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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
LAND EAST OF BOSTON ROAD,
SPILSBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBB00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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Archives Section
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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
LAND EAST OF BOSTON ROAD,
SPILSBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBB00)**

Work Undertaken For
Budgens Stores Ltd

June 2000

Report Compiled by
James Albone BSc PIFA

Planning Application Nos: S/165/00307/00 & S/165/00308/00
National Grid Reference: TF 4006 6602



A.P.S. Report No. 094/00

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed retail development on land to the east of Boston Road, Spilsby, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evidence dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods has been identified within the 600m assessment area around the proposed development site. No archaeological remains have previously been recorded within the boundaries of the site itself.

Spilsby is a planned medieval market town with a series of strip plots radiating from the Market Place. The proposed development site appears to lie at the southwest boundary of the planned town. The northern part of the site seems to have lain within the strip plots with the southern part having been fields. Consequently there is moderate to high potential that unidentified archaeological remains of these medieval and post-medieval date will exist at the proposed development site. The proximity of the site to the parish church may also indicate some potential for late Saxon remains to exist at the site. However, historic maps indicate that the southern half of the site has been open ground since the 1770s. It is likely that this part of the site comprised fields outside the settlement and therefore there is limited potential for medieval or post-medieval remains in this area.

A walkover survey was carried out at the site to assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. A previously unrecorded Second World War pillbox was identified on the western side of the site. Brick outbuildings associated with the George Hotel were present to the north of the site and evidence of demolished structures was observed. Vegetation conditions prevented ground

observations being made on the southern part of the site. No artefactual remains were observed.

The ground conditions at the site make it unsuitable for further non-intrusive evaluation by fieldwalking, earthworks or geophysical surveys.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning applications S/165/00307/00 and S/165/00308/00 for retail development at land east of Boston Road, Spilsby were submitted to East Lindsey District Council. Examination of records held at the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record showed that the proposed development site lay within an area of archaeological potential. As a result, the County Archaeological Officer recommended that a desk-based assessment be carried out to establish the known and potential archaeology of the assessment area and allow appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented (Appendix 1).

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Budgens Stores Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of the proposed development site. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Preparation of Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Spilsby is situated in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, approximately 17km west of Skegness (Fig. 1). The site is located close to the centre of the town to the east of Boston Road. It is centred on NGR TF 4006 6602 and lies at a height of

c.45m above OD on a gentle slope down to the south.

The site lies on fine loamy soil of the Cuckney 2 Association principally developed on Upper Jurassic Spilsby Sandstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152). However, the site itself is underlain by clay and shale of the Ancholme Group (BGS 1995).

2.3 Definition of a Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as an '*assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1999).

3. PROJECT AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource of the proposed development site. In order to achieve this the assessment considers all archaeological remains within c.600m of the site. The condition and extent of any remains at the site is then clarified to enable suitable mitigation measures to be devised to minimise their disturbance. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints are identified.

4. METHODS

All archaeological remains or documentary

evidence relating to the area within c.600m of the proposed development site were considered. Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- Historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives Office.
- Enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives Office.
- Recent and old Ordnance Survey maps.
- Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire.
- Aerial photographs.
- Archaeological books and journals

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walkover survey of the site to assess present land-use and ground conditions.

Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

No geotechnical information relevant to the assessment site was available.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Spilsby is first recorded as *Spilesbi* in the Domesday Survey in 1086. The place-name is Old Norse in origin and refers to 'Spillir's village or farmstead' (Cameron 1998, 115).

At the time of the Domesday Survey the

manor of Spilsby, Eresby and Thorpe was held by the Bishop of Durham. Prior to the Norman Conquest this manor was held by Asketill who had 6 carucates of land taxable. The Bishop's holding included 1 plough and there were 5 freeman, 5 villagers and 1 smallholder. The manor also included 2 mills and 12 acres of meadow (Morris 1986, 3; 22).

Although Spilsby later developed into the principal settlement, both it and Eresby seem to have been hamlets attached to the adjacent village of Hundleby in the early 13th century (Marjoram 1984, 79). The manor house was located at Eresby, 1.5km to the southwest of the town. During the mid- to late 12th century the manor passed by marriage into the de Bec family. In 1296 John de Bec, by then Baron Beke of Eresby, was granted a licence to crenellate the manor house there. The manor remained with the de Becs until the early 14th century when it passed into the Willoughby family (Marjoram 1984, 79).

A chapel is first referred to at Spilsby in 1291. Although it was recorded as vacant in the early 14th century it was endowed in the will of John Willoughby de Eresby in 1348 (Marjoram 1984, 79). He provided a college with a master and 12 priests to pray for his soul and paid for the construction of the chancel. In 1384 the Spilsby chapel became the parish church, this having formerly been a chapel at Eresby (Gibbons 1888, 91, cited in Marjoram 1984, 79).

The possible existence of a small monastic establishment at Spilsby has been proposed, although the evidence for this is uncertain (Smith 1892, 20).

A charter for a market at Spilsby was obtained by Sir William de Willoughby in 1302 (Marjoram 1984, 79). Spilsby was a planned market town, presumably laid out

during the 14th century (Everson and Hayes 1984, 39). Much of the layout of the medieval town appears to still survive. The central road of the medieval settlement seems to have been Market Street, which is aligned east to west c.60m north of the proposed development site (Taylor 1999, 2)

The secular college at Spilsby church founded in 1348 by John Willoughby continued until all such establishments were suppressed in 1547 (Jacques n.d., 5-6). Three years later saw the foundation of the grammar school in the reign of King Edward VI (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 680).

Despite being an important market town, the number of households recorded in the Diocesan return for 1563 was only 48 (Hodgett 1975, 194). However, by the 17th century the town was growing while the population of the surrounding villages was in decline (Beastall 1978, 14)

Destructive fires occurred in the town at the start of the 17th and 18th centuries, with 100 houses being consumed in 1706 (Smith 1892, 123).

Boston Road, which lies adjacent to the proposed development site, was made into a Turnpike road between Boston and Alford in 1765 (Wright 1993, 79).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The proposed development site is located close to the centre of the present town of Spilsby. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest plan examined showing the proposed development site was, '*A Plan and Survey of the Town of Spilsby, Earsby House and Lands*' by G. Salmon dating to 1771 (LAO 5Anc 5/A/1/4). The site is

shown a three enclosures and was described as being, 'Houses, yards etc' (Fig. 3, No.64). A building is shown to the northwest of the site extending out into Boston Road. To the east of the site were further houses, yards and gardens (Fig. 3, Nos. 66 & 67). Immediately to the south of the site was 'Low Close', a name typically applied to low lying ground. Contours shown on modern maps (e.g. Fig. 2) indicate that this area lies c. 10m lower than the central area of the town.

An undated 19th century 'Plan of Spilsby Town' (LAO 5Anc 5 A/6/7) is very similar to Salmon's 1771 map, though shows alterations to the buildings north of the site, and new structures immediately to the east (Fig. 4). Although undated, this plan must be of the period between Salmon's map of 1771 and Wood's record of 1821 (Fig. 5), which shows several alterations to the site and vicinity.

Armstrong's 'Map of Lincoln-shire', which dates from 1778, appears to show buildings along Boston Road in the vicinity of the proposed development site. However, the map is of too small scale to accurately represent their locations and is not reproduced in this report.

A 'Plan of Spilsby Town, showing the Property of the Right Honourable Lord Gwydyr' by F. Wood dates to 1821 (LAO 5Anc 5/A/6/2). This plan shows the site area in more detail (Fig. 5). The main area of the site was shown as, 'Home Hill Close' with trees along its road frontage. The field name suggests that it lay adjacent to its farm or the edge of the town (Field 1995, 242). The field was in the ownership of R. Rainey who also owned The George Inn and its associated buildings to the north. Two buildings, probably cottages were located at the northwest corner of the site (Fig. 5).

Another 1821 'Plan of Spilsby' (LAO 5Anc 5/A/6/4) shows only a slight difference to the northern boundary of the site. It is of a small scale and is not included in this report. Similarly, an 1825 plan of Lord Gwydyr's property (LAO 5Anc 5/A/6/6) shows no significant changes to the boundaries or buildings at the site (Fig. 6).

The 1" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1824 and Bryant's 1828 'Map of the County of Lincoln' are both of a small scale and only show limited details.

An 1846 'Plan of the Parish of Spilsby' (LAO 5Anc/5/A/6/8) shows the main area of the site divided up into two fields (Fig.7). The possible cottages located at the northwest corner of the site appear to have been demolished by this date. A 'Plan of an Estate in the Parish of Spilsby' dated to 1865 shows that only minor changes to the outbuildings of the George Inn had occurred in the immediate vicinity of the site (LAO 5Anc/A/6/10).

The second edition 25" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows minor changes to the field boundaries and trees on the northwest part of the site (Fig. 8).

Further small changes to the buildings at the site are shown on the 1956 edition 6" Ordnance Survey map and the 1976 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2).

The cartographic sources examined provide some indication of the extent of the planned medieval market town. A series of strip plots are shown leading off the north, south and possibly east sides of the Market Place (Fig. 8). To the north these appear to be bounded by Back Lane which probably formed the limit of the town in this direction (Fig. 8). To the south of the Market Place the strips appear to extend directly into open fields. This situation

appears to have changed little to the present time (Pl. 1). Even the earliest cartographic sources examined do not seem to indicate that there was ever a thoroughfare connecting Halton Road in the east past the back of the plots to Boston Road.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area were examined at the Lincolnshire SMR and in collections held by Heritage Lincolnshire. Map overlays of cropmarks, soilmarks and earthworks produced by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments were also examined. These are composites of all aerial photographs available to RCHM up to c.5 years ago and are therefore, regarded as fairly comprehensive.

The site was shown as an area of open ground on several CUCAP aerial photographs held at the Lincolnshire SMR. However these photographs were not very clear and it was not possible to determine any features at the site.

Several photographs held by Heritage Lincolnshire show the proposed development site more clearly. The best of these (Ref. M034), shows the site area from the southwest (Pl.1). The area is under rough grass and scrub vegetation with larger trees present close to Boston Road. A range of brick buildings are present on the northern side of the site and a concrete pillbox is visible close to the road. A contemporary photograph taken from the west has been published (Start 1993, 82).

The RCHME map overlays did not indicate any features within the boundaries of the proposed development site. However earthwork remains of ridge and furrow were identified in several fields to the south

(Fig. 2).

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within c.600m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 2.

Prehistoric Archaeology

No archaeological evidence has been positively identified within the assessment area. However, a Neolithic (4500 - 2250 BC) polished stone axe has been found at an unrecorded location in the town. Other finds of prehistoric artefacts have also been made elsewhere in the parish. In particular a large number of Iron Age coins have been found, indicating the presence of a site of this period in the parish (May 1984, 22)

Romano-British Archaeology

No archaeological evidence of Romano-British date (43 - 410 AD) has been recorded within the assessment area.

Saxon Archaeology

No Saxon (410 - 1066 AD) evidence has been positively identified within the assessment area. A single Anglo-Saxon glass bead was found at an unrecorded location at Spilsby in 1873.

Medieval Archaeology

The medieval (1066-1500 AD) remains within the assessment area are dominated by the parish church (Fig.2, No.1). This building is discussed in detail in Section 5.5 below.

A medieval cross stands in the Market Place to the northeast of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, No. 2). It is probably of 15th century date and is a

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 22697).

Map Code No.	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
-	----	Neolithic polished flint axe	unlocated
-	----	Anglo-Saxon glass bead	unlocated
1	42141	Medieval church of St. James	TF 4005 6608
2	43623	Medieval market cross (SAM 22697)	TF 4030 6611
3	42937	Medieval copper alloy Jetton	TF 4060 6590
-	----	Small medieval pottery jug	unlocated
4	43207	Ridge and furrow earthworks	TF 4011 6585
5	43206	Medieval field system cropmarks/earthworks	TF 4061 6577
6	43218	King Edward VI Grammar School, founded 1550. 18 th century buildings survive	TF 4003 6618
7	43219	16 th century timber framed building with 19 th century brick casing	TF 4027 6614
8		late post-medieval (18th-20th century) brick cellars and dumped deposits	TF 4040 6617

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within c.600m of the proposed development site.

A single copper alloy medieval jetton has been found to the east of the town, perhaps providing some hint of the importance of Spilsby as a market centre during this period. A small pottery jug of medieval date has also been found at an unrecorded location in the town.

Evidence of medieval agricultural activity has been recorded to the south and east of the town. Ridge and furrow earthworks exist c.60m to the southwest of the proposed development site, and these would be expected to lie beyond the limit of the medieval settlement.

Post-Medieval Archaeology

The post-medieval archaeology identified within the assessment area predominantly consists of historic buildings and these are discussed in the following section.

5.5 Historic Buildings Data

A number of listed historic buildings are recorded in Spilsby town centre (DoE 1987, 30 - 44). However, only those within c.100m of the proposed development site are discussed here.

The parish church is dedicated to St. James and is located immediately to the northwest of the proposed development site. Much of

the exterior of the church, and its chancel, dates to a restoration by W. Bassett Smith in 1879. Money was left in a will of 1529 for the construction of the tower which is in the late Perpendicular style. The original Decorated style nave, which was incorporated into the north aisle during the 19th century restoration, is the earliest surviving part of the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 679). It is the only grade I listed building in the town with all other listed historic buildings being of grade II status.

The King Edward VI grammar school building dates from the 18th century and was altered in 1896 (Fig.2, No. 6). It is of red brick construction in Flemish bond with a pantile roof.

Houses at 8 and 10 Church Street, which lie to the northwest of the site, are of mid- and late 18th century date. These both have stuccoed facades and pantile roofs. Numbers 12 and 14 Church Street are of late- and mid-18th century red brick construction.

At the northern end of Cornhill, to the west of the Market Place, is the White Hart Hotel. It is originally of 17th century origin, with 18th and 19th century alterations.

Numbers 2 and 3 The Terrace, front on to the Market Place *c.*100m northeast of the proposed development site. They are a pair of mid-18th century houses of red, Flemish bond, brick construction with tiled roofs.

Immediately to the north of these properties are two more unusual grade II listed structures. A listed 1930s red K6 type telephone kiosk stands on the pavement at The Terrace. In the Market Place is a bronze statue of Sir John Franklin by C. Bacon of London. It was erected in 1861 and stands on a Portland stone base.

5.6 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the proposed development site was undertaken on 21st June 2000. The observations made are shown on Figure 9.

The site sloped to the south and southeast, particularly in the southern part (Fig. 9, Area B). The overall slope of the site was such that in the northwest corner the ground level was *c.*2m above Boston Road whereas in the south they were the same.

The remains of several buildings were present on the northern part of the site (Fig.9, Area A). A range of brick outbuildings continued into the area from the yard of the George Hotel to the north. Evidence of foundations indicated that these had formerly extended further to the south. A flat area of grassed over brick rubble to the east probably indicated the presence of other buildings. The remainder of the northern part of the site consisted of a flat area mainly covered with short grass.

The southern part of the site (Fig. 9, Area B), and a narrow strip to the east, were overgrown with long grass and other vegetation. A patch of nettles were observed just to the east of the centre of the site. Nettles thrive on soil containing higher than normal levels of organic material (OS 1973, 20). However, the cause of the localised soil differences could be of ancient or modern origin.

Although the ground surface was noted as being irregular on this part of the site the vegetation cover prevented any features from being discerned. No artefactual remains were observed in either area of the site.

A World War Two concrete pillbox is present on the west side of the site, close to Boston Road. It is of hexagonal plan

and appears to be a Type 22 pillbox, the most common form (Lowry 1995, 82 - 83). It was presumably sited to cover Boston Road, the main approach to the town from the south (see Pl. 1).

To the east of the pillbox, in the centre of the site, was a metal pipe or vent standing c.1m high from the ground. Its function and the direction in which any related underground pipes were aligned was not clear.

Present site conditions mean that further non-intrusive evaluation of the site is difficult or impossible. The present land use and vegetation cover of the site mean that fieldwalking survey would not be possible. The buildings, rubble, possible services, vegetation and small size of the site mean that geophysical survey methods would not be appropriate. No significant earthworks were observed to warrant a topographic survey of the site.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints

Only one Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) was located within the assessment area. This is the Market Cross, which lies c.250m northeast of the proposed development site. Any development at the proposed site would have no impact on this monument.

All other archaeological remains within the assessment area are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

6.2 Other Constraints

Checks were carried out for the presence

of active services (gas, water, electricity *etc.*) across the site and the results of these are shown on Figure 9.

No active watermains or public sewer pipes are recorded within the boundaries of the proposed development site. Both of these services are present along Boston Road immediately to the west of the site.

Low voltage electricity cables are recorded along Boston Road to the southwest off the site. Although no live cables are recorded crossing the site itself, many small connections are not recorded on plans held by East Midlands Electricity.

Information regarding the location of mains, gas pipes, and telecommunications or cable media services within the vicinity of the site have been requested, but had not been received at the time of writing.

7.1 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 2).

Period

Activity dateable from the medieval to modern periods has been recognised within the assessment area. However, the Domesday Survey provides evidence that the settlement of Spilsby existed by the end of the Saxon period.

The medieval period is represented by standing remains, such as the church and Market Cross, and isolated finds of artefacts.

Post-medieval remains within the assessment area are confined to standing buildings. A World War Two pillbox exists

at the proposed development site.

Rarity

The medieval remains identified within the assessment area are fairly typical of small towns of this period. However, the Market Cross is sufficiently unusual to warrant protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The jetton is a relatively unusual find, perhaps providing some evidence of the widespread trading links of the market at Spilsby.

The recorded post-medieval buildings within the assessment area are sufficiently unusual or important to have listed status.

The World War Two pillbox at the proposed development site is of a common type (Lowry 1995, 82).

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the assessment area, although a watching brief has been undertaken on the northeast side of the town (Taylor 1999). Additionally, an earthwork survey was carried out at the southeastern edge of the town (Rayner 2000). The present report provides the first site-specific synopsis of the archaeological and historical evidence of the area.

Group value

Although surprisingly sparse, the medieval remains within the assessment area represent the market town of the period and its agricultural hinterland. Consequently they have a moderately high group value.

The post-medieval buildings within the assessment area represent the development of the town through this period and have a moderate group value.

Survival/Condition

Cartographic sources appear to show that there has been only limited development at the site since the late 18th century (Figs. 3-7). Consequently ground disturbance during this period may have been relatively minimal, though there is possibly some subsurface disturbance from a septic tank or sewers, as indicated by the vent pipe in the centre of the area (Fig. 9).

In general consideration of this, any unidentified archaeological remains which may exist at the proposed development site could be relatively well preserved.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Any unidentified archaeological remains at the site could be susceptible to damage by groundworks associated with the proposed development.

The existing outbuildings of the hotel are, we understand, being incorporated into the proposed development.

Diversity

A low period diversity is represented by the archaeological remains identified within the assessment area. However, unlocated finds from around Spilsby suggest activity dating back to the Neolithic period. Sites relating to settlement, communications, agriculture, religion and defence were identified, representing a high functional diversity.

Potential

No prehistoric, Romano-British or Saxon remains have been identified within the assessment area. However, unlocated finds from Spilsby suggest some activity during the Neolithic and Anglo-Saxon periods.

There is some potential for unidentified prehistoric and Romano-British remains at the proposed development site, although this is low.

The Domesday Book provides evidence that Spilsby existed by the late Saxon period. No evidence of this early settlement has been identified and its location and extent is unknown. However, late Saxon settlement evidence is often found close to the parish church. The proximity of the church, c.30m to the northwest, means that there is moderate potential that unidentified remains of this period exist at the site.

The potential for unidentified medieval and early post-medieval remains varies across the proposed development site. Cartographic sources appear to indicate that the northern part of the site (Fig. 9, Area A) lay within a series of strip plots to the south of the planned medieval market place (Figs. 3 - 8). Consequently there is a moderate to high potential that unidentified remains of these periods could exist in this area. The southern part of the site (Fig. 9, Area B), is lower and slopes to the south. It is possible that the break of slope between these two areas formed the natural boundary of the planned medieval town at this location. The southern part of the site was probably small enclosures as the cartographic sources seem to suggest. The potential for unidentified medieval and post-medieval remains existing in this part of the site is probably lower than in the area to the north.

8. CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological remains have previously been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development site. However the assessment identified evidence of archaeological activity dating from the medieval to modern periods in the vicinity of the site, and indicated, from Domesday, that the settlement was Saxon in origin. Unlocated finds from around Spilsby suggest that there is low potential for earlier activity extending back to the

Neolithic period.

The proposed development site lies close to the parish church apparently at the southwest corner of the planned medieval market town. The northern area of the site seems to have been part of a series of strip plots extending south from the Market Place. These reach a natural boundary along a break of slope. The southern part of the site slopes and appears to have been part of the enclosures and fields around the town

In view of its location there is a moderate to high potential that unidentified archaeological remains of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date could exist at the site.

A previously unrecorded World War Two concrete pillbox was identified at the site during the walkover survey. This feature is of a common type.

A number of factors at the site make it unsuitable for further non-intrusive evaluation in the form of fieldwalking, earthworks or geophysical surveys.

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Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire*. The Buildings of England (2nd edition revised by N. Antram)

Rayner, T., 2000 *Earthwork Survey on land at Halton Road, Spilsby, Lincolnshire (SHR 00)*, APS Report No. 68/00

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CUCAP	Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationery Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office
OS	Ordnance Survey
SMR	County Sites and Monuments Record Office

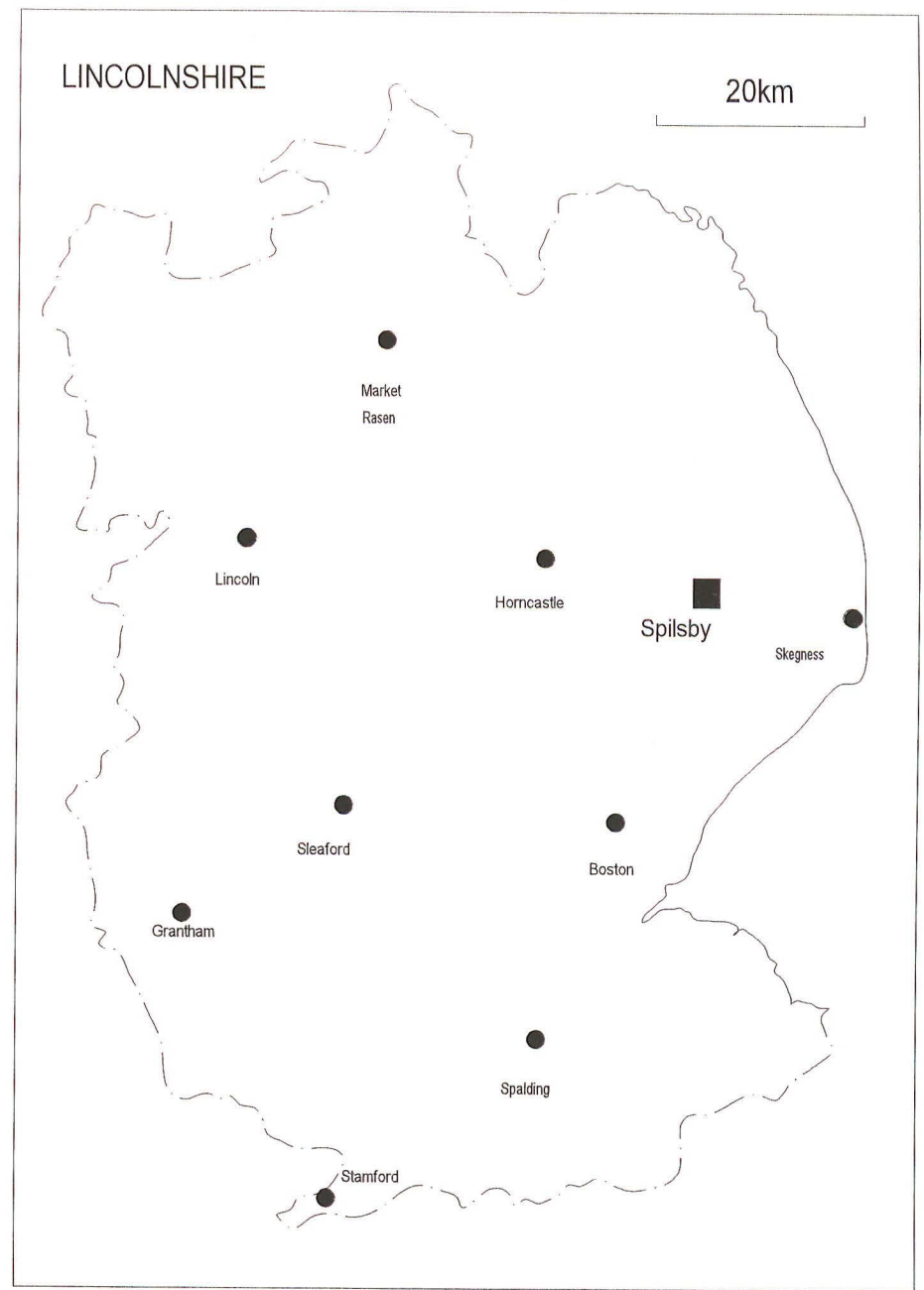


Figure 1 General Location Plan

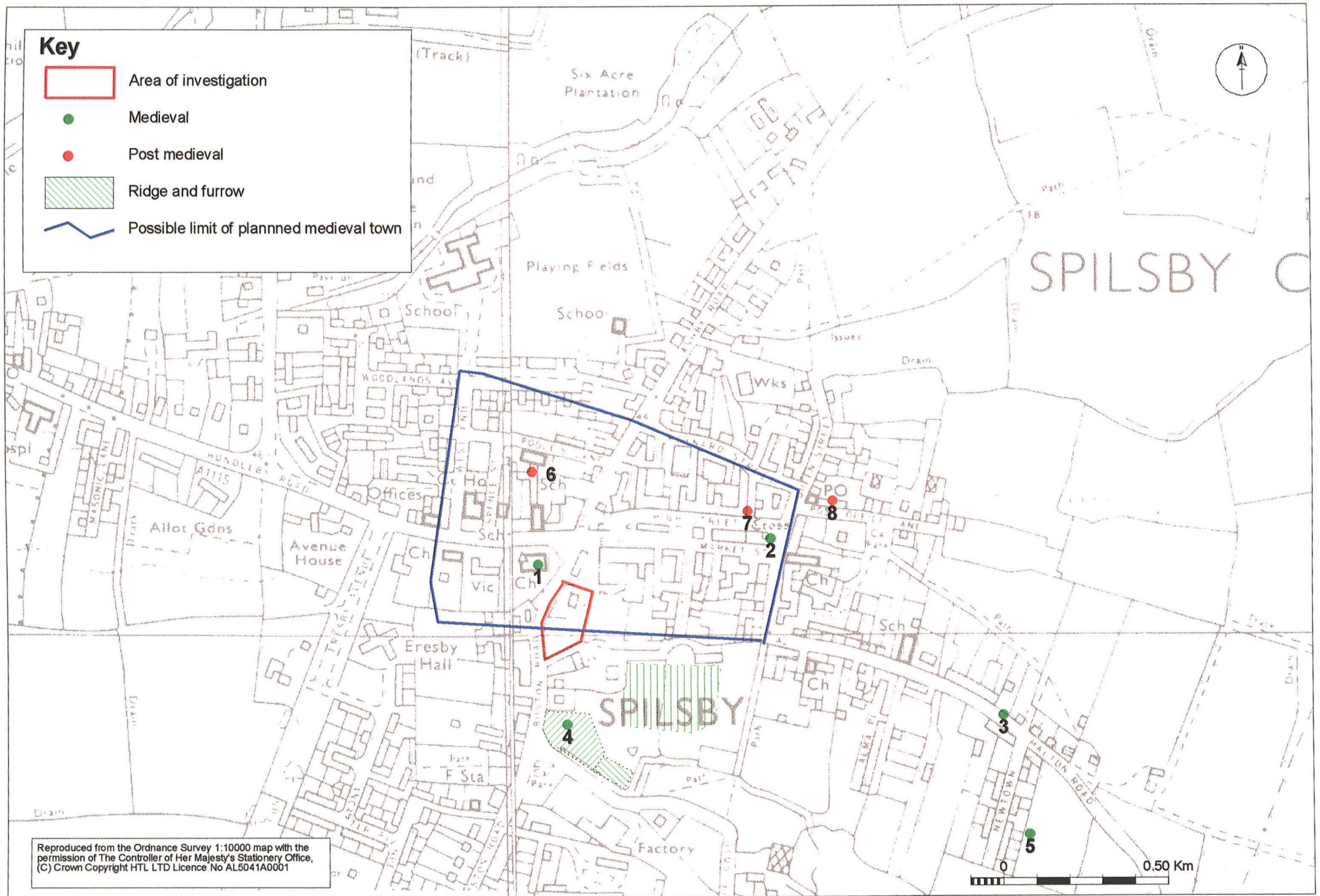


Figure 2 Site location and archaeological setting

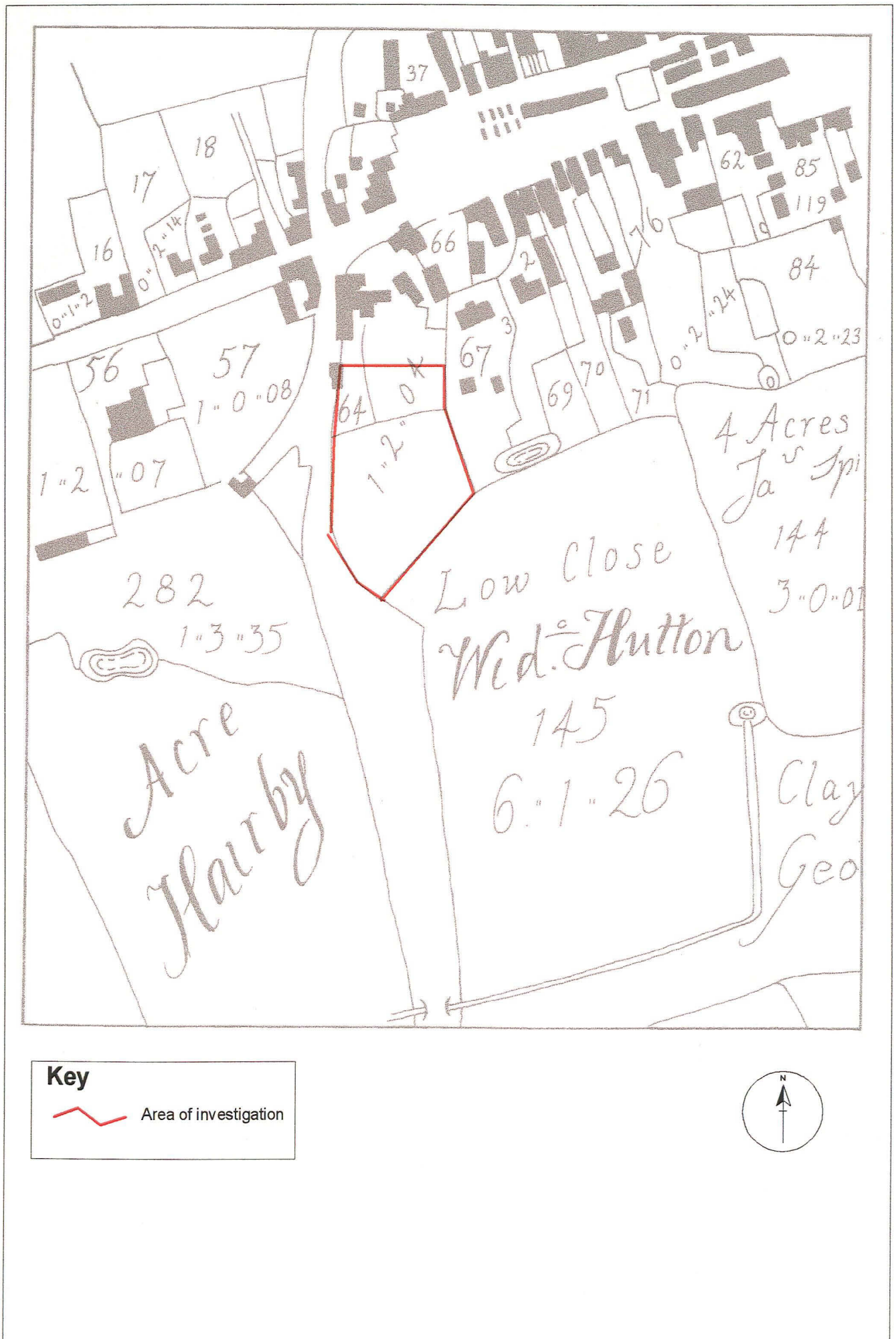


Figure 3 Extract from 'A Plan and Survey of the Town of Spilsby' by G. Salmon 1771 (LAO 5ANC 5/A/1/4)



Figure 4 Extract from a 'Plan of Spilsby Town' c. 19th century (LAO 5ANC 5/A/6/7)

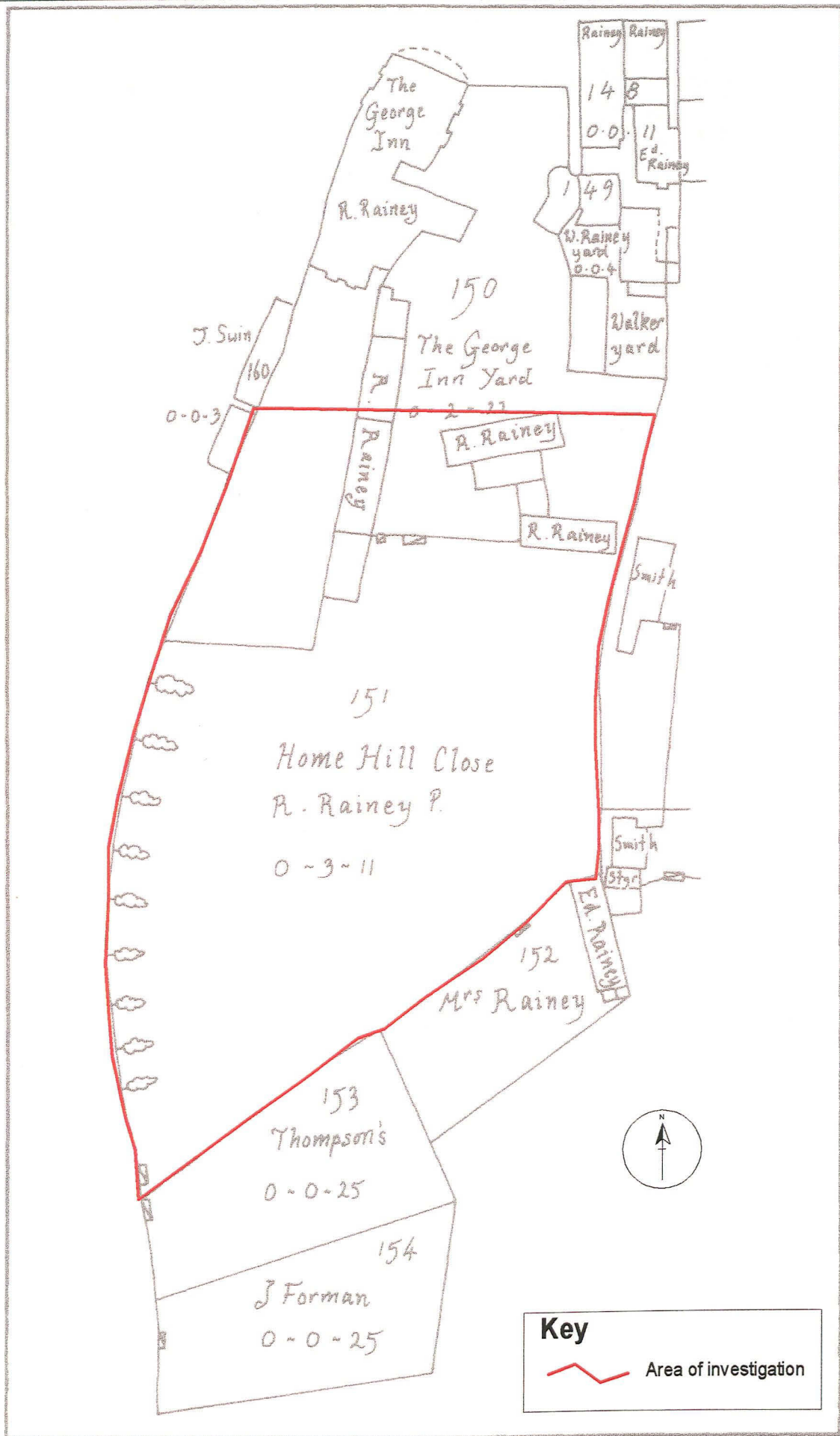


Figure 5 Extract from a 'Plan of Spilsby' 1821 (LAO 5ANC 5/A/6/4)

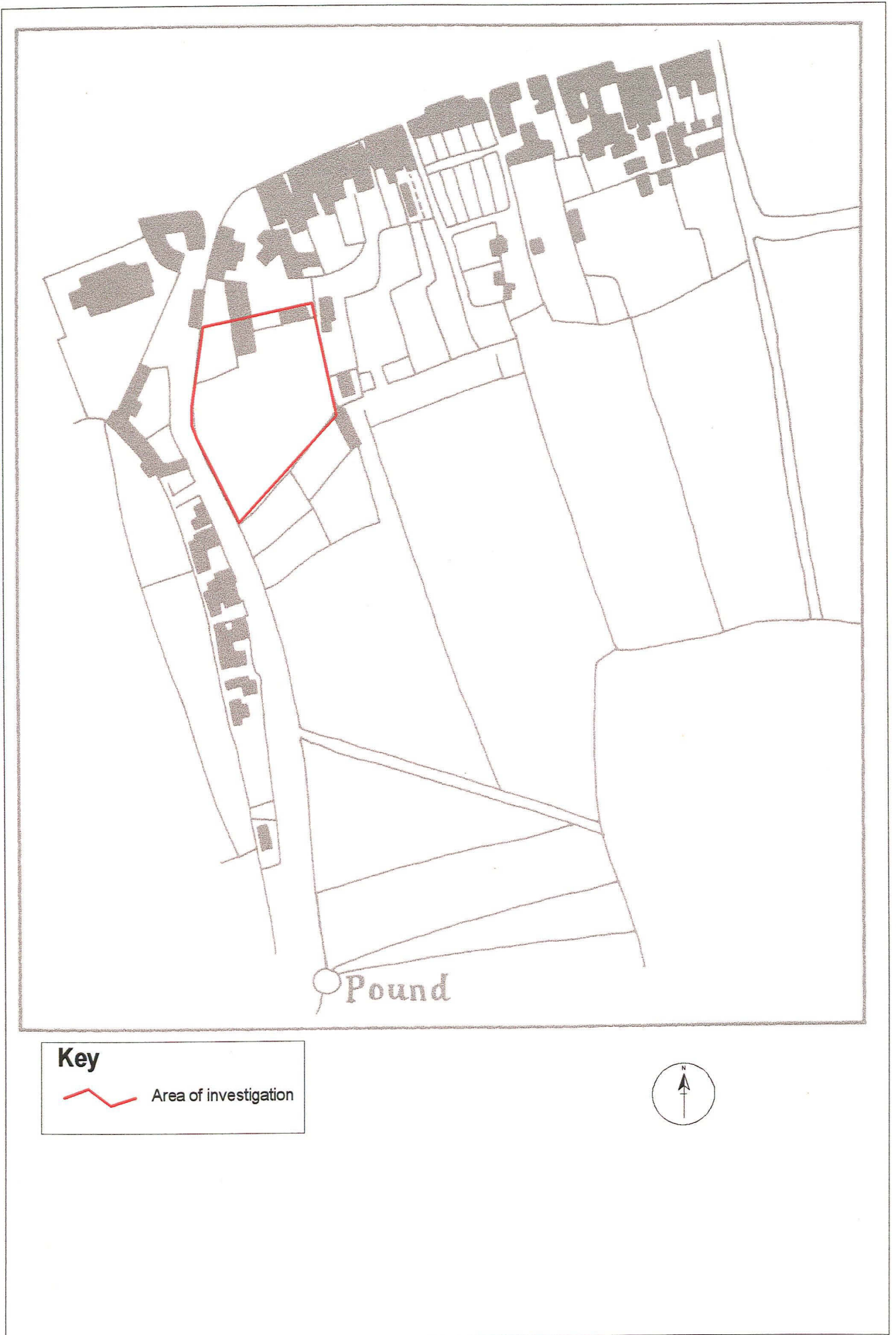
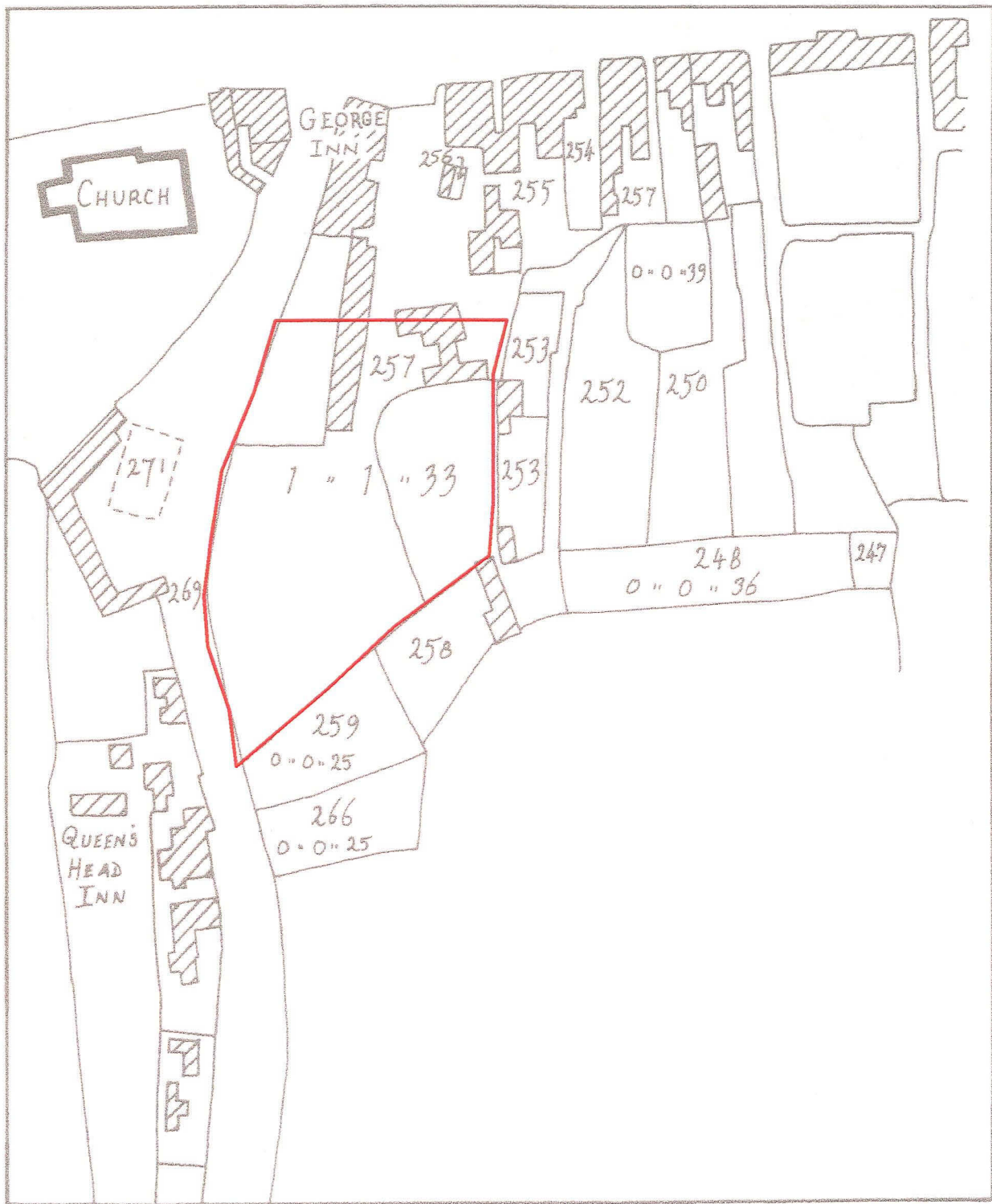


Figure 6 Extract from a 'Plan of Lord Gwydyr's Estate at Spilsby' 1825 LAO 5/A/6/6)



Key


 Area of investigation



Figure 7 Extract from a 'Plan of the Parish of Spilsby' 1846 (LAO 5AAC 5/A/6/8)



Figure 8 Extract from 2nd Edition 25" to the mile OS Map 1905

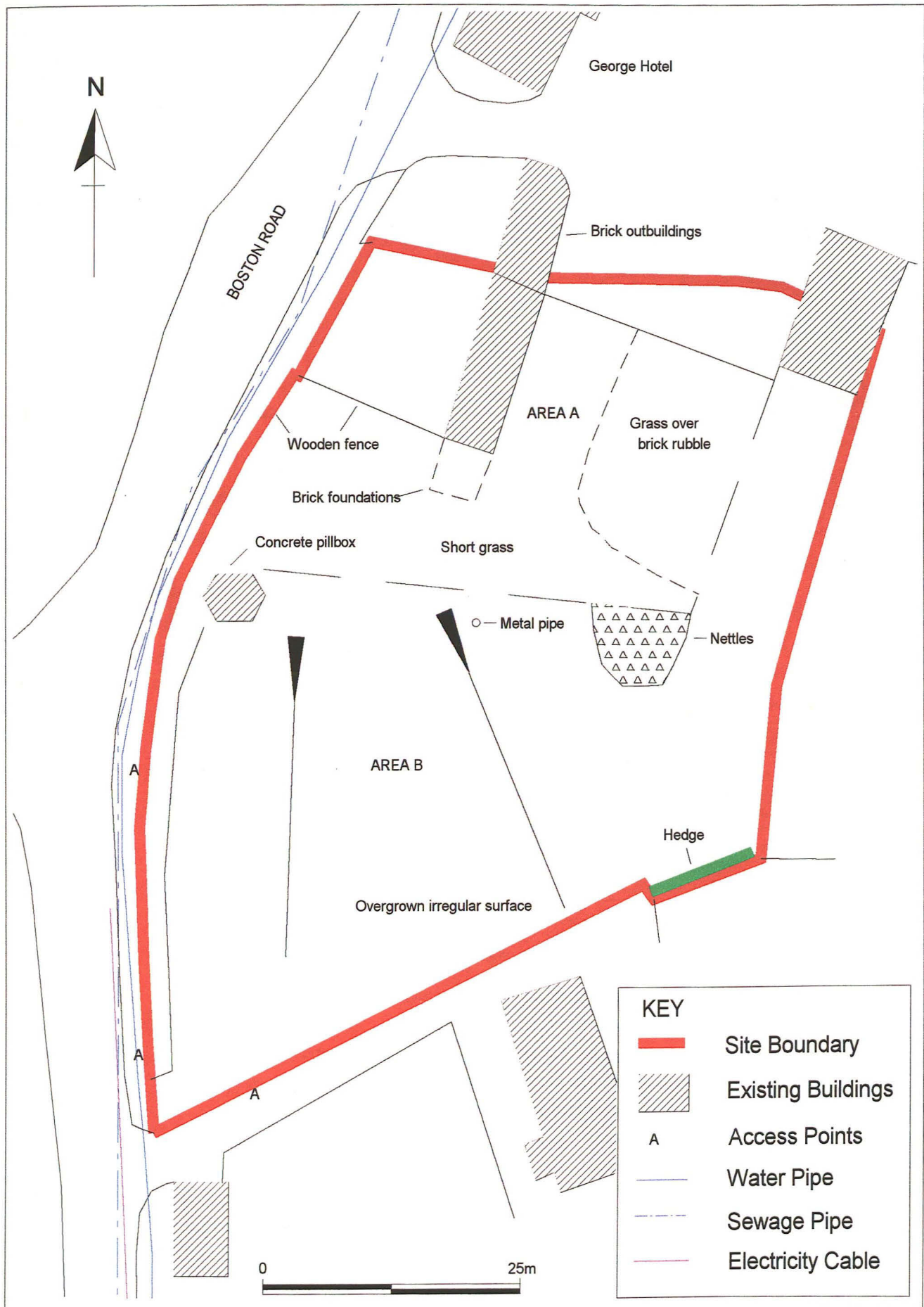


Fig. 9 Present site layout showing walkover survey results



Plate 1 Aerial view of Spilsby looking northeast.
The proposed development site is located just to the right of the church.
(Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Mo34)

Appendix 1

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 2

GLOSSARY

Carucate	A unit of land, originally based on the amount that could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen. Generally taken to be about 120 acres.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Decorated	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from <i>c.</i> 1290-1350.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Jetton	Late medieval to early post-medieval token or counting piece.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from <i>c.</i> 1350 - <i>c.</i> 1530.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Turnpike Roads	Turnpike trusts were established for many principal roads. An Act of Parliament of 1663 allowed them to levy tolls to pay for their maintenance.

Appendix 3

List of Sources Consulted

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Spilsby

Aerial Photographs and RCHME map overlays held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Aerial Photographs held by Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Archives:- cartographic sources; secondary sources (books and journals)

Lincoln Central Library Local Studies Section

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire library

Lincoln Central Reference Library

OS Maps: 1905, 1956, 1976

Information held by Archaeological Project Services

Sources Not Consulted and reasons

Geotechnical information - ascertained that client did not have such information

Primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives - previous experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documentation is extremely time consuming and only informative, in archaeological terms, in fortuitous instances.