

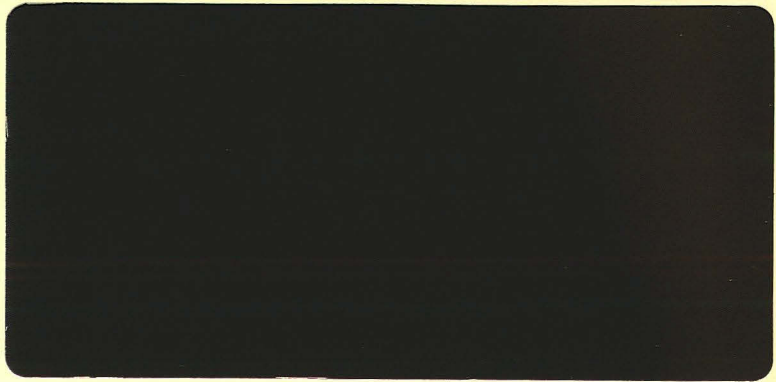
96/11

**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO
DOUBLE STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SDS96)**



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

August 1996

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

A.P.S. Report No: 32/96

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the development. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is restricted to the find of two stone axes.

Romano-British (A.D. 50-400) occupation of the region has been identified in the vicinity of Spalding and within the town. The small numbers of finds probably indicate that deposits of this period are sealed by later alluvial episodes rather than an absence of settlement.

Saxon (A.D. 650-850) activity is indicated by documentary references of the 7th century, that mentions the tribe 'Spaldas'. At present, no indication of the size or nature of this settlement can be ascertained.

Medieval activity is well represented in the vicinity. Spalding was an important centre during this period and boasted a priory and a possible stone castle. The priory became one of the richest in the country and supported its own fishing fleet.

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

Present ground conditions suggest the possibility of moderate preservation of any surviving archaeological remains, although recent development is bound to have impacted on archaeological deposits.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Meldrum Lee and Gillat on behalf of Longhurst Housing Association Ltd to undertake a desk-top assessment of land adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning applications H/16/0548/96, H/16/0549/96, H/16/0550/96 and H/16/0551/96. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

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

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

Local soils have not been mapped as the area is designated an urban area. However, local soils are considered to be of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361-3), or the Wallasea 2 Association, pelo-alluvial gley soils (*ibid*, 338-41). Both these soils are developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, that overlie a solid

geology of Oxford Clay (B.G.S. 1992).

3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate and, if present, evaluate any known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed development programme.

4. METHODS

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
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals
- place-name evidence

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the proposed development site. This walk-over survey investigated the present land-use and condition; the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; the presence, or

otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey.

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

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Crowland Abbey had been given land in Spalding by Thorold of Buckenhale, sheriff of Lincoln in 1051. Money was provided to build a chapel and for six brethren to maintain it (Page 1906, 118). However, after the conquest Ivo Taillebois settled in Spalding and forced the monks of Crowland out of the town and then invited the abbot of St. Nicholas of Angers to build a monastery in its place (*ibid*, 119). The monastery also had two granges, one at Halmer, 750m to the south, and another at Monks House, to the west of Spalding.

Spalding is first referred to in a Tribal Hideage of the 7th century where a tribe known as the *spaldas* are recorded. Spalding itself probably dates back to the Old English *Spaldingas* 'descendants of *Spaldas*' (Ekwall 1974, 432). The first written account was in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978). The Domesday Book of 1086 mentions that Spalding was owned principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also belonging to Croyland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976, 60, 89 and 184). The survey also mentions the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. Although the name is thought to be Saxon in origin, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954).

Possibly connected with the priory was the Hospital of St Nicholas, intended for the

lepers of the neighbourhood. It is unknown when and where the hospital was built but indulgences were granted to it in 1313 and 1323 (Page 1906, 234).

Ivo Taillebois was also responsible for building Spalding Castle (Hallam 1954). Nothing survives of this monument but it is thought to have once been a substantial structure comprising a complex of buildings including a stone keep and a great hall (Heritage Lincolnshire 1991). The moat of the complex was apparently visible in 1746 and was associated with fragments of carved stone (Marrat 1814).

The parish church of St Mary and St Nicholas was built under Prior William de Littleport about 1284 (Pevsner and Harris 1989). The agreement between the Prior and the parishioners still survives. The site on which the church was built was that of the Norman cemetery chapel of St Thomas Beckett.

During the medieval period Spalding was an important fishing centre. The Prior was the owner of a seasonal herring fleet (Pawley 1993a, 56). Spalding may also have been involved in the export of salt, produced in the Fens. However, the importance of Spalding as a port declined as Bicker Haven gradually silted up during the 15th and 16th centuries (Pawley 1993b, 58)

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Spalding was still an important centre located as it was on the lowest bridging point of the Welland. The river was still navigable to Stamford and Spalding became a centre for river traffic between the fens of south Lincolnshire and the uplands to the west. The River West Lode was also an important feature and was used to import corn from the surrounding villages (Spalding Guardian, June 7th, 1963). This importance now meant that the

Welland had to be maintained and in 1743 the river was canalised and deepened by John Grundy (Wright n.d.). The new found wealth is also apparent in some of the large houses built at this time, including Yew Lodge, Cley Hall and Holland House along High Street and The Limes and The Sycamores along Double Street (DoE 1976).

At present, Double Street still contains many 18th century buildings, eleven of which are listed (DoE 1976, 21-4). The former Angel Inn is itself listed and there is a possibility that it contains reused medieval timbers (Spalding Guardian, March 13th, 1981). This building was in use until 1977, whereupon it was subject to vandalism (Lincolnshire Free Press, December 18th, 1979).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The area to be developed is situated immediately east of the town centre. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

Dating from 1675, John Ogilby's itinerary of the road from London to Boston indicates the position Spalding. A main road is depicted coming from the south and crossing the Welland, here referred to as the Witham Fluy, then crossing a second river, the Longtoft Drain before heading north to Pinchbeck. A church is shown to the east of the town (Molyneux and Wright 1974, 11). Referred to as Spalding, the scale of the map shows no detail.

Dating from 1732 John Grundy's *A Plan of the Town of Spalding in South Holland, Lincolnshire* is the first map to show Double Street (Fig. 4). Emerging from Ea Side, Double Street continues to the east where it meets Rosemary Lane, which ran alongside the River Westload. Buildings

are apparent on both sides of the street, except at the west end where Ea Side and Herring Lane join Double Street, where a break is apparent next to the river. This may be the former quayside of the town.

An undated map, probably early 19th century, entitled *A Plan of the Parish of Spalding in the County of Lincoln* again shows Double Street with buildings apparently little changed from the earlier map (Fig. 5). Buildings also appear for the first time next to the river and may indicate quayside structures. The River Westload is no longer present and a wide thoroughfare is depicted in its place and referred to as New Road.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* (1828) portrays Spalding but with little detail apparent. The principal road through the town still appears to come from the south and head north towards Pinchbeck. Whilst Double Street is depicted, no detail is apparent.

The first edition twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey map of 1888 depicts Spalding undergoing gradual development compared to earlier maps (Fig. 6). Double Street is clearly named and the Angel Inn is first referred to. To the rear of Angel Inn are several outbuildings as well as a water pump along the eastern boundary wall. On the other side of the street, the large warehouse is shown with smaller buildings on either side of it.

The 2nd edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map shows that Spalding and especially Double Street have changed very little (Fig. 7). Later maps show the gradual development and redevelopment of the town.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs, including those published or transcribed in secondary sources, were examined for evidence of archaeological remains.

Two unpublished aerial photographs of Spalding were located in the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. The first (code S33) is an undated view of Spalding town centre. The two areas of development are visible, though the altitude dismisses any detail. The second photograph is taken at a lower altitude and again is undated (code S31). The rear of Angel Inn appears to be a maintained yard and contains two standing buildings. The former Loughborough Motors site is shown as a roofed area with the 19th century house roof standing proud.

Several aerial photographs of Spalding are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. However, none of these clearly show Double Street or the development areas.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire were consulted. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within half a kilometre of the proposed development area are collated here and committed to Fig. 8.

County Sites and Monuments Code	Description	Grid Reference	HTL Files
22372	Possible statue of Venus, Romano-British	TF2540022900	
22380	Medieval Grimston ware pottery	TF2510022900	
22383	St Mary and St Nicholas Parish church	TF2502022420	
22374	Medieval pottery	TF2510022400	
22378	Grange of Spalding Priory	TF2540023300	
23572	Water tower, 19th century	TF2470023500	
23540	Steppingstone Bridge, 19th century	TF2440023200	
22381	Brick culvert, Westlode Street	TF2510022900	
23066	Medieval pottery	TF2480022700	
23061	Medieval pottery	TF248022600	
22354	Church of Holy Cross, in ruins by 1284. Skeletons found close to this site	TF2470022670	
23229	Site of Pinfold	TF2457022660	
22355	Priory of St Mary	TF2477022520	
22353	Bergnery House, 16th century building reusing priory stonework	TF2489022520	
22348	Skeletons, Priory churchyard	TF2480022500	
22391	Site of Holyrood House, medieval	TF2490022400	
22360	Ayscoughfee Hall, built in 1420	TF2490022360	
22363	Abbey Yard, range of medieval cottages	TF2466022630	
	Excavation on the site of Harrington House	TF2490022700	HTL A
	Chapel of St Mary	Unlocated	HTL B
	2 Prehistoric stone axes	Unlocated	HTL C

Spalding is situated in an area of moderate known archaeological activity. Earlier prehistoric activity has been recognised by the presence of two prehistoric stone axes found in Spalding. The exact findspots have not been identified and it is not known as to the nature and extent of activity of this period. It is generally thought that the neolithic landscape is many metres below the present ground surface. Thus, the axes found in the Spalding area may be a relatively recent import into the area.

Finds of the Romano-British period have been uncovered in the Spalding area and include a statue of Venus found within 250m of the proposed development site. Cropmarks from around the Spalding district reveal a number of Roman road systems that appear to centre on Spalding, including the Baston Outgang road (Phillips 1970, 41-2). This then suggests the possibility of a small but important settlement in the vicinity.

Though no Saxon activity has been identified in Spalding it is maintained that the site of the town continued in importance after the Romano-British period as suggested by the name and the tribal hideage of the 7th century (Phillips 1970, 30, 41 and 60). It may be possible that the alluvial silts that seal Roman deposits, also seals some later activity.

Medieval activity is represented by the Priory of St Mary in the centre of the town. Though no traces of it survive a number of buildings are attributed to once having belonged to the priory, including the Priors Oven in Sheepmarket and the Abbey buildings. However, during redevelopment of the town centre a number of skeletons have been unearthed that may indicate the location of the priory cemetery. The present parish church, also of medieval date replaces an earlier

cemetery chapel. A further two chapels are known to have existed in the Spalding area, the chapel of the Holy Rood and St Mary's chapel, both on the east brink of the Welland (Owen 1975, 21). Ayscoughfee Hall also has its origins in the medieval period, although it has seen many alterations since (DoE 1976, 10).

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

Recent archaeological examination in the vicinity includes an evaluation on the site of the new Police station in Westlode Street (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992). This revealed a pottery sequence dating from the 10th to 14th centuries amidst a number of flooding episodes associated with the River West Lode. Post-medieval remains were uncovered at 2/3 High Street overlying layers of dumped refuse material (A.P.S. 1995).

5.5 Walk-over Survey

In early August 1996, a walk-over survey of the proposed development sites was undertaken. Visibility was good.

Behind the Angel Inn site it was noted that the area was quite disturbed with small piles of rubble and broken glass scattered around the site. The presence of bonfires was also apparent. No underground service trenches were noted and it is likely that services were provided to the front of the property only. A cellar entrance was observed within the property but it was considered unlikely to extend beyond the cottages. Numerous fragments of 19th century porcelain were observed across this

area. Geophysical survey of this area was deemed inappropriate due to the recent disturbance encountered.

The former Loughborough Motors Garage was still standing. It was noted that the present structure incorporated a 19th century house in the centre of the property. Except for this house, which had a wooden floor, a concrete surface was apparent throughout this property. The wooden floor to the 19th century house may conceal a former cellar. A number of manholes, indicating the presence of underground waste pipes, were observed and likely routes of drains noted. The building was generally stable and sound. Due to the concrete floor and foundations, geophysical survey methods were again regarded as inappropriate.

6. DISCUSSION

Evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the vicinity is virtually non-existent. Although finds of these dates are recorded from Spalding, archaeological deposits are considered to be masked by later alluvial deposits. Furthermore, the Romano-British finds in Spalding come from the east bank of the River Welland.

Saxon activity has also been recognised in the placename evidence and early historical references. No finds or features have, to-date, been found in the town and again settlement of this date may be masked by later alluvial activity.

Evidence for the medieval use of the proposed development area is likely to be scarce. The medieval town of Spalding was aligned north to south through the market place and appeared to have Broad Street and Herring Lane as its easternmost extremity. Double Street lies to the east of this line. However, medieval pottery has

been found close to the development area, at the site of the former fire station. This may indicate temporary use of this part of the town or possible expansion along the River Welland.

As trade with the hinterland and the fens increased the importance of Spalding, it is likely that quayside developments would be found along the river. The earliest maps, of the 18th century, indicate structures along Double Street of which some may be connected to the quayside. Several warehouses that still exist along the riverfront support this idea. It is also known that some of the buildings along this street are certainly of 18th century date.

The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of Double Street show the development areas. The Angel Inn site is little changed from the earliest Ordnance Survey maps that show a number of outbuildings to the rear. The Loughborough Motors site has a single building that compares in shape to the 19th century building incorporated into the present structure. A smaller building is shown connecting this house to the warehouse and it is conceivable that this is an 18th century structure.

Geophysical survey was deemed an inappropriate method of evaluating the site. The Angel Inn site is largely open ground covered with recent demolition and waste material, whilst the Loughborough Motors site is still a standing building.

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:

Maps of Spalding over the centuries would suggest that this area was subject to post-medieval urban expansion only. However, medieval finds have been found in fairly close proximity to the site.

Although Romano-British remains are rare and have not been found in the immediate vicinity of the site, it is probable that deposits of this date may be found beneath alluvial layers.

Rarity:

The gradual expansion of Spalding leading to the development along Double Street is typically a post-medieval feature of small coastal towns and therefore is not rare within itself. Quayside structures along the River Welland, although not rare, may have features of local importance.

Documentation:

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Synopses of all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity have previously been produced. A number of historical syntheses of Spalding have previously been produced and include a history of the industrial heritage of the town. The present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

Group value:

By virtue of the conjunction of 18th century habitation with industrial development, Double Street has a moderate group value in local terms, though this would be lower both regionally and nationally.

Survival/Condition:

Limited invasive post-medieval

development has occurred on the sites and is restricted largely to the street front, except at the Loughborough Motors site, consequently buried deposits are likely to be well preserved.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

As the proposed developments will impact the investigation area, possibly into natural strata, any and all archaeological deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity:

Moderate functional diversity is indicated by the association of quayside buildings with 18th century suburban dwellings.

Moderate period diversity is suggested by nearby finds of medieval pottery with 18th century development.

Potential:

Potential for post-medieval buildings, whether for habitation or industrial use occupying the development area is considered high.

Potential for an earlier surviving waterfront of the River Welland to that shown in Grundy's plan, cannot be excluded and is therefore considered moderately high. Also, the close proximity of the river may indicate the survival of waterlogged material on the sites.

7.1 Site Importance

Romano-British activity has been identified within a kilometre of the site. In itself this is not rare, though Romano-British is scarce in the locality and elements of a possible settlement may contain unusual features.

Saxon occupation, though suggested for Spalding, has not yet been identified, but if encountered would be considered locally

and regionally important.

It is considered possible that remains of medieval date may be encountered on the site, though the medieval town is centred to the west of Double Street.

Post-medieval activity is already represented in the road and is considered to be the best represented period. Although Post-medieval buildings are a feature of nearly all towns and villages and are therefore not particularly rare, they have high local significance.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The concentrations of archaeological finds and observations represent occupation and use of this area of Spalding in the past.

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity has been recognised in and around Spalding, although no finds are believed to have come from within the vicinity of the proposed development areas. It is, however, generally accepted that later alluvium has masked all trace of features of this date.

Saxon settlement from at least the 7th century has been recognised in historical sources. To date, no evidence for the nature of this settlement is known and it is conceivable that deposits of this date are masked by alluvium as with the Romano-British remains or even by medieval and later development.

The medieval town would appear to have been aligned north to south on the Peterborough to Boston road and subsequently have lain to the west of the proposed development areas. Finds of this date have been found at the eastern end of Double Street and suggest possible ephemeral activities of this date in

proximity to the site.

Double Street would initially appear to be largely post-medieval in date as suggested by some of the surviving buildings along the street. These buildings incorporate both cottages and quayside warehouses and demonstrate the development of this part of Spalding in the 18th century.

Some artefacts were recognised on the walk-over survey and appeared to be largely 19th century domestic pottery.

The Angel Inn site appears to have been initially developed in the 18th century and remains largely unchanged except for the demolition of a number of outbuildings. However, the former Loughborough Motors site has seen development in both the 19th and 20th centuries. Therefore, damage to archaeological deposits is considered a possibility.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

10. REFERENCES

All of the following sources were

consulted in the data-gathering exercise. However, as some references duplicated information available in others, not all of them have been specifically referred to in the text.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

A.P.S. Archaeological Project Services

B.G.S. British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

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

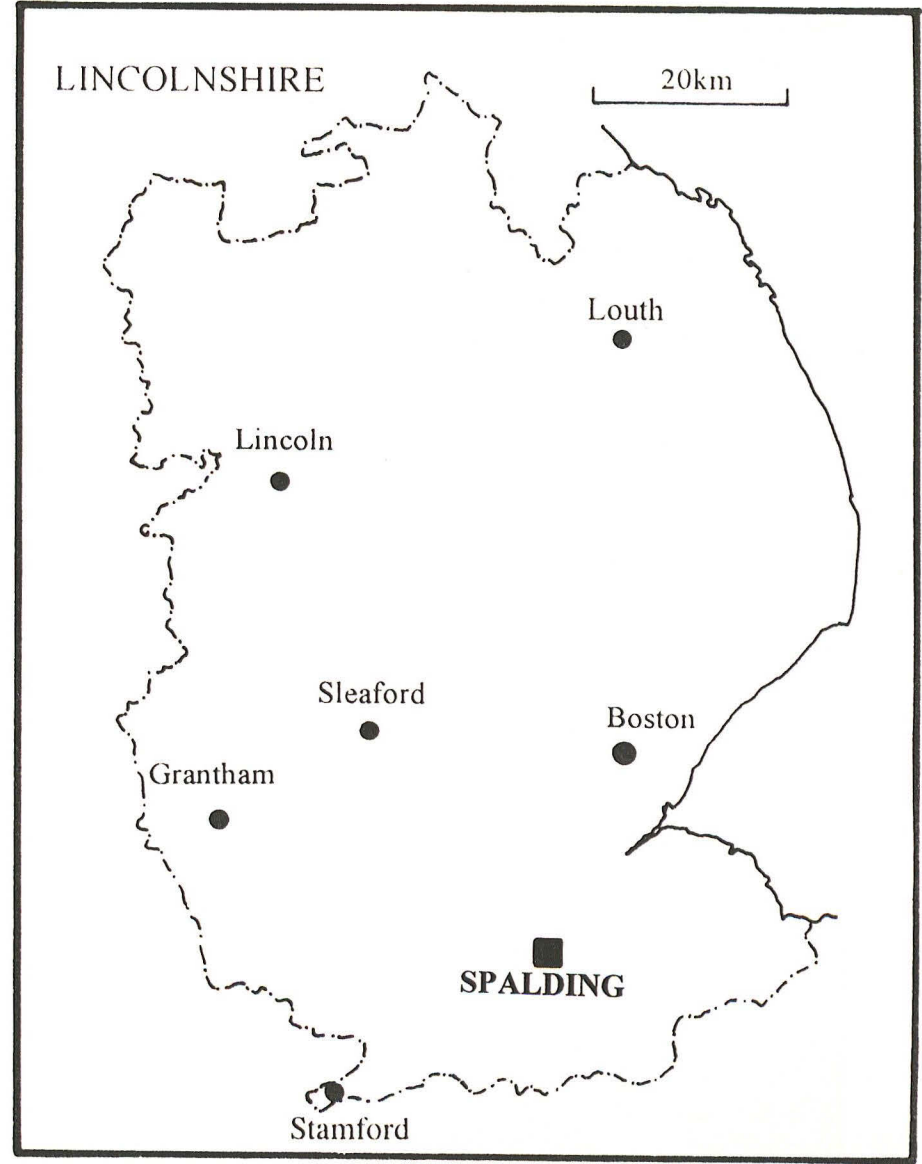
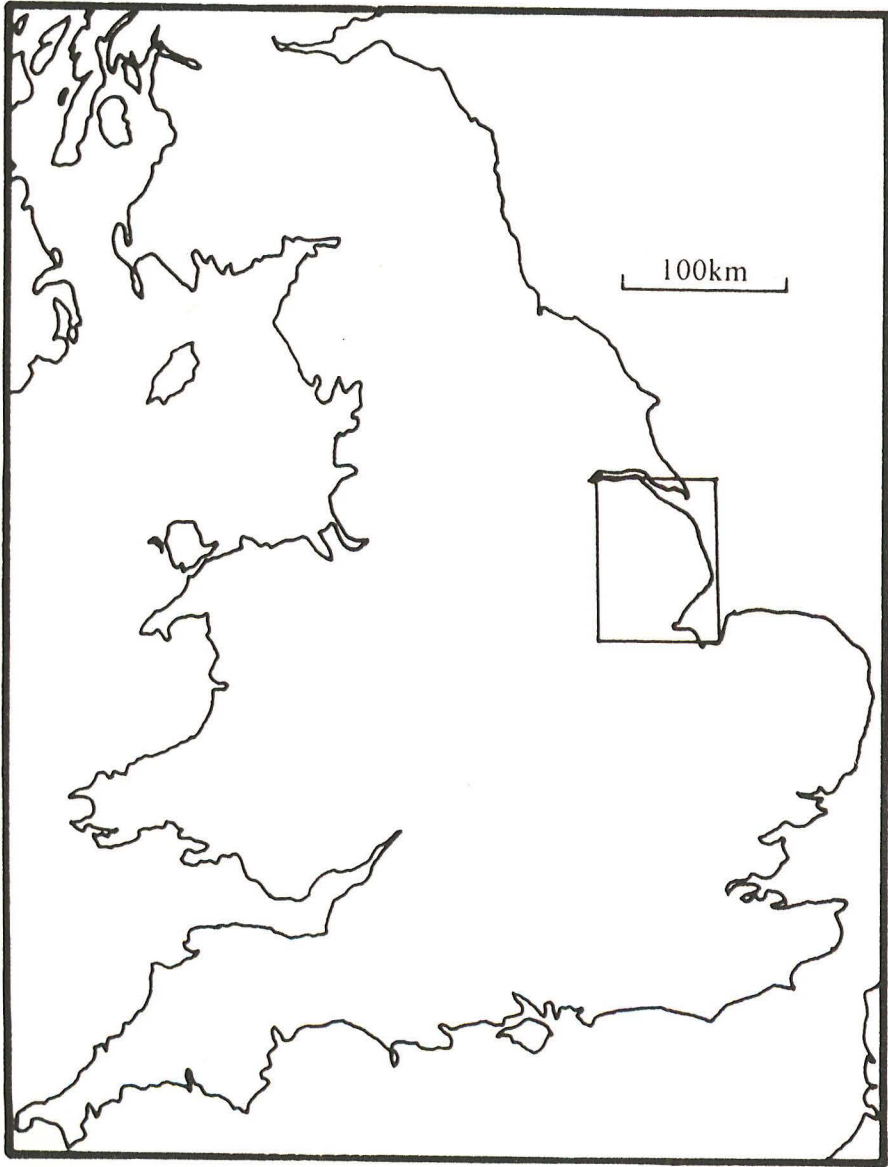
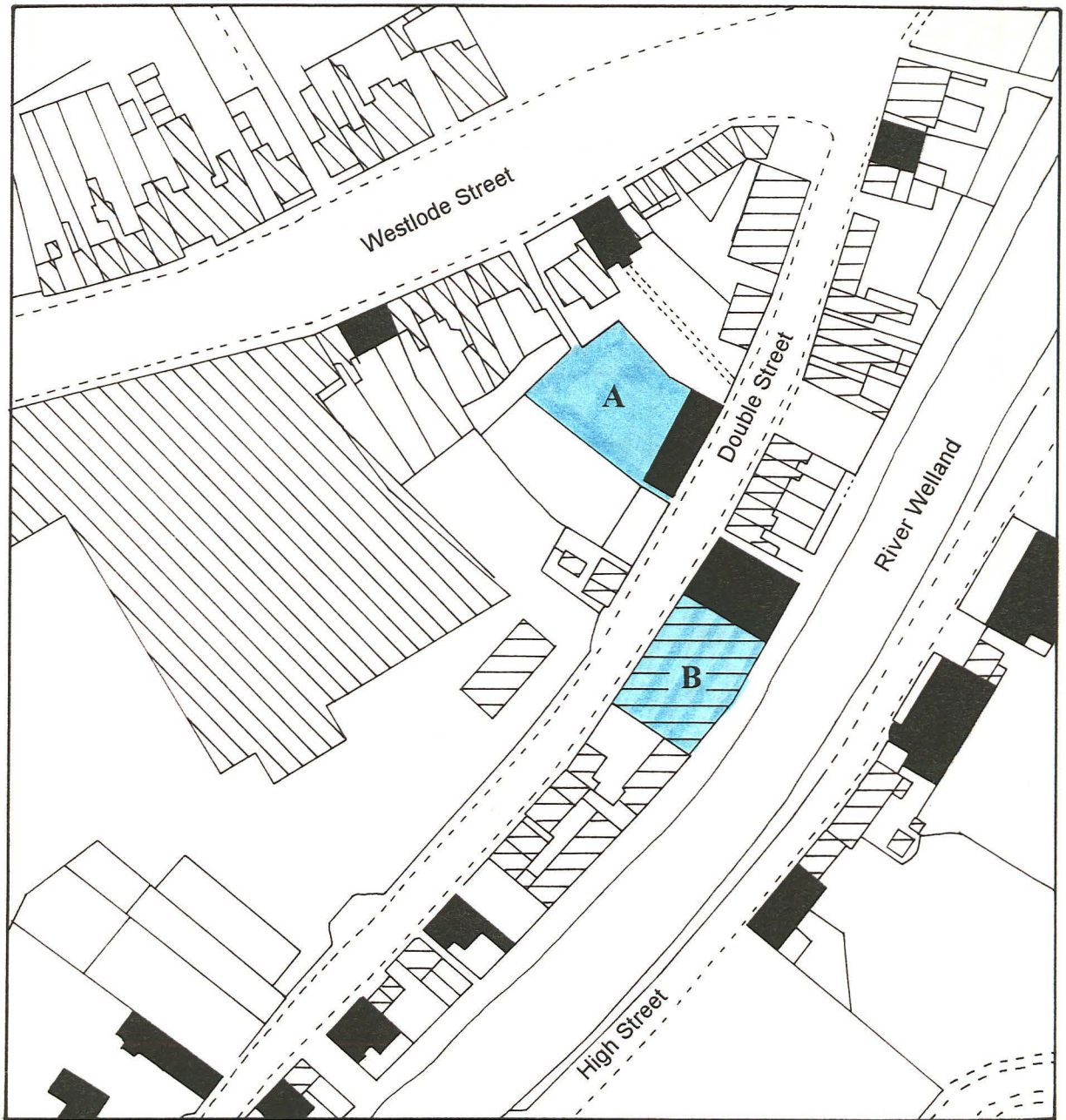


Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 3 Development Location Plan



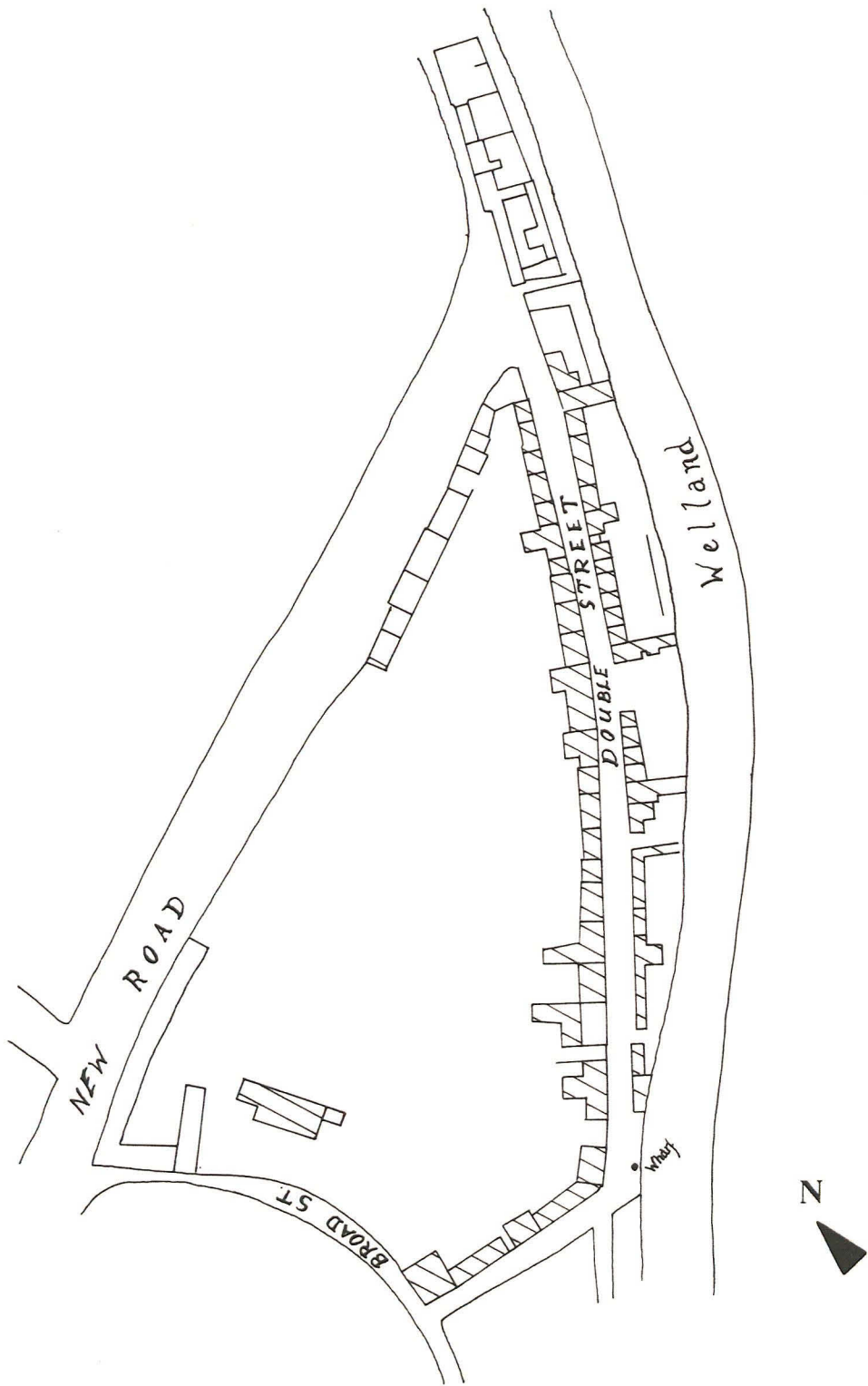
 Area of Development

 Listed Buildings

A = Angel Inn Site

B = Loughborough Motors Site

Fig. 5 Extract from 'Plan of part of the Parish of Spalding', early 19th Century



(No scale available)

Fig. 6 Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1888

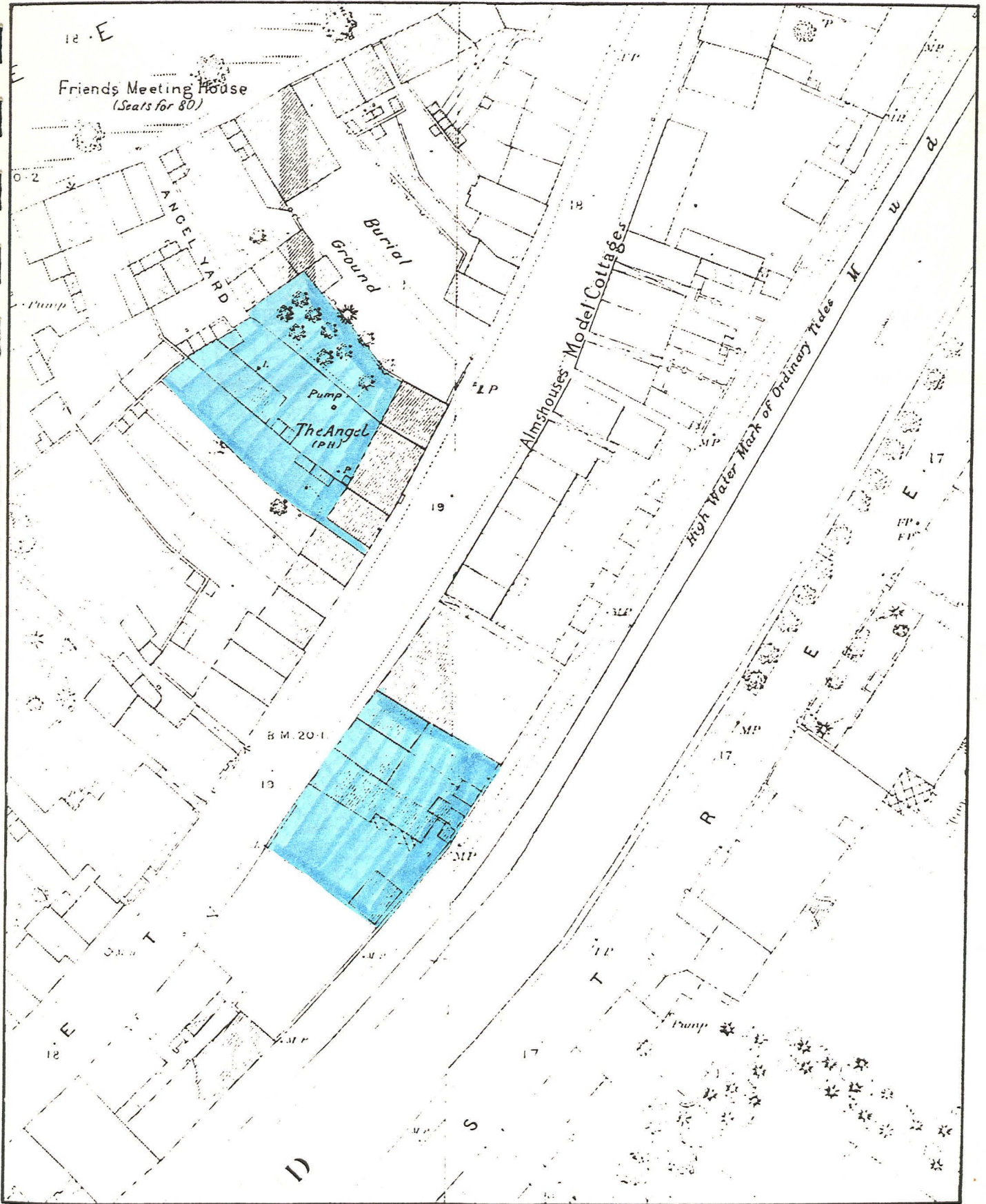
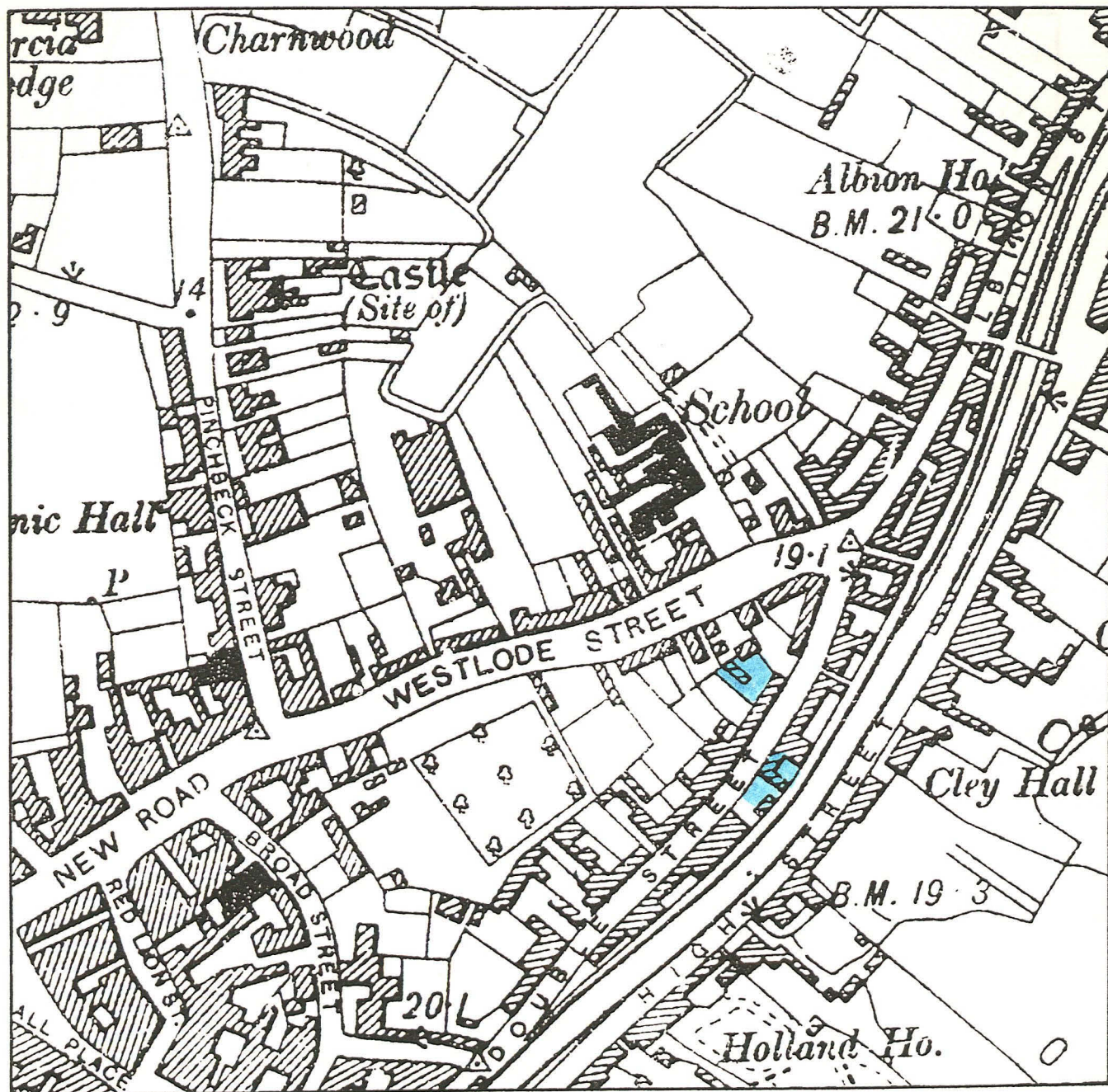


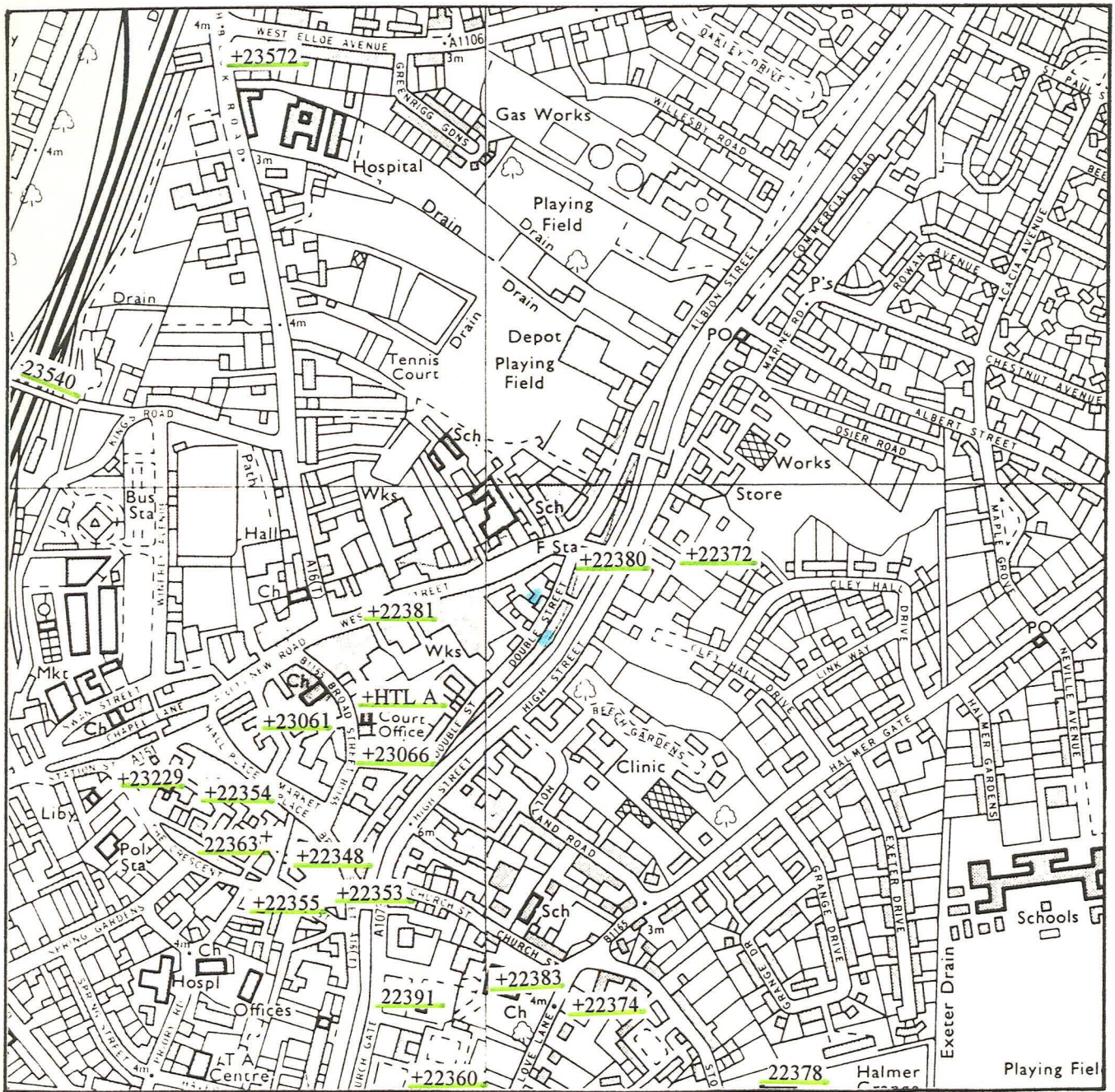
Fig. 7 Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1906



(Scale 6 inches to 1 mile)



Fig. 8 Plan of Known Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity



Area of Development

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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

1. Summary

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

2. Site location and description

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

3. Planning background

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

4. Archaeological background

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

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

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

5. Objectives of an archaeological evaluation

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

6. Requirements for work

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

7. Stages of works and techniques

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

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

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

8. Methods

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

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

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

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

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

9. Post-fieldwork programme

- 9.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:
- 9.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all

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

10. Reporting requirements

- 10.1 The final report must be produced in two stages. There must be a preliminary report of the desk-top assessment. This report must:
 - 10.1.1 summarise all available information;
 - 10.1.2 provide a comprehensive list of all sources consulted, along with an explanation if sources detailed in paragraph 6.2 above are not consulted;
 - 10.1.3 outline all possible options for further work, including recommendations for alterations to the original evaluation specification.
- 10.2 The second stage shall be an evaluation report which should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out. Ideally it should be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the County Archaeological Officer must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:
 - 10.2.1 computer generated plots of geophysical survey data and interpretation;
 - 10.2.2 distribution plots, analysis and interpretation of field walking and other data;
 - 10.2.3 plans of the trench layout;
 - 10.2.4 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 10.2.5 plans of actual and potential deposits;
 - 10.2.6 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;
 - 10.2.7 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;
 - 10.2.8 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context;
 - 10.2.9 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;
 - 10.2.10 a projected timetable for the completion and final location of the site archive (if not already undertaken).
- 10.3 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

11. Monitoring arrangements

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

12. Additional information

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

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

Appendix 2

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.