.6 Few taphonomic processes were present; however, there were signs of gnawing on a sheep metacarpal from pit **608** and cut marks on a sheep humerus alluvial layer **606**, typically present in assemblages of domestic activity.
- C.1.7 While the volume of bone recovered was not abundant, the remains do indicate that there were signs of domestic activity. The assemblage is primarily indicative of domestic food waste as it contains the typical domesticates seen in medieval Lincolnshire.
- C.1.8 Fish remains made up 92% of the bones recovered from the environmental samples, weighing 0.005kg with a count of 121, and were in good condition.

This presence of fish is expected, due to the close proximity of the site to the river. The fish species were a mixture of marine and freshwater.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Amphibian	3	5.6
Mouse	1	1.9
Fish	50	92.6
Total	54	100.0

Table 9: Number of Identifiable Specimens Present (NISP) by species from environmental samples.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	5	3.4
Sheep/Goat	7	4.8
Pig	2	1.4
Dog	127	87.6
Bird	3	2.1
Rabbit	1	0.7
Total	145	100.0

Table 10: Number of Identifiable Specimens Present (NISP) by species from hand collection.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- C.1.9 The fish bones would need to be looked at by a specialist to distinguish species and provide any further information.
- C.1.10 The assemblage is of a small size and cannot provide any further significant interpretations. Should further faunal remains be recovered from the site, a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable.
- C.1.11 The mostly complete dog skeleton should be retained as it could be an important specimen for a comparative collection.

Species	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	1	14.3
Sheep/Goat	2	28.6
Pig	1	14.3
Dog	1	14.3
Bird	1	14.3
Rabbit	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

Table 11: Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) by species for hand-collected material.

C.2 Molluscs

By Josh White

Assemblage

C.2.1 A small assemblage of marine mollusca was recovered from the site (10 fragments, 79g). It comprises eight fragments of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells and two common cockle valves (*Cerastoderma edule*). The shells are in a poor to moderate condition, with relatively extensive surface erosion and breakage. None of the recovered fragments exhibit butchery marks or evidence of parasitic infestation.

C.2.2 The assemblage points towards the occasional consumption of shellfish on or in the vicinity of the site, but overall, is of limited archaeological significance. It is likely that a larger assemblage of marine mollusca will be recovered from the site in the advent of further archaeological mitigatory works.

Recommendation for retention and dispersal

C.2.3 The shells from the site are of limited archaeological significance and can be dispersed. The assemblage has been fully catalogued within a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet that forms part of the digital archive.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.3.1 Six bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether environmental remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to such topics as domestic and industrial activity, diet, economy and waste disposal. Samples were taken from alluvial layers 304 and 607 and dog burial SK613 (612); it is thought that these features are medieval or post-medieval in date.

Methodology

C.3.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual material that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples were collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.3.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.3.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 12.

- C.3.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and OA's own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of any cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.3.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.3.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant
- C.3.8 Key to table:
f = fragment m=mineralised u=untransformed

Results

- C.3.9 Preservation of plant remains is primarily through carbonisation (charring) which only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. It is important to note that any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt.
- C.3.10 Mineralisation was another category of preservation at this site, a process where the organic component of the plant part is replaced with inorganic salts, usually phosphates, resulting in a type of fossil (Green 1979). This method of preservation often occurs when plant remains are mixed with urea and phosphate rich material such as latrine and stable waste as well the waste products from fish processing.
- C.3.11 Untransformed material was also present, untransformed material may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was sampled and are usually seeds with a tough, decay-resistant outer coating.

Trench 3

- C.3.12 A modest quantity of cereal grains was recovered from alluvial layer 304. Cereal taxa present were that of indeterminate grain, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*). Another possible culinary remains present was a large legume, mostly likely a bean (*Vicia faba*). Chaff material in the form of possible spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), glume bases and culm node fragments were also recorded. Weed seeds were sparse, comprising a small quantity of dock seeds and a possible mineralised small (<2mm) legume (Fabaceae). Flora associated with scrubland/hedgerow were also noted in very small quantities of untransformed elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seeds.

- C.3.13 Finds from the sample residues consist of large mammal bones (some of which were burnt), frequent fish bones and occasional amphibian bone. Fuel ash slag and a small amount of hammerscale was also identified, perhaps suggesting the inclusion of metalworking waste. Hammerscale is a waste by-product formed when iron-working is carried out whilst fuel ash slag is a material thought to be produced by alkaline fuel ash and siliceous material reacting under high temperatures (Keys 2012, 2).

Trench 6

- C.3.14 Alluvial layer 607 contains a moderate quantity of carbonised cereal grains, primarily those too poorly preserved to identify and smaller quantities of barley, free-threshing wheat and possible rye (*Secale cereale*). Weed seeds recorded include stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and great fen-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlets. In addition to the carbonised plant remains, there was a small quantity of mineralised remains: insect fragments, indeterminate thorns and a single duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) seed. Forams and ostracods were also present, suggesting a marine origin of the alluvial layers, most likely tidal mud flats. Charcoal was quite sparse but there were several fragments of a charred amorphous object reminiscent of clinker.
- C.3.15 Four samples were taken from around the burial of a dog (SK613), grave cut **612**. Small quantities of carbonised barley, free-threshing wheat and grains too poorly preserved to identify were noted in the samples. A single fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell was also found within this grave cut. Weed seeds present include occasional carbonised weed seeds of stinking chamomile, goosefoots and small grasses (Poaceae). The samples also contain a mineralised component consisting of insect fragments and a possible corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) seed. Charred indeterminate fragments were present with a similar composition to those found in alluvial layer 607. Occasional ostracods were also present.
- C.3.16 Finds from both alluvial layer 607 and grave cut **612** consist of frequent fish bones and moderate quantities of large mammal bone. Small amounts of other detritus such as glass fragments, vitrified charcoal/coal and mussel shell were also present. Small to moderate quantities of hammerscale were also identified suggesting iron-working may have been taking place in the nearby vicinity.

Discussion

- C.3.17 The environmental samples taken from the evaluated area have produced a moderate assemblage of both carbonised and mineralised archaeobotanical remains suggesting that there is good potential for the retrieval of such material if further excavation is to be undertaken. Particular attention should be given to any deposits that exhibit a green tinge and an unusual odour as these signs are often indicative of the types of deposit that can contain mineralised remains. Fish bones are frequent and could be indicative of fish processing in the area.
- C.3.18 The cereal types encountered are fairly typical for the assumed date of medieval or post-medieval periods with free-threshing wheat predominating

and smaller quantities of barley, oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (McKerracher 2019, Van der Veen, Hill and Livarda 2013). However, the presence of what appears to be spelt/emmer glume bases within alluvial deposit 304 is somewhat unusual as these species were most commonly cultivated prior to the medieval period. It is possible that these charred remains are residual or washed in within tidal deposits.

- C.3.19 Legumes, especially peas and beans, were known to have often played an important dietary role, particularly in the medieval period, as a source of protein (*Treasure and Church*, 2017). Unfortunately, legumes are usually underrepresented in the archaeological record as their preparation does not usually require them to be exposed to direct heat and as such are less likely to be preserved.
- C.3.20 Most of the weed seeds found within the sampled deposits are typical of arable/ruderal environments. These weeds were all found in conjunction with cereal grains and have probably been accidentally harvested alongside the cereal crops. It is possible that the presence of a carbonised great fen-sedge nutlet within alluvial deposit 607 is indicative of the gathering of this species for fuel or perhaps thatching (Ballantyne 2004, 197). It is of course also possible that this species is merely indicative of the cultivation of wetland/damp ground environments although Ballantyne notes that due to its rhizomatous systems it does not tolerate arable conditions well (*ibid.*, 192). Seeds of stinking chamomile were also noted within this deposit and imply the cultivation of heavy clay soils. This is a weed that is commonly associated with wheat and was most likely imported with the grain.
- C.3.21 It is recommended that if any future environmental sampling is carried out it is in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011). Fish bones are likely to be informative and a specific sampling strategy for their recovery should be included.

Trench	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	ACO	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Large Mammal Bones	Burnt Mammal Bones	Fish Bones	Amphibian Bones	Mussels	Glass	Metal Fe	Hammerscale
3	1	304	304	Alluvial Layer	14	15	###	#	#/#m	#	0	#U	0	+	15	##	#	##	#	0	0	0	#
6	2	607	607	Alluvial Layer	13	5	##	0	0	##	#/#m	#m	++	+++	14	#	0	###	0	0	0	#	#
6	3	614	612	Grave Cut	1	10	#	0	0	#	0	0	+	0	6	##	0	##	0	0	0	0	##
6	4	614	612	Grave Cut	1	10	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	9	#	0	##	0	0	#	0	#
6	5	614	612	Grave Cut	1	5	#	0	0	0	0	#U	0	+	3	#	#	##	0	0	0	0	#
6	6	614	612	Grave Cut	1	5	#	0	0	#	0	0	++	0	5	#	0	##	0	#	0		#

Table 12: Summary of environmental samples

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-523884
Project Name	The former Bull and Monkie site, Churchgate, Spalding

Start of Fieldwork	05/02/2024	End of Fieldwork	13/02/2024
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BMKS24	Planning App. No.	H16-0767-23
HER Number	LCNCC : 2023.206	Related Numbers	-

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation | ☒ Grab-sampling | ☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| ☐ Aerial Photography - new | ☐ Gravity-core | ☒ Sample Trenches |
| ☐ Annotated Sketch | ☐ Laser Scanning | ☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| ☒ Augering | ☒ Measured Survey | ☐ Targeted Trenches |
| ☐ Dendrochronological Survey | ☐ Metal Detectors | ☒ Test Pits |
| ☐ Documentary Search | ☐ Phosphate Survey | ☐ Topographic Survey |
| ☒ Environmental Sampling | ☐ Photogrammetric Survey | ☐ Vibro-core |
| ☐ Fieldwalking | ☐ Photographic Survey | ☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| ☐ Geophysical Survey | ☐ Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Layer	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Layer	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Brick	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Animal bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Glass	Modern (1901 to present)

Project Location

County	Lincolnshire	Address (including Postcode)
District	South Holland	The Former Bull and Monkie site,
Parish	Spalding	9 Churchgate,
HER office	Lincolnshire	Spalding,
Size of Study Area	0.25ha	Lincolnshire,
National Grid Ref	TF 24911 22484	PE11 2RA

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology (Cambridge)
Project Brief Originator	Jim Bonnor (Lincs CC)
Project Design Originator	Chris Thatcher
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Lincolnshire County Council Museums	LCNCC : 2023.206
Digital Archive	ADS	BMKS24
Paper Archive	Lincolnshire County Council Museums	LCNCC : 2023.206

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

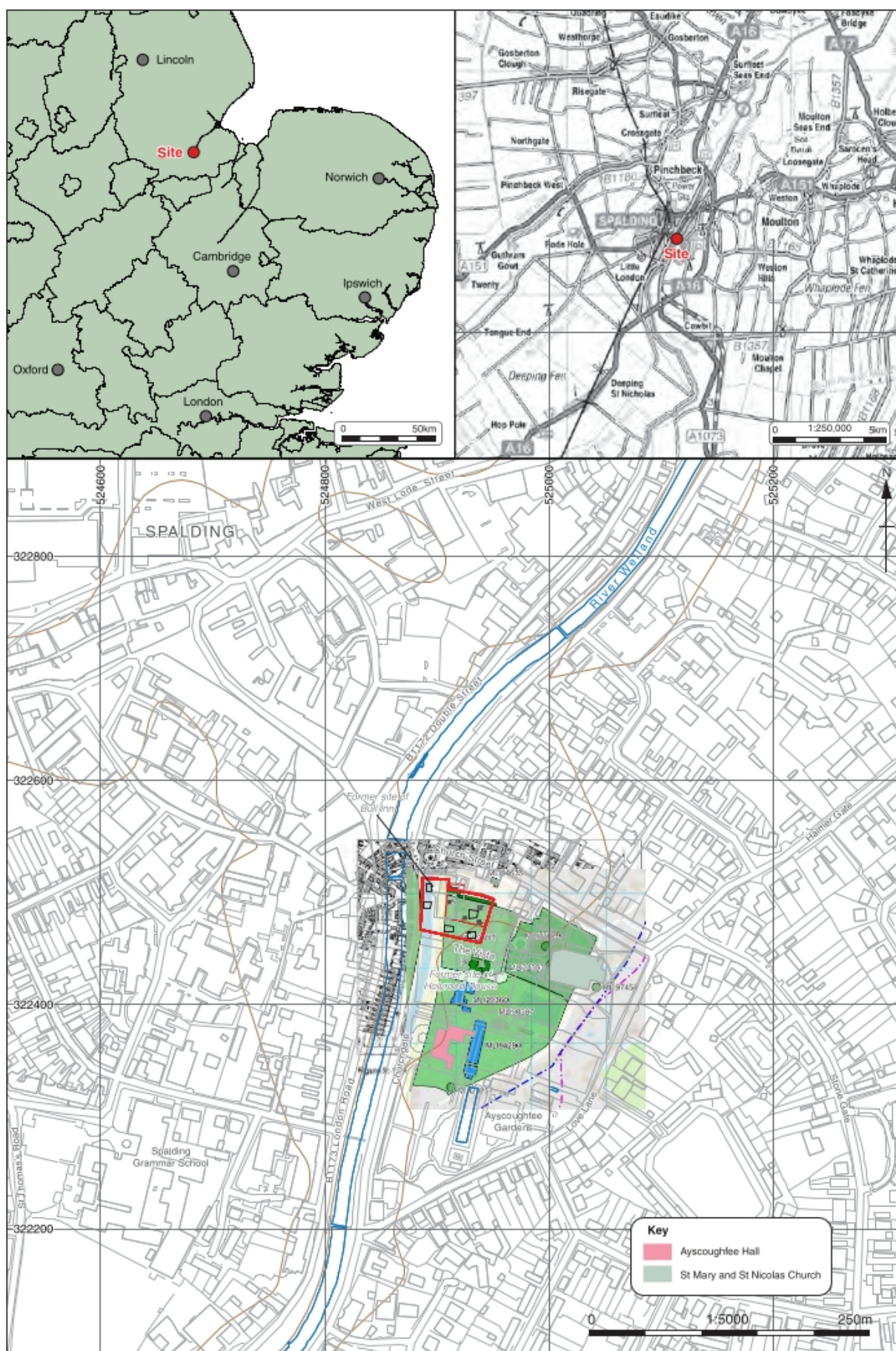
Digital Media

Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐

Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☒
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		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐



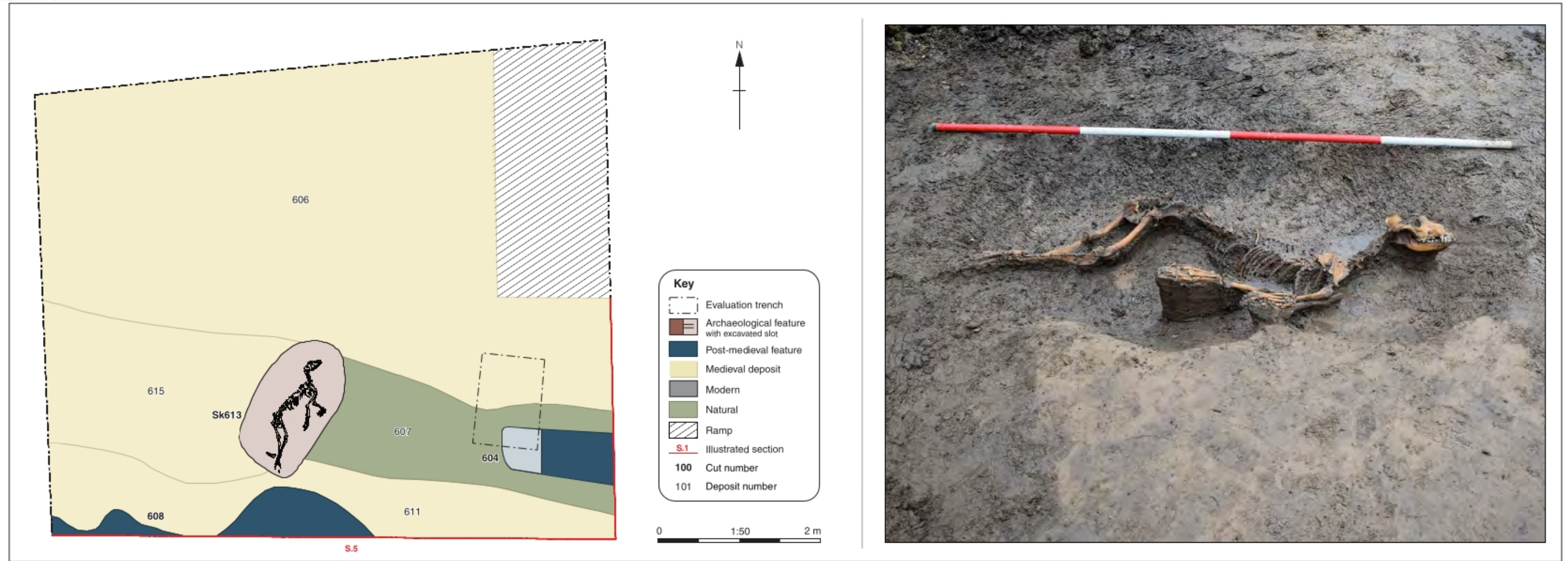
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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: Site plan

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Section 5

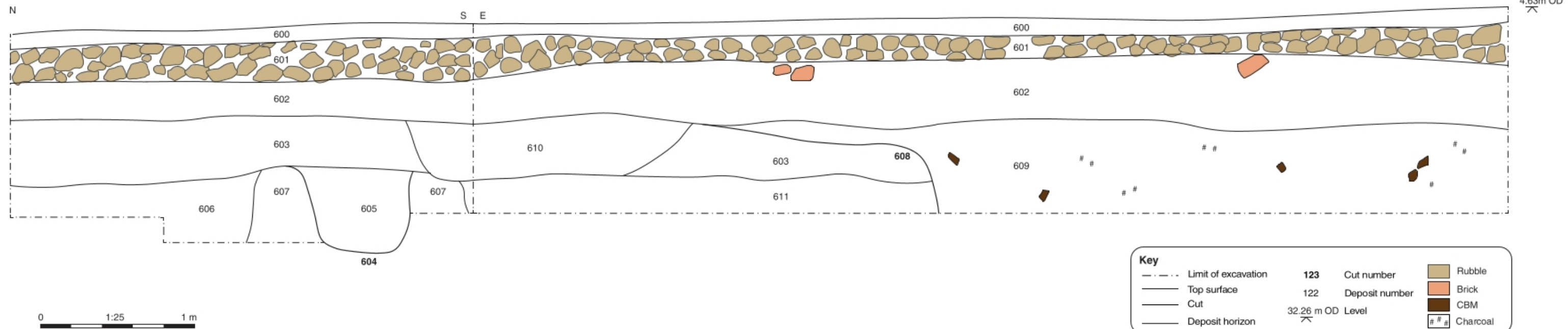


Figure 3: Detailed plan of Trench 6

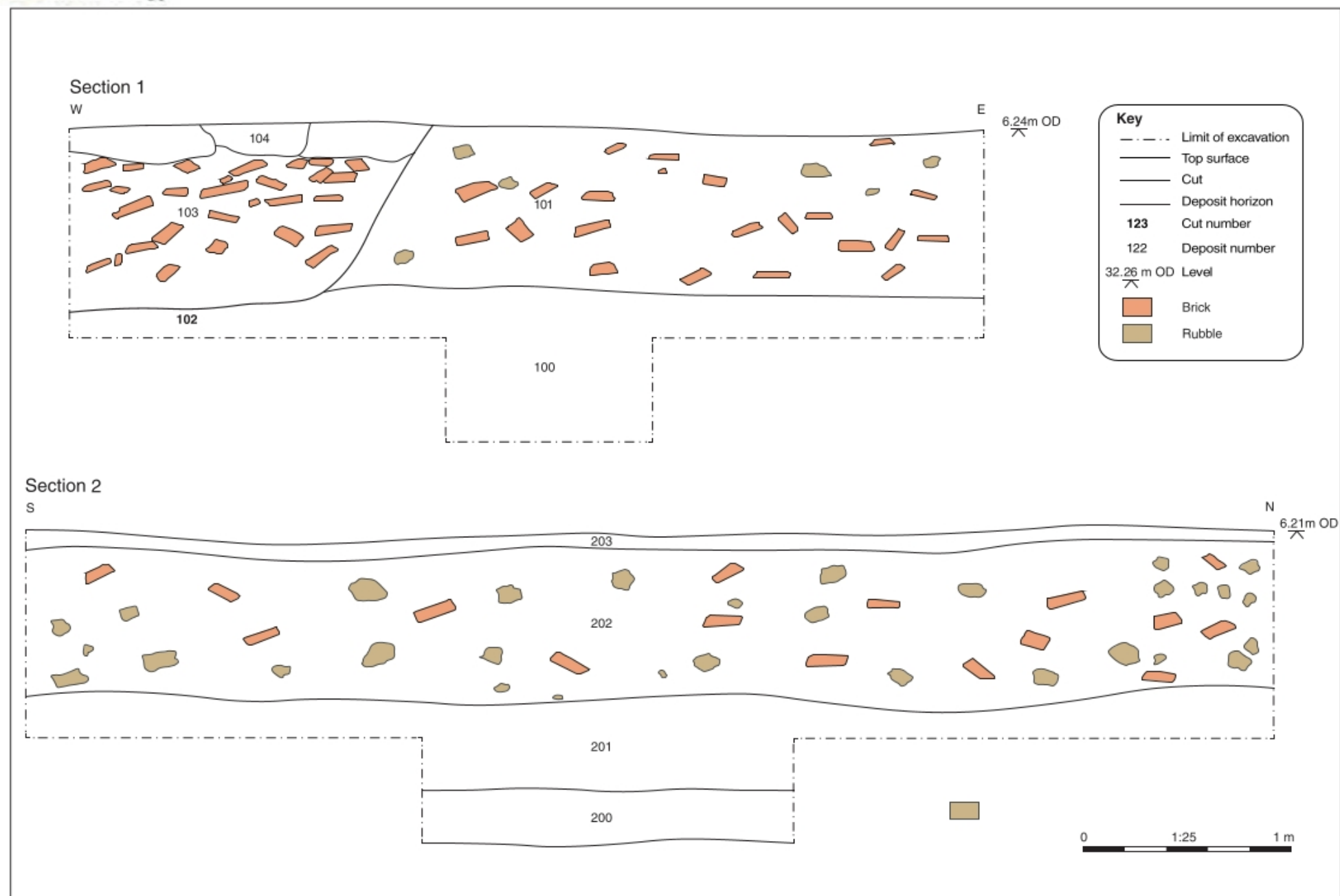
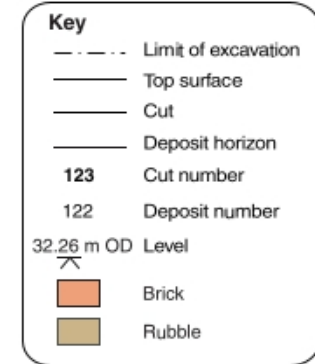
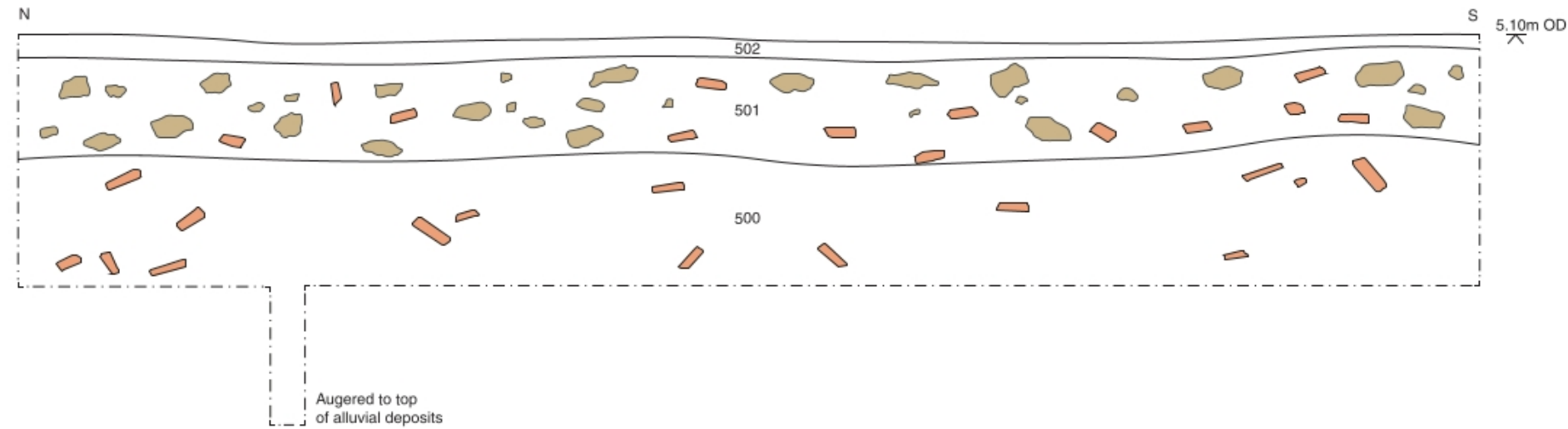


Figure 4a: Selected sections

Section 3



Section 4

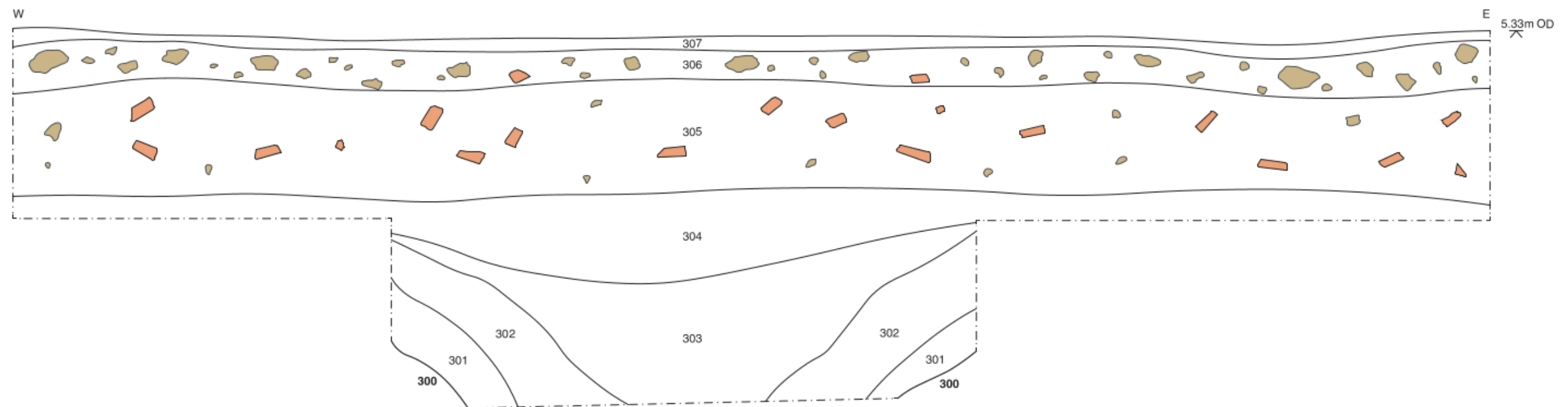


Figure 4b: Selected sections

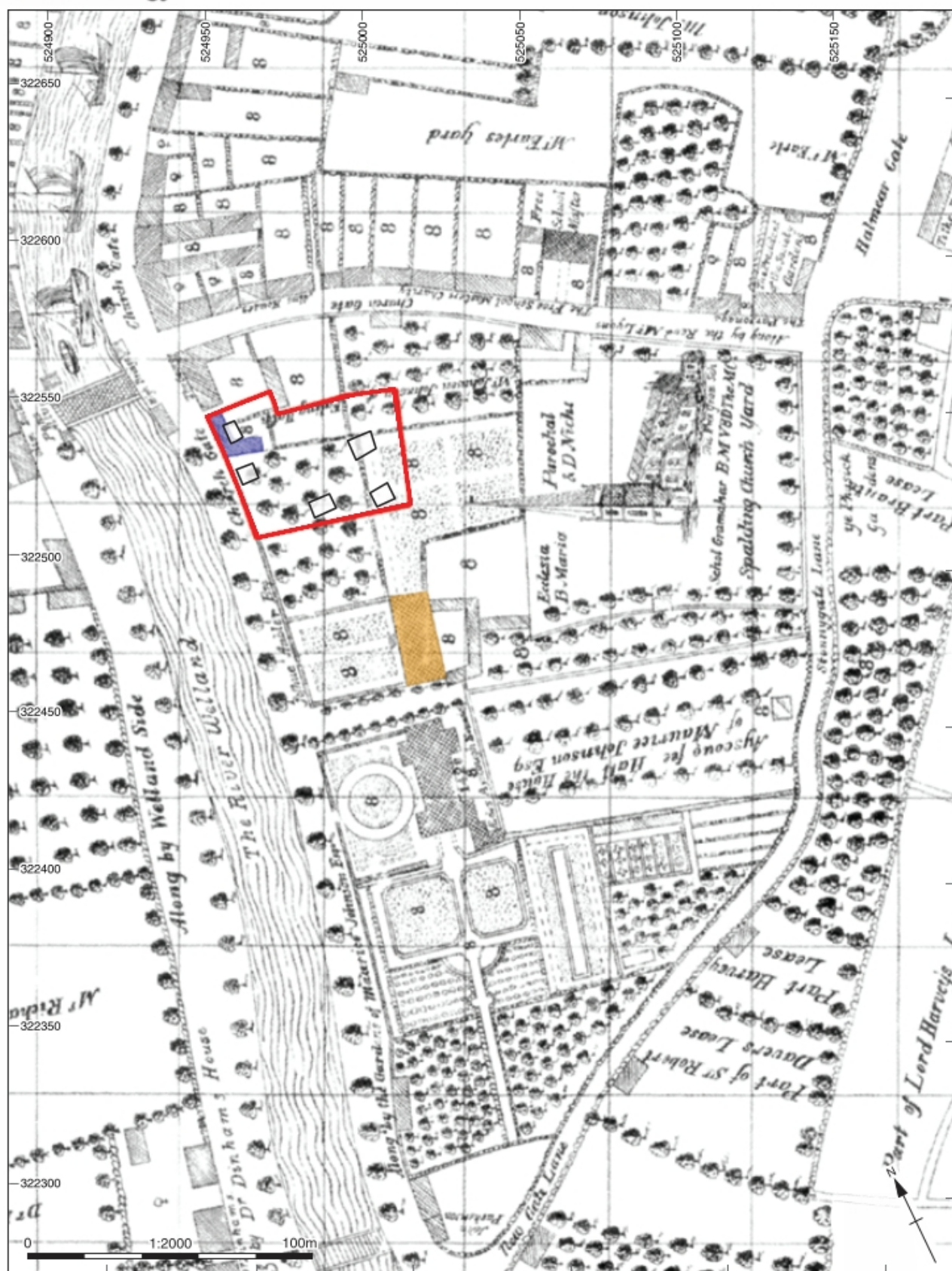


Figure 5: Extract from the 1732 Grundy Map of Spalding, showing development area (red), Holyrood House (orange) and the Bull Inn (blue). Based on Dickens 2023, fig. 4. Map image © Spalding Gentlemen's Society



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking west



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north



Plate 4: Trench 5, looking east



Plate 5: Trench 6, looking south



Plate 6: Trench 6, dog burial **612** during excavation, looking south-west



Plate 7: Trench 6, dog burial **612** fully excavated, looking north-west



Plate 8: Trench 6, pit **604** and deposits, (606) and (607), looking east

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