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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT  
LAND WEST OF WOOLRAM WYGATE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SWW00)**



**A P S**  
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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT  
LAND WEST OF WOOLRAM WYGATE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SWW00)**

Work undertaken for  
Robert Doughty Consultancy  
on behalf of  
Swallow Homes Ltd.

December 2000

Report Compiled by  
James Albone MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2350 2305



A.P.S. Report No. 185/00

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development on land to the west of Woolram Wygate, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evidence dating from the Romano-British to modern periods has previously been identified within the vicinity of the proposed development site.*

*The site lies on the western edge of the town of Spalding. A Romano-British settlement site has been identified c.300m southwest of the proposed development site. The projected line of the Baston Outgang Roman road crosses, or lies close to, the eastern end of the site. These remains form part of a complex pattern of Romano-British land-use extending to the south and west of the site. It is likely that further remains of this period lie buried beneath later alluvial deposits at the proposed development site. Evidence from the surrounding area suggests that these deposits may be at an estimated depth of c.1.0 - 1.5m below present ground level.*

*No evidence of Anglo-Saxon date has been identified within the assessment area although it has been suggested that use of the Baston Outgang continued into this period. Anglo-Saxon deposits may also be masked by later alluvium, but the overall potential for these at the proposed development site appears to be limited. Few medieval remains are known, with only a grange of Spalding Priory, the Monk's House, being previously identified within the assessment area. A sparse scatter of medieval pottery observed at the site during the walkover survey suggested manuring of arable fields during this period.*

*Cartographic sources suggest that the present pattern of field boundaries at Monk's House Lane pre-date the construction of Vernatt's Drain in the 1630s. It is probable that the fields and lane are of medieval origin and both may relate to the monastic grange.*

*A walkover survey was carried out at the site to*

*assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains. In addition to the medieval pottery, post-medieval and modern artefacts were also observed across the site. However, parts of the site were obscured by standing buildings and long vegetation and could not be fully inspected. The remainder of the site would be suitable for further investigations in the form of geophysical or fieldwalking surveys.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Robert Doughty Consultancy 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

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development site is located on the western edge of the town between Woolram Wygate and Monk's House Lane. It centres on NGR TF 2350 2305 and lies at a height of approximately 3m above OD.

The site lies principally on coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Wisbech series. The western area, along Monk's House Lane lies on medium silty calcareous alluvial gley soil of the Agney series (Robson 1990).

### 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 within the vicinity of the proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

### 4. METHODS

All archaeological remains or documentary evidence relating to the area within c. 750m of the proposed development site was considered. Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of 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.
- 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.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Historical Data

Spalding is first referred to as *Spaldingis* in c. 1074. The place-name is derived from that of an Anglo-Saxon tribe, the *Spalde*, who are recorded in a 7<sup>th</sup> century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998, 114).

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Spalding was held by Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon. A market was recorded at the town and the manor included six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders (Morris 1986).

During the medieval period the town became an important trading centre. Its history and development are well documented, but as these are not directly relevant to the assessment area they are not discussed here. In contrast to the town itself, information relating the proposed development site is less abundant.

The Monk's House is located to the south of the proposed development site and was formerly a grange of Spalding Priory. It was first mentioned in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Hallam 1965, 177) and after the Dissolution in 1538 it was leased to Thomas Kedbye.

The 17<sup>th</sup> century was the great period of fen drainage. Vernatt's Drain, which lies a short distance northwest of the site, was constructed in the 1630s as part of the drainage of Deeping Fen (Wheeler 1896, 318).

### 5.2 Cartographic Data

The proposed development site is located on the western edge of the modern extent of Spalding. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest map examined which is relevant to the area under investigation is Armstrong's '*Map of Lincoln-shire*', which dates from 1779 (Fig. 3). This map is of a small scale and does not show any specific details for the assessment site. The Monk's House, to the south of the site, is shown within an enclosure.

The earliest detailed map of the proposed development area examined was the 1815 surveyors drawing for the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4). The site area is shown as divided into a series of sub-rectangular fields arranged between Lode Gate and Vernatt's Drain. These fields show only a rough correlation to boundaries marked on later maps and it is likely that they are only a representation of the actual boundaries present in 1815.

Bryant's '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' of 1828 is of a small scale and does not show any details for the site area (Fig.5). Two 19<sup>th</sup> century maps by G. Clarke show the site in detail. It is not clear which of these maps is the earlier, as there are only minor differences in the field boundaries shown. The smaller scale map of the two does not show the northern part of the site as this lay within Pinchbeck parish (Fig. 6). The site and the fields to the south were made up of a combination of strips and a rectangular fields. The alignment of these, in particular the narrow strip along the northern part of the site, perhaps preserves the layout of medieval dyings. The arrangement of the fields is shown more clearly on the larger scale map, which includes the whole of the site (Fig. 7).

The second edition 6" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1906 shows that some consolidation of the fields had taken place at the proposed development site (Fig. 8). The Urban District boundary of Spalding crossed the northern part of the site and was marked with three boundary stones to the east and west of the site. The urban area of Spalding had not expanded as far west as the proposed development site by that time and the only development had been the construction of Pennygate House on Woolram Wygate and the farm on Monk's House Lane.

However, this map also provides important dating evidence for the landscape that was not shown on the earlier maps and plans examined. The line of Monk's House Lane is shown to continue north from the site as a series of field boundaries (Fig. 8). The field boundaries to either side butt up to this line to create an

organised layout. It is clear that many of these boundaries are cut by Vernatt's Drain and must pre-date its construction in the 1630s. A double boundary to the north of the drain further suggests that Monk's House Lane originally connected the monastic grange with Mill Green Road (beyond the limits of Fig. 8). It is probable that this road was of a contemporary medieval date to the grange. The adjacent fields, including the proposed development site, may also be of medieval origin and could represent part of the landholding of the grange. The absence of this field pattern on earlier maps can be attributed to them being of insufficient scale, coverage or accuracy to show these details.

A later edition of the 6" Ordnance Survey map dating to 1959 showed extensive development to the south of the site (Fig. 9). This included the construction of several large structures on the site itself and housing adjacent to its east and south boundaries.

Further consolidation of land units at the site and the construction of greenhouses had occurred by 1973 and is shown on the 1:100000 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.2). The areas to the south and east of the site had also been subject to more residential development.

### 5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs held at the Lincolnshire SMR, Heritage Lincolnshire and published sources were examined. The results are indicated on Figure 2.

Only one vertical aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area were held at the Lincolnshire SMR. This photograph (HSL UK72 61 RUN23 1106), taken in May 1972, showed a cropmark of a former field boundary. This corresponded to a boundary marked on the 19<sup>th</sup> century plans discussed above. Other possible cropmarks appeared to represent two groups of possible pit features, although these were not clear.

Known cropmarks and earthworks within the assessment area had been plotted onto map overlays held by Heritage Lincolnshire (Sheet

Map Code No.	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference (c = centre)
1	23623	Romano-British settlement	TF 2253 2262c
2	23613	Romano-British field system cropmarks	TF 2280 2225c
3	22356	Monk's House, medieval monastic grange	TF 2312 2215
4	22351	Hoard of 17 <sup>th</sup> century tokens found in a small brass box	TF 2460 2330
5	23540	Steppingstone footbridge, Built 1882	TF 2440 2320
6	23577	WWII concrete pillbox	TF 2303 2206
7	23578	WWII concrete pillbox	TF 2450 2380
8	22350	Undated possible lynchets	TF 2350 2350

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds from within c.750m of the proposed development site.

TF22SW). However, only two of these lay close to the proposed development site. A curving linear and two parallel linear cropmarks were located to the northwest of the site (Fig. 2). It is possible that these features represent a boundary and droveway, although their date is unknown.

Extensive cropmark remains have been plotted to the southwest of the proposed development site (Phillips 1970). These include field systems and droveways associated with a Romano-British settlement (Fig.2, No. 2).

#### 5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within c.750m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 2. Contemporary environmental conditions, based on results from surveys elsewhere in the Fenland, are also discussed where relevant.

##### *Prehistoric Archaeology*

No evidence of prehistoric (pre 50 AD) archaeology was identified in the assessment area. The area was subject to periods of marine

incursion from the Neolithic through to the mid-to late Iron Age. Consequently there was little human use of the landscape during that time.

##### *Romano-British Archaeology*

The Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) saw a drop in sea level which resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts. Subsequent marine incursions late in the period, probably during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites. Romano-British ground levels and deposits in the area of the proposed site and further to the northeast are masked by later alluvial silts.

A Romano-British settlement site has been identified southwest of the proposed development area (Fig.2, No. 1). Pottery finds from the southern part of this site include Samian ware of mid- to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century date (Phillips 1970, 290). This extent of this site is indicated by the cropmark remains of its field systems discussed above (Fig.2, No.3). A watching brief carried out during improvements to the Pennygate Drain identified a large number of ditches to the north and west of the area of cropmarks (Fig. 2). Pottery dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to mid-2nd centuries was recovered from some of these features (Herbert 1996, 7).

Remains of Romano-British salterns have been



identified just beyond the limits of the assessment area, to the south of Winsover Road. These remains were identified below c.0.8m of later alluvium.

The Baston Outgang Roman road can be traced as intermittent cropmarks from Baston to approximately 2km southwest of the assessment area where it starts to turn northwards (Phillips 1970, 30-1; 286-7; Maps 4, 6 and 8a). It is believed that this road continued, but its course is masked by the later alluvial deposits. The extrapolated course of this road would cross or lay close to the eastern part of the proposed development site (Fig. 2).

#### *Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*

No archaeological evidence of the Anglo-Saxon period (410 -1066 AD) has been identified within the assessment area. However, the settlement of Spalding seems to have Anglo-Saxon origins and it has been suggested that the Baston Outgang Roman road continued in use into this period (Phillips 1970, 30). Remains of this period in the assessment area may also be buried beneath later alluvial deposits.

#### *Medieval Archaeology*

The site of the 13<sup>th</sup> century Monk's House (Fig.2, No.3), a former grange of Spalding Priory, was the only medieval (1066-1500 AD) evidence identified within the assessment area. Parts of the original moat survive, although these are incorporated into modern drainage systems and landscaped gardens. The present building at the site dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century and is discussed in Section 5.5 below.

#### *Post-medieval and Modern Archaeology*

Recorded post-medieval (1500 - 1900 AD) evidence from the assessment area is sparse. A hoard of 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens were found in a brass box on allotments in Pinchbeck Road in 1917 (Fig.2, No.4). These are now held by the Spalding Gentleman's Society but the exact details of the discovery are unclear.

The Steppingstone footbridge (Fig.2, No.5) was constructed in 1882 and is discussed in further detail in Section 5.5 below.

Modern remains recorded within the assessment area consist of two Second World War concrete pillboxes (Fig. 2, Nos. 6 and 7).

#### *Undated Archaeology*

Undated remains of possible lynchets have been identified c.400m north of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, No.8).

### **5.5 Historic Buildings Data**

No listed historic buildings are present within the assessment area. However, other historic buildings are recorded.

The Monk's House, on Winsover Road, is located on the site of a grange of Spalding Priory (Fig. 2, No.3). The surviving building dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century and has an L-shaped plan. Surviving windows in the two wings are in the early Tudor and Elizabethan or Jacobean styles (Pevsner 1995, 678).

The Steppingstone Footbridge is located across the railway line to the east of the site (Fig.2, No.5). It is a cast iron footbridge of five spans that was built in 1882.

### **5.6 Walkover Survey**

A walkover survey of the majority of the proposed development site was undertaken on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2000. The site was divided into seven areas for the purpose of the survey (Fig. 10).

#### *Area One*

This roughly rectangular area of former allotments was located in the southern corner of the proposed development site. It was completely overgrown with high weed vegetation and no soil exposures were exposed. The remains of several sheds and modern rubbish, much of which was iron, were scattered across this area.

#### *Area Two*

This field was located to the north of Field One and supported a young cereal crop. A sparse

scatter of medieval to modern pottery was noted in this area.

#### *Area Three*

Area Three consisted of an irregular shaped field along the northern part of the site. It was roughly ploughed and a sparse scatter of post-medieval to modern pottery was observed. Overhead cables cross the central part of this field.

#### *Area Four*

This field was under cereal stubble at the time of the survey and only small soil exposures were observed. No artefacts were visible. The overhead cable continued across this area from Area Five.

#### *Area Five*

A young cereal crop was present in this field and a sparse scatter of post-medieval pottery was observed. Overhead cables cross the southwest part of this field.

#### *Areas Six and Seven*

These two areas, in the north and east of the site were covered with standing buildings and glasshouses. Consequently no archaeological inspection was possible.

Areas Two, Three and Five would be suitable for fieldwalking in their present condition. Area Four would need to be ploughed and allowed to weather before effective fieldwalking could be carried out. The vegetation and buildings present in Areas One, Six and Seven prevent the use of this technique in these areas

Geophysical survey would be possible across Areas Two, Three, Four and Five of the site. The height of the vegetation in Area One and buildings in Areas Six and Seven make them unsuitable for this form of evaluation. The overhead cables across Fields Three, Four and Five are on wooden poles and would only create localised disturbance to geophysical survey results.

## 6. CONSTRAINTS

### 6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located within the assessment area. Consequently, all archaeological remains are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are 'listed' and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990.

### 6.2 Other Constraints

Although no specific checks were carried out for the presence of active services (gas, water, electricity etc.) across the site, observations were made during the walkover survey. The only services recognised were the overhead telephone or power cables crossing the central area of the site.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 2).

### *Period*

Activity dateable from the Romano-British to modern periods has been recognised within the assessment area. The absence of prehistoric archaeological remains can be attributed to contemporary environmental conditions.

The Romano-British period is represented by a settlement site c.300m to the southwest of the proposed development location and the possible that the course of the Baston Outgang Roman road.

Although it is possible that the Roman road was still in use during, at least part of, the Saxon

period, no archaeological evidence has been identified. However, the settlement of Spalding is known to have originated during this period.

Recognisable medieval activity is limited to the site of the Monk's House, a monastic grange of Spalding Priory, which lies to the south of the proposed development site. The sparse scatter of medieval pottery identified during the walkover survey suggests that at least some of the area was under arable cultivation during this period.

#### *Rarity*

Romano-British cropmark evidence such as that to the southwest of the site has been shown to be relatively widespread in the Spalding area and elsewhere in the fens (Phillips 1970). The nature of the medieval evidence is also relatively common. Much of the landscape would have been under arable cultivation, as is suggested for the development site. Monastic granges, such as the Monk's House, would not have been particularly uncommon during the medieval period. They would have existed at the various monastic landholdings scattered throughout the fens.

#### *Documentation*

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. A number of previous assessments and the fieldwork has been carried out in the vicinity (e.g. Cope-Faulkner 1997; Herbert 1996).

#### *Group value*

The generally sparse nature of the archaeological evidence from the assessment area does not present any particular temporal or spatial groupings. The sparse scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery identified during the walkover survey suggest arable land-use at those times. However, these fields can not be linked to the monastic grange with any certainty.

#### *Survival/Condition*

All pre-medieval archaeological remains identified, or potentially existing within, the assessment area survive only as buried remains.

It is possible that remains of these periods are sealed beneath later silt deposits. Romano-British pottery was recently found below 2m of later silt deposits on Pinchbeck Road to the east of the proposed development site. Any such buried archaeological remains are likely to be comparatively well preserved.

Medieval earthwork remains survive of a moat at the Monk's House, but no evidence of this period exists at the proposed development site.

Any shallow buried archaeological remains which may exist at the site are likely to have been damaged by ploughing and the construction of buildings at the site.

#### *Fragility/Vulnerability*

As already discussed, any near surface archaeological remains at the site have probably been damaged by agricultural or previous development activity. These remains would be very susceptible to further erosion, both from ploughing and groundworks associated with development. Archaeological remains sealed below silt deposits would be under some threat from any deeper groundworks associated with the proposed development.

#### *Diversity*

Only a moderate period diversity is represented by the identified archaeological remains. Sites relating to settlement, agriculture, communications and defence were identified, representing a high functional diversity.

#### *Potential*

Due to the contemporary environmental conditions suggested for the site area during the prehistoric period, the potential for unidentified remains of this age is low.

The presence of the Romano-British settlement to the southwest of the site and the possible course of the Baston Outgang road running through it suggest a moderate potential for archaeological remains of this period to be present at the site. Although no Romano-British pottery was identified during the walkover survey, the area of the site closest to the known settlement was

overgrown and full inspection was not possible. It is highly likely that remains of this period are buried beneath later alluvial deposits. Romano-British levels have been identified below c.0.8 - 1.0m of silt immediately west and south of the site and pottery has been found at a depth of c.2m a short distance to the east. In view of this it is suggested that any Romano-British remains at the proposed development site may lie at a depth of c.1.0 - 1.5m below the present ground level. However, the presence and depth of these deposits could only be confirmed by trial excavation.

No certain evidence of Anglo-Saxon date was identified at, or near the proposed development site. It is possible that the Roman road was still in use during at least part of this period and that any contemporary remains may also be sealed by later alluvium. Although it impossible to accurately assess the scope for such buried archaeology, the overall potential for Anglo-Saxon remains at the site appears to be low.

The sparse scatter of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery identified during the walkover survey suggests an arable land-use throughout these periods. It is likely that further associated remains, such as former boundary/drainage ditches, will exist at the site

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

The assessment has identified evidence relating to the Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity within the assessment area.

A previously identified Romano-British settlement lies a short distance southwest of the site and the proposed course of the Baston Outgang Roman road crosses the area. The known course of this road finishes c.2km southwest of the site where it appears to become buried beneath later alluvium and is no longer visible as cropmarks. It is likely that unidentified Romano-British remains exist at the proposed development site below an unknown depth of later silt. However, finds of Romano-British date from the surrounding area suggest that

contemporary deposits may lie at a depth of c.1.0 - 1.5m below present ground level.

Anglo-Saxon evidence is lacking from the assessment area. However, it has been suggested that the Roman road was still in use during this period. Archaeological remains of this period may also be sealed by later alluvial although the present evidence suggests that there is only limited potential for their existence at the site.

The Monk's House, a grange of Spalding Priory, lies a little to the south of the proposed development site. A sparse scatter of medieval and later pottery was identified across the site during the walkover survey. This suggested an arable land-use throughout these periods. Cartographic sources indicate that Monk's House Lane and the adjacent field pattern date to before the 1630s. It is probable that they originated during the medieval period and may have been directly associated with the grange.

The walkover survey established that the majority of the site, with the exception of Areas One, six and seven (Fig. 10), would be suitable for further evaluation in the form of geophysical or fieldwalking survey.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Doughty Consultancy who commissioned this report on behalf of Swallow Homes Ltd. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Archive research was carried out by Gary Taylor, maps were drawn by David Hopkins and computerised by Mark Dymond. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library.

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

HMSO Her Majesties' Stationary Office

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office

SMR Sites and Monuments Record Office

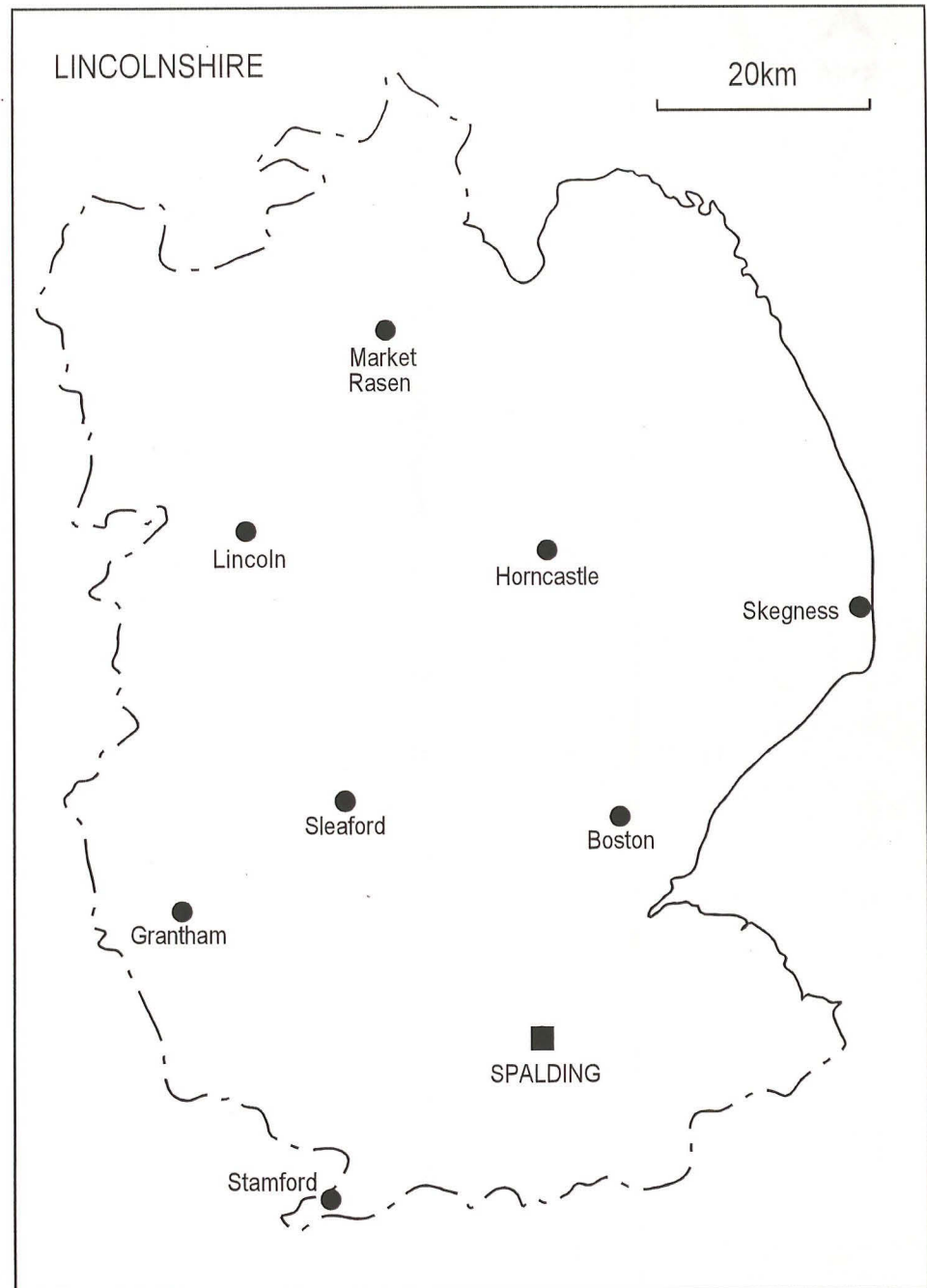
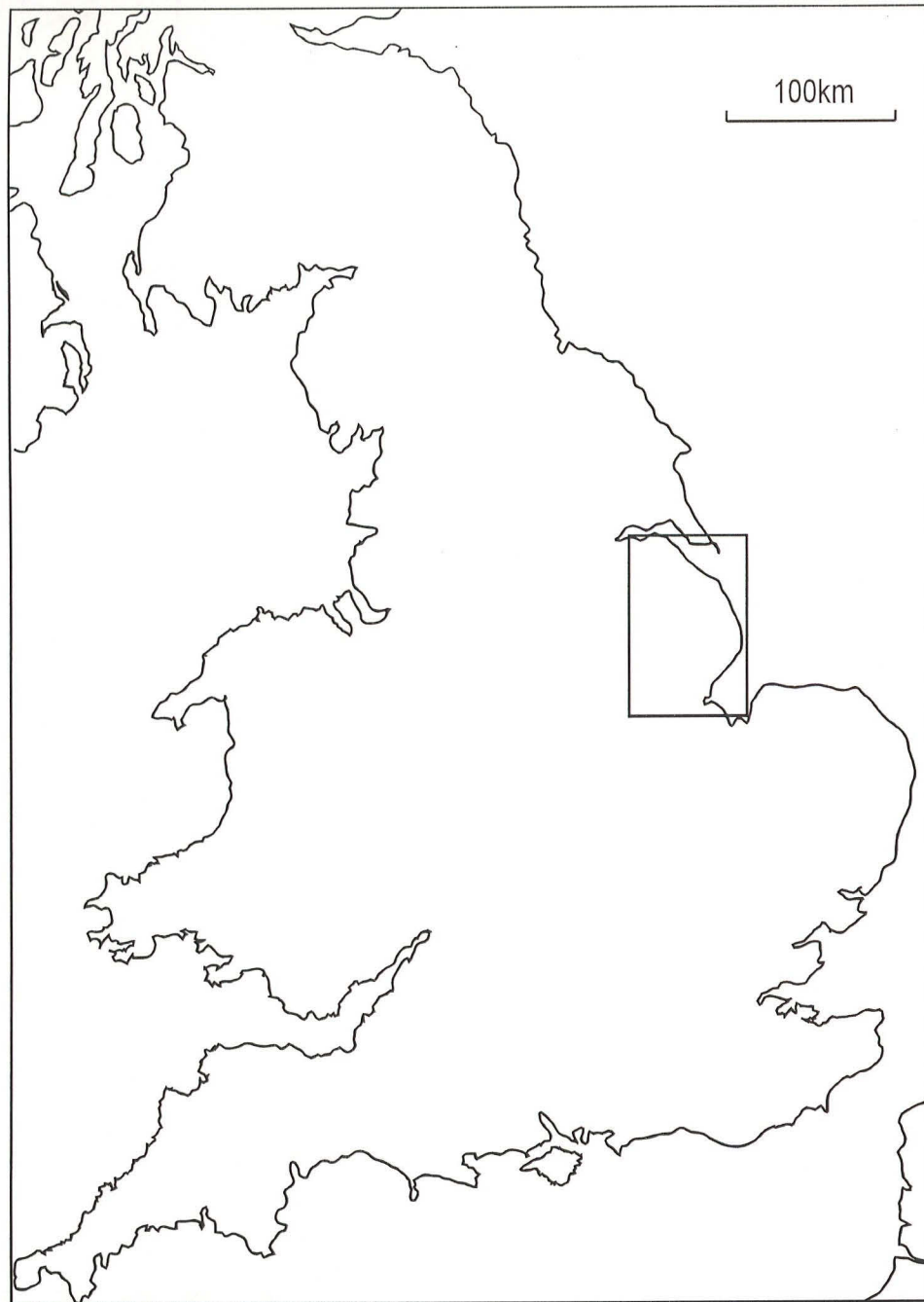
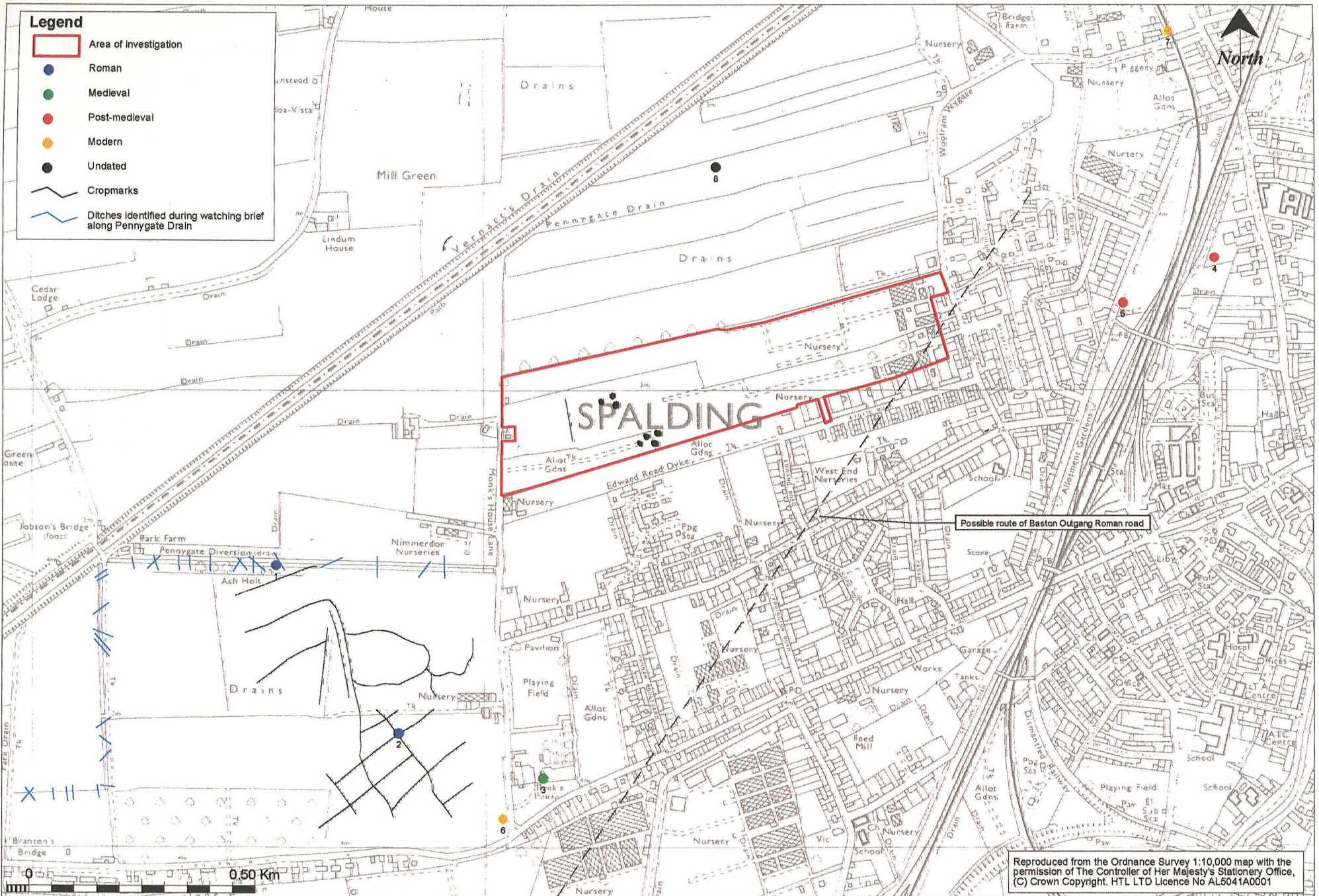


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright, HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

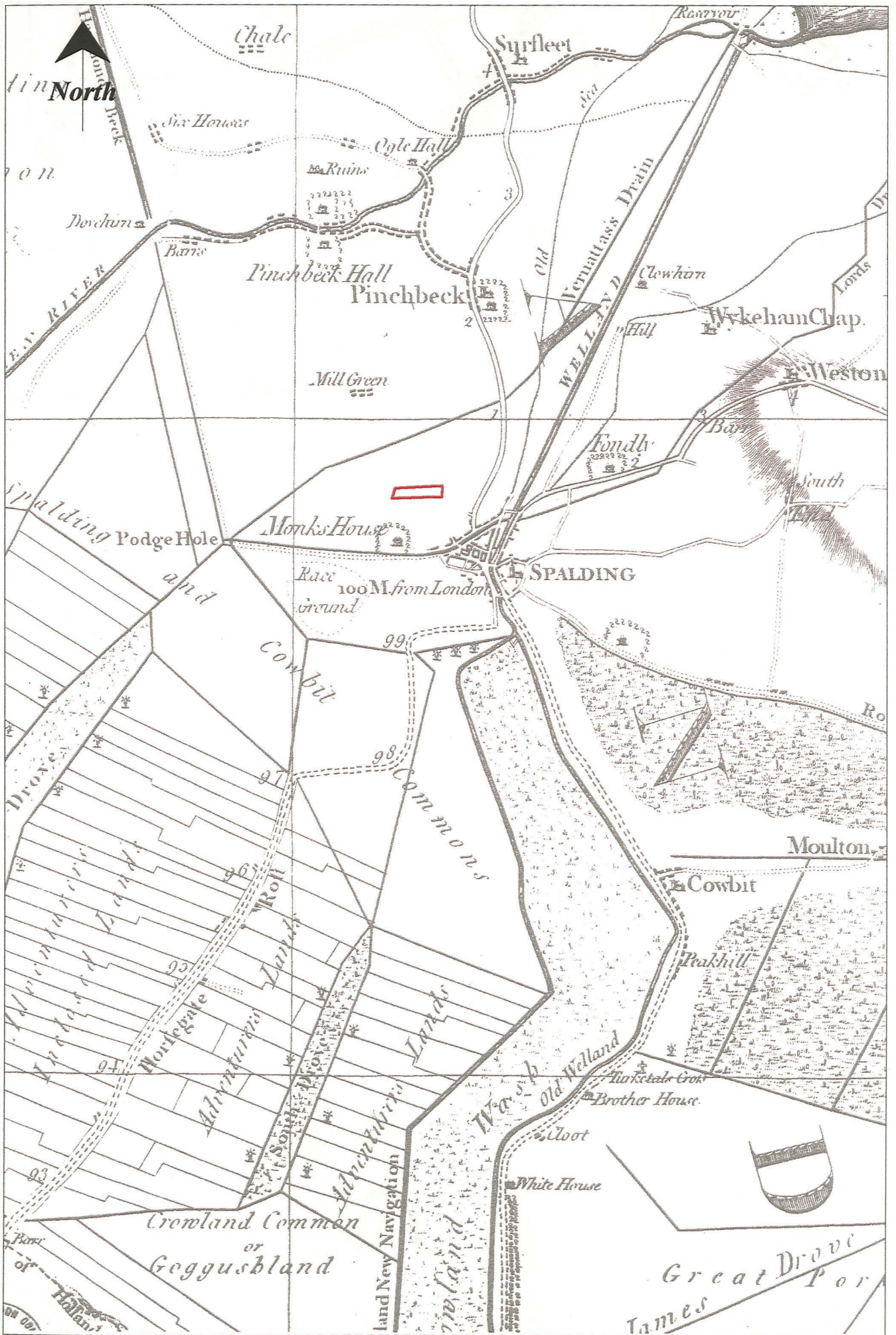


Figure 3 Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire 1779' showing the site location



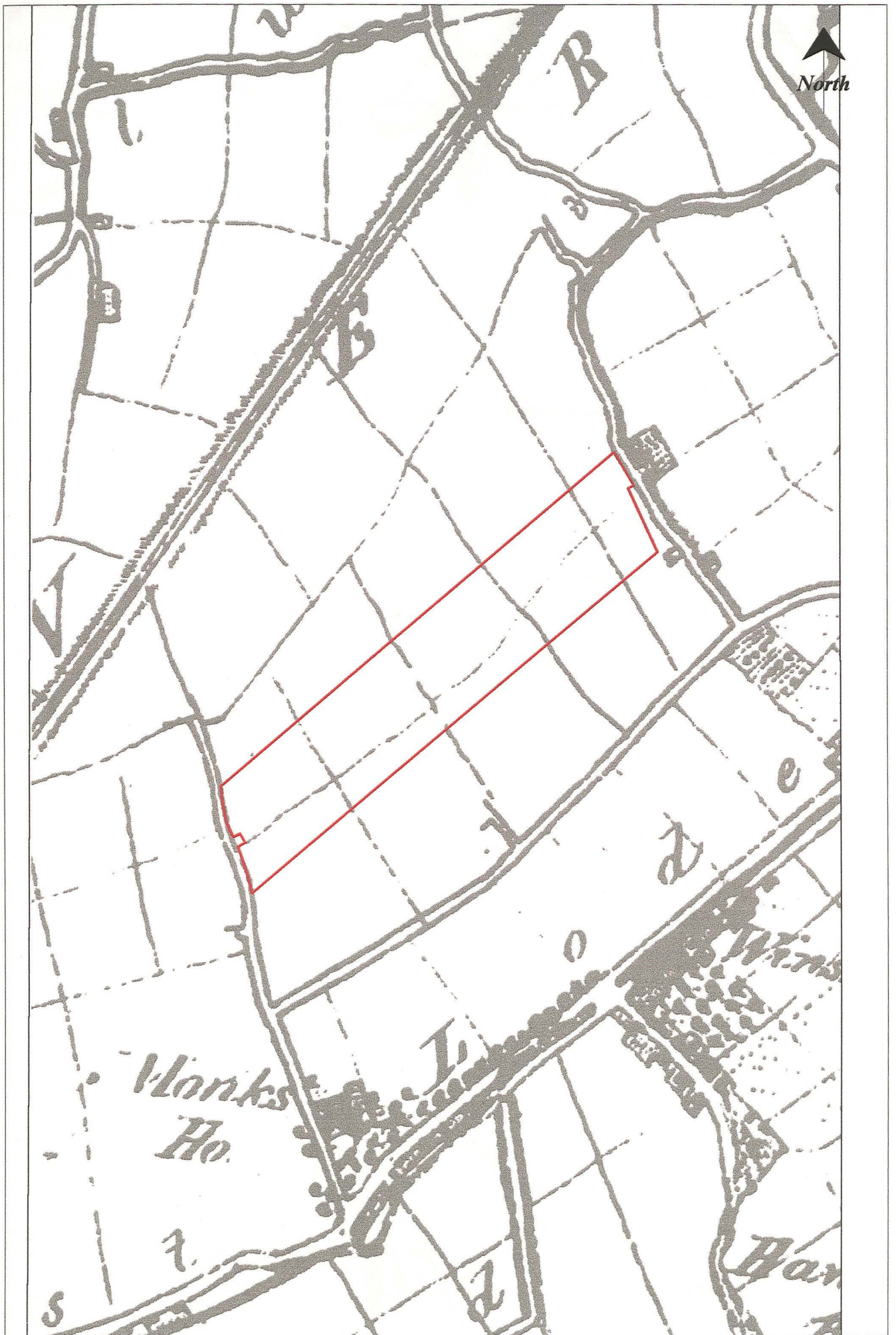


Figure 4 Extract from surveyors drawing for 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1815

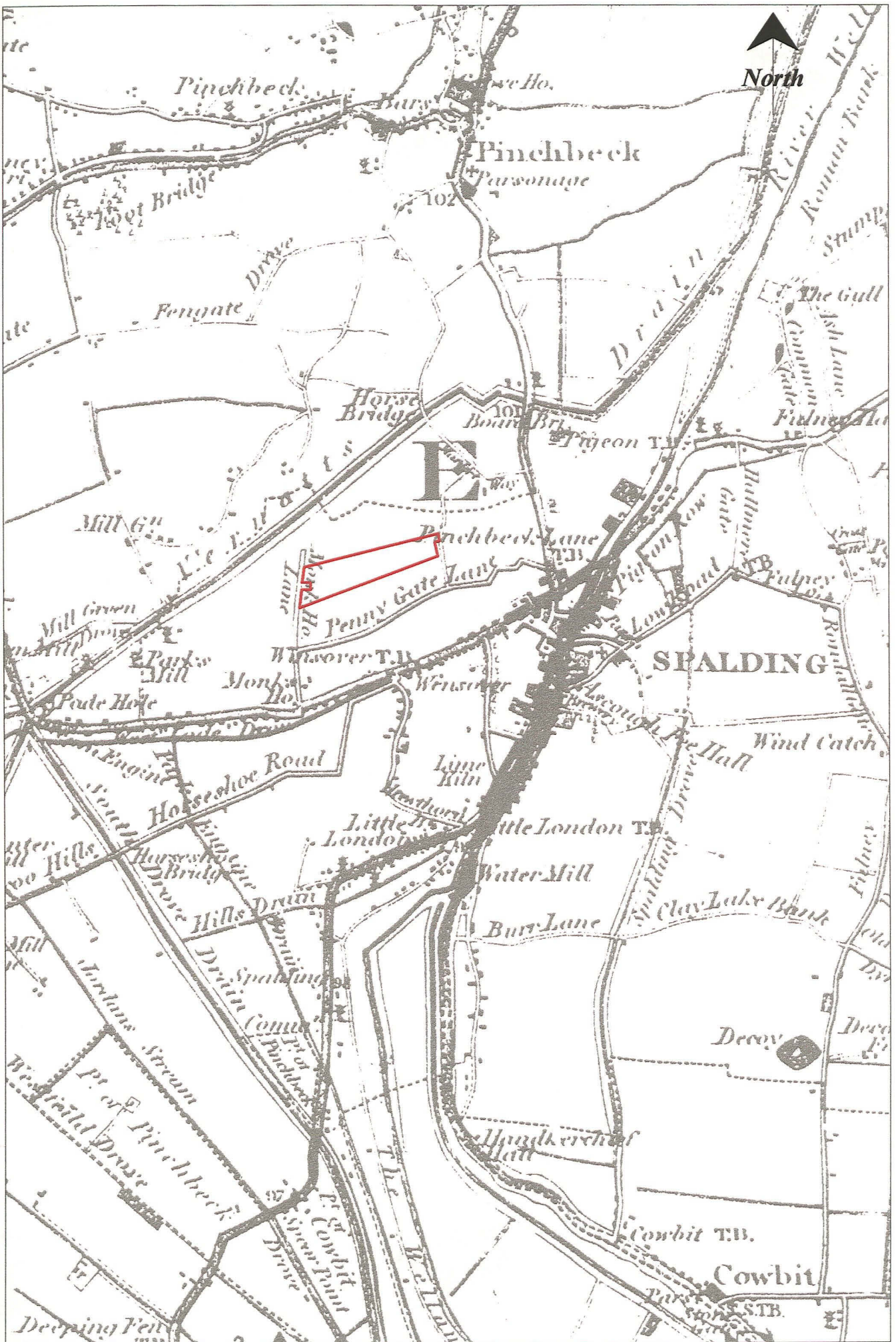


Figure 5 Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln' showing site location

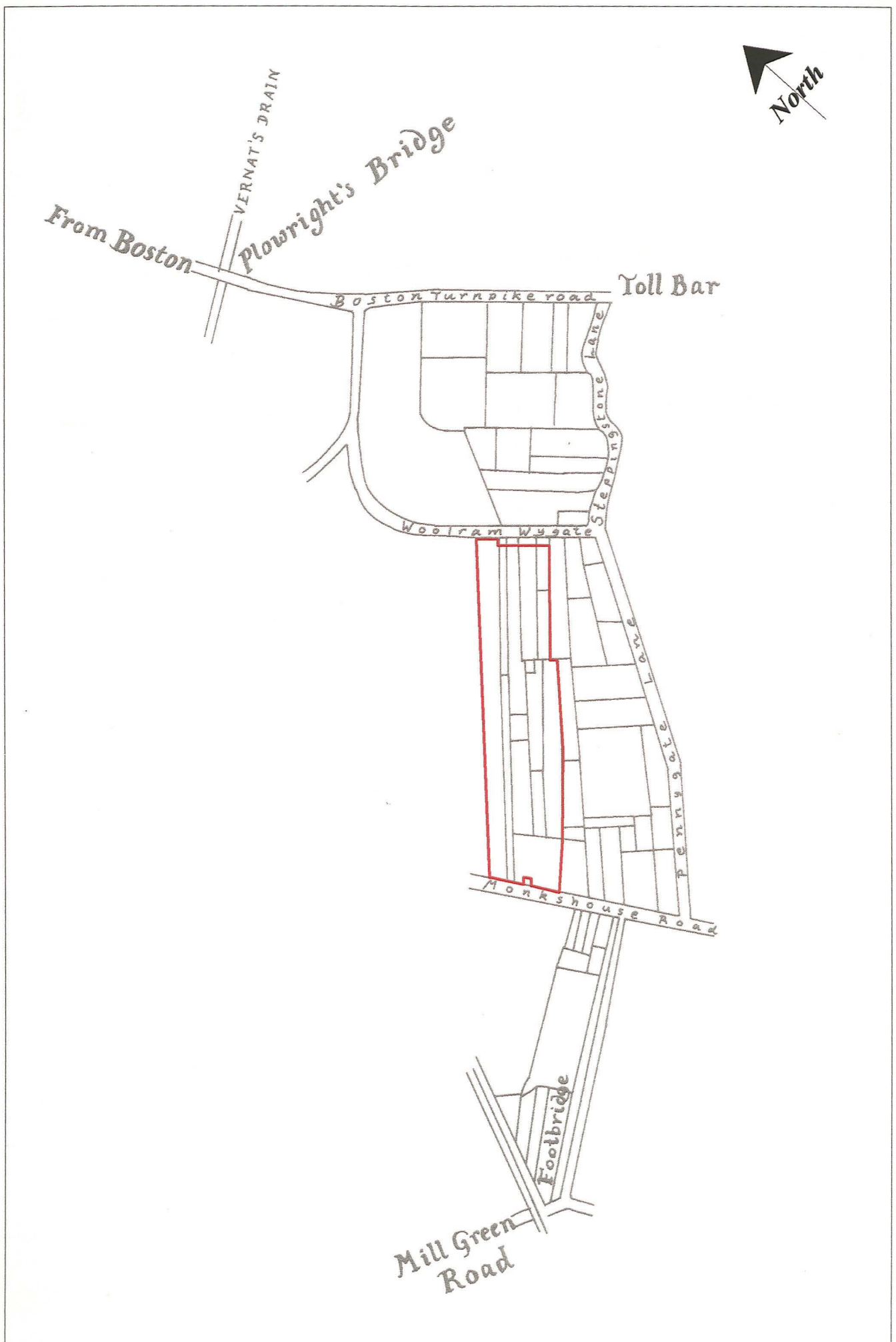


Figure 6 Extract from 19th century 'Map of the Parish of Spalding' by G. Clarke (LAO Misc Dep 23)

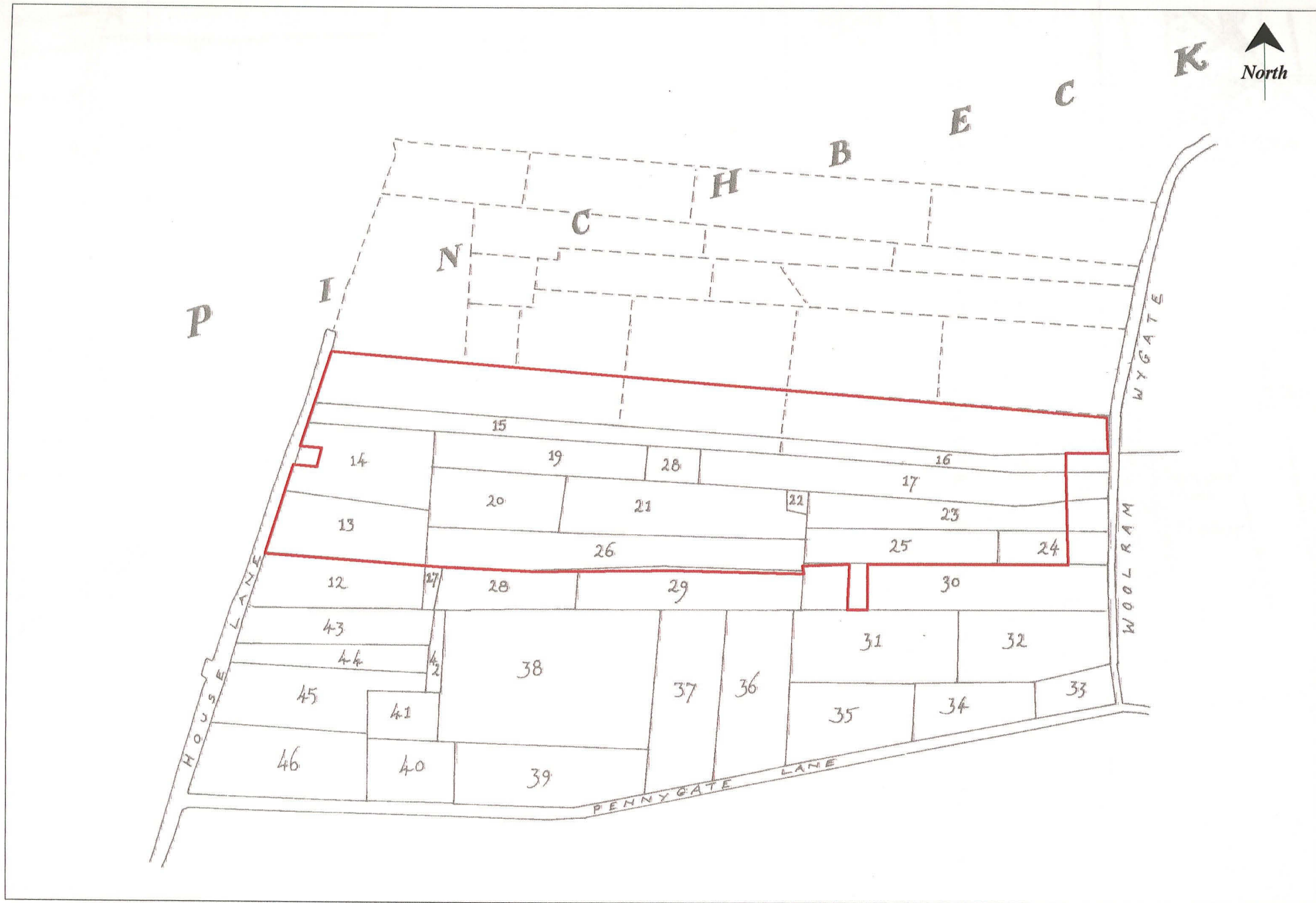


Figure 7 Extract from 19th century 'Plan of part of the Parish of Spalding' by G. Clarke (LAO HD 1/8)

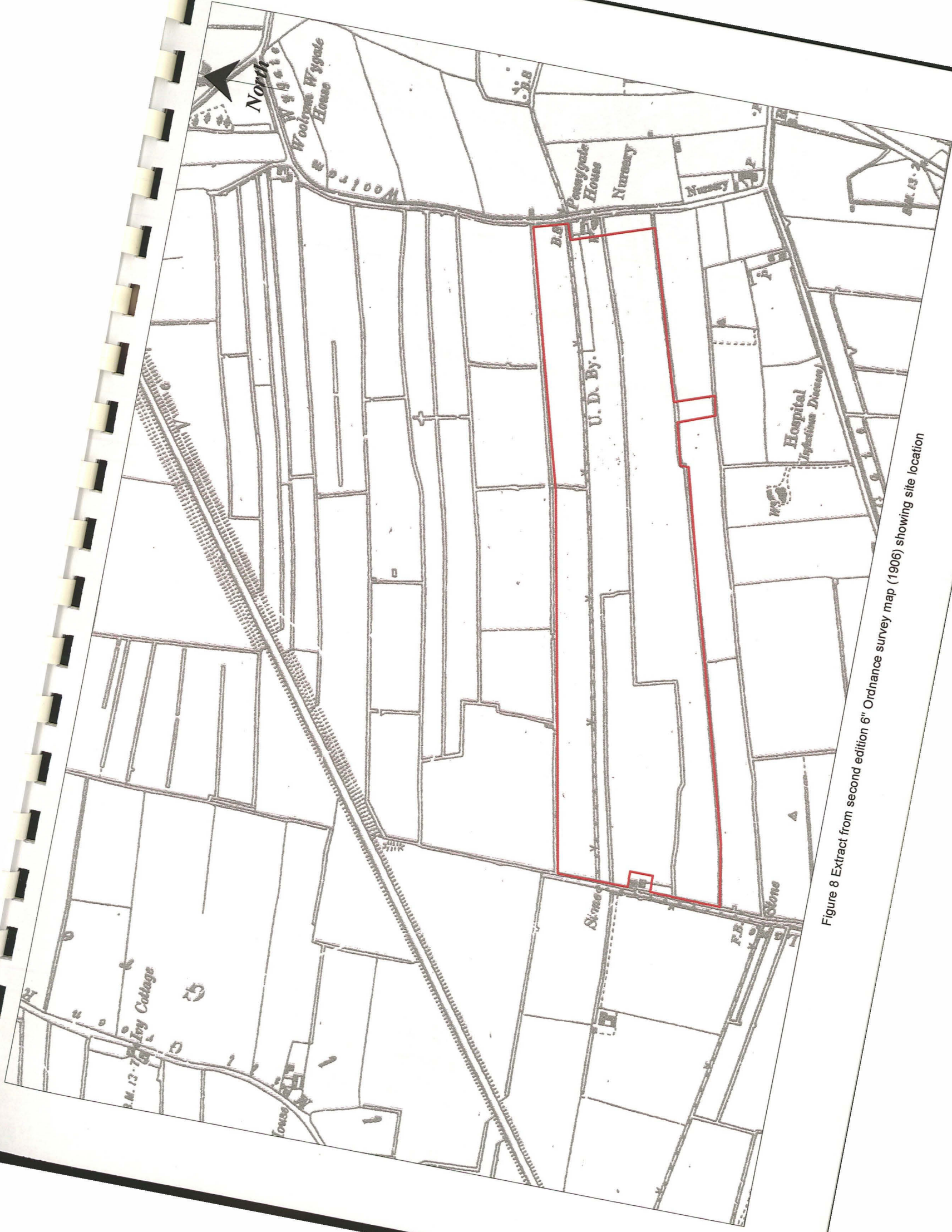


Figure 8 Extract from second edition 6" Ordnance survey map (1906) showing site location



Figure 9 Extract from revised second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map 1959 showing site location

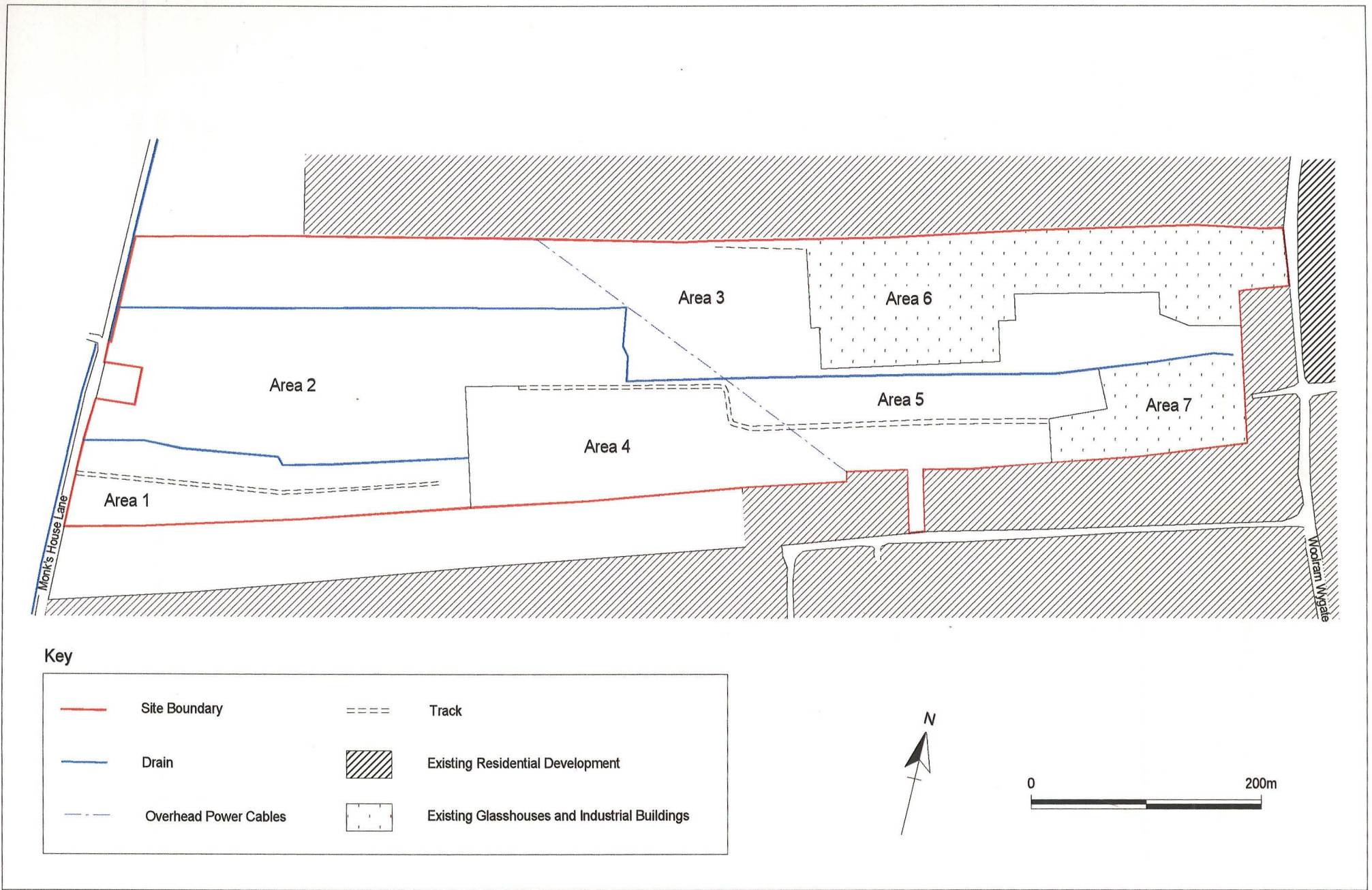


Figure 10 Site plan showing details of the walkover survey

## 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

### LIST OF CONSULTED SOURCES

Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record, parishes of Spalding and Pinchbeck

Aerial photographs held by Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record

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

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire library

Lincoln Central Reference Library

OS Maps: 1815, 1906, 1959, 1973

Information held by Archaeological Project Services

#### Sources Not Consulted and Reasons

Geotechnical information - not ascertained that such information was available

No relevant aerial photographs were held in the files of Heritage Lincolnshire.

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.

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Dylings</b>	A form of broad ridge and furrow ( <i>q.v.</i> ) found in the Fenland. The strips were separated by wide shallow ditches, the soil form which was used to raise the ridges. They are first recorded in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century and continue in use until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	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.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised round strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.