

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
OF LAND BETWEEN 45 & 47A COWBIT ROAD,  
SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 2449 2155**  
**Site Code: CWSP11**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2011.6**  
**Planning reference: H16-0687-10**

PREPARED FOR MR. A. MASON

By

Neville Hall MIFA  
with a contribution by Jane Young

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new five-bedroomed detached house on land between 45 and 47A Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire was carried out by Steve Williams on the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2011.*

*The archaeological monitoring identified a series of alluvial deposits, undoubtedly the product of various alluvial flooding and resultant deposition episodes given the location of the development site in close proximity to the River Welland. Although three such deposits of this origin were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring, only one yielded pottery of late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date; suggesting that at least this deposit was of medieval origin.*

*One of these alluvial flood deposits sealed the single archaeological feature identified by this monitoring. This comprised the cut of a shallow and isolated pit with a single fill which produced three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This in turn suggests that the overlying alluvial flood deposit may be stratigraphically post-medieval in origin.*

*This archaeological monitoring therefore identified further evidence of medieval settlement activity in this area thus meeting the original specific objectives of this project.*

*The remaining groundworks, which were to have comprised the excavation of a soakaway, were not in the end carried out.*

## 1. Introduction

Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. A. Sharman on behalf of his client – Mr. A. Mason - to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new five-bedroomed detached house on land between 45 and 47A Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2449 2155. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2011.

The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority, and acting on the advice of Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).

Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms Louise Jennings, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## 2. Site Location and Description

The development site is situated on land off the eastern frontage of the Cowbit Road and on the southern outskirts of Spalding. There are adjoining residential properties to the north-east and south-west and open fields to the east. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference TF 2449 2155, and at a height of approximately 6m AOD. Spalding is situated within the parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].

The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep calcareous stoneless clayey and silty soils of the Wallasea 2 Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1992].

## 3. Planning Background

A planning application for the proposed erection of a new five-bedroomed detached house on land between 45 and 47A Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H16-0687-10) has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Figure 3]. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, a condition (No, 17) was attached to this consent, which stated that

*No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of this condition would be the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

A specification or written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works as required by this archaeological planning condition.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

#### 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

The aims of the project were the **continual archaeological monitoring** of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the erection of a new five-bedroomed detached house.

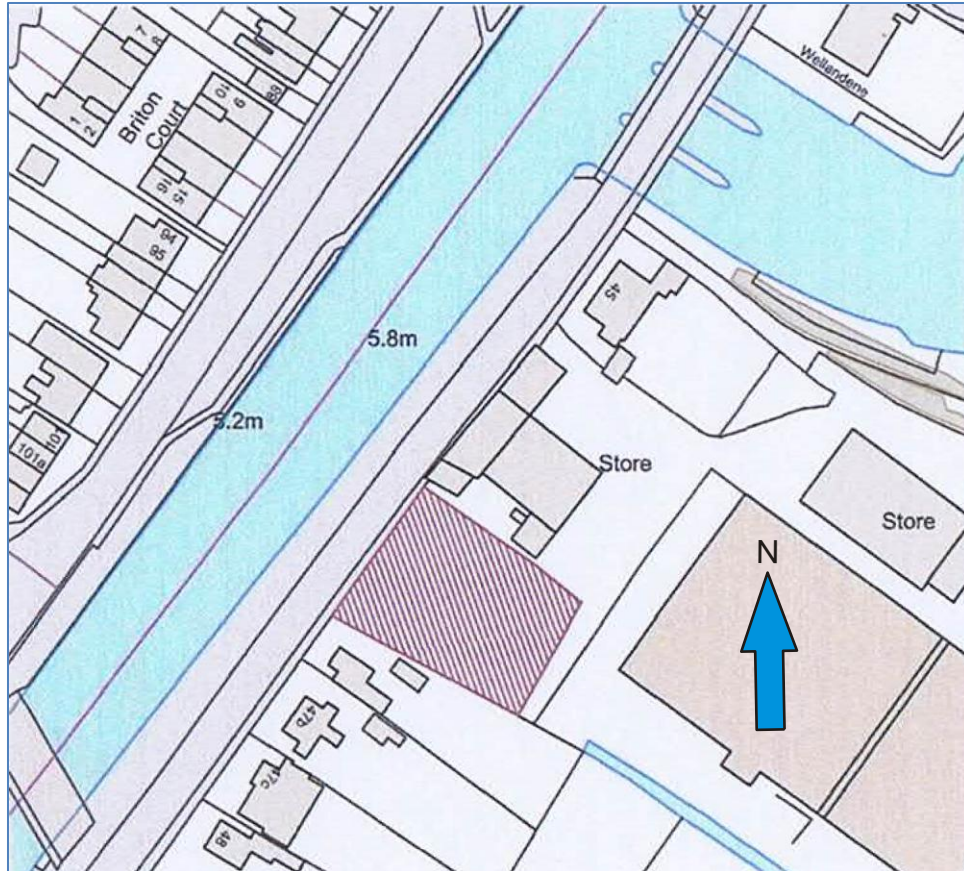
The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

The development site is located in close proximity to previous findings of medieval pottery and domestic debris. This appeared to suggest potential medieval settlement activity in the vicinity or within the area of the development site itself. The specific objectives of this project were to record any further artefacts and archaeological features, deposits or structures that could be associated with this potential medieval settlement activity.



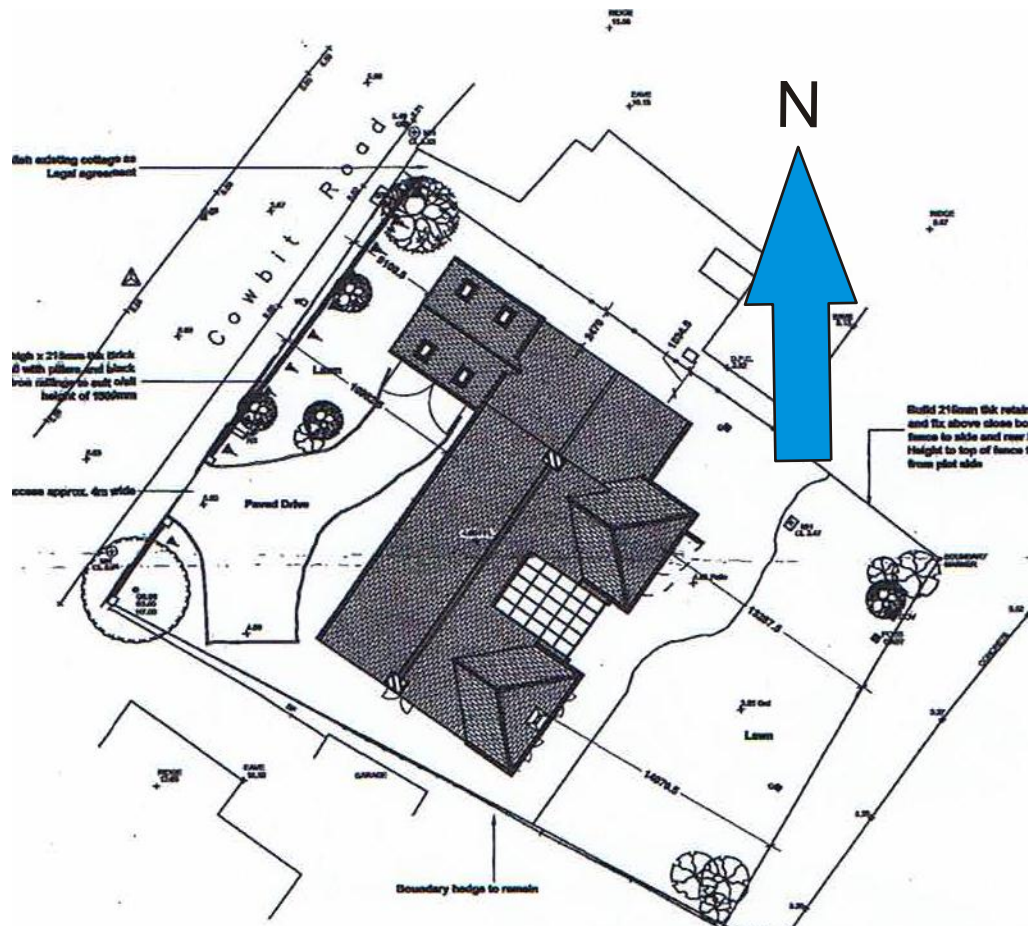
**Figure 2:** Site location at scale 1:1,250 (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown hatched.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within this search area. Undated linear cropmark features are located approximately 0.7km to the south of the development site. These have been interpreted as indicating possible Romano-British settlement activity (HER 23605).

The Tribal Hideage, a late 7<sup>th</sup> century AD tax/tribute list makes reference to a small lordship in south Lincolnshire called *Spaldas* and along with a further reference to this in a charter of AD716 would suggest that the settlement of Spalding had been founded by the late 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. Local geological studies have shown that the contemporary coastline would have been located several kilometres to the north with perhaps a coastal inlet extending southwards as far as Spalding itself. This coastal nature of the settlement may have contributed to its growth and importance which continued as the contemporary sea level decreased. The aforementioned coastal inlet, perhaps the present River Welland, enabled this settlement to develop into a busy port throughout the medieval period (HER 23603), [Potter 2004].



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing original proposed site layout at an original scale of 1:250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

The place name of Spalding is derived from an Old English group name - *Spaldingas* denoting 'the people of the Spalde'. *Spalde* was the name of a tribe that was recorded in the aforementioned Tribal Hideage of the late 7<sup>th</sup> century. This tribal name itself is in turn derived from the Old English word *spade* or a narrow opening or slit, a topographical feature derivation [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991].

The Domesday Survey of AD1086 lists Spalding or *Spallinge* as being located within the Wapentake of Elloe. Lands in Spalding after the Norman Conquest of AD1066 were given (amongst others including Guy of Craon) to Ivo Taillebois, nephew of William the Conqueror [Morris, 1986]. As a result of this Spalding became a royal residence with the construction of a timber castle. The Domesday entry for *Spallinge* shows that by this time Spalding was already a prosperous settlement and makes reference to a market, ten fisheries and salt pans; the latter suggesting that the manufacture of salt was an important local activity (HER 23603), [Potter 2004].

Later medieval documentary references variously refer to the medieval settlement of Spalding as *Spaldingis* (AD1074); *Spallinge* (AD1080); *Spaldi* (c.AD1115); *Spaldinges* (AD1135-54); *Spalingis* (AD1100-13) and *Spallingis* (AD1194) [Cameron 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991]. In the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, the monks of Spalding are recorded as having a land holding of four and a half bovates in *Spaldi*; a Benedictine monastery having been found in Spalding in the AD1050s [Foster & Longley, 1976].



Spalding continued to grow and develop throughout the medieval period. Its location on the River Welland meant that even when this growth and development had declined by the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Spalding continued to be an important fishing port, was still able to accommodate the larger ships (HER 23603), [Potter, 2004].

A sherd of Roman pottery (HER 22389) and further sherds of pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, including an early 14<sup>th</sup> century jug and domestic debris that included animal bone were found by workmen in 1952 during piling operations under the Welland Bridge that carried a former and now dismantled railway line over the river between the London Road and Cowbit Road (HER 22388).

The decline of Spalding as a port continued through the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries due to the gradual silting up of the Bicker Haven. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the River Welland had been widened as a part of the process of the draining of the Deeping Fen. As a result of this, Spalding once more grew into a busy port, though this once again declined due this time to the coming of the railways in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 23603), [Potter, 2004]. One of these former and now dismantled railway lines lies to the immediate south of the development site (HER 20232). This railway line was part of the Great National Railway, which was opened in 1858. This single track railway line remained in use until 1959, when it was finally closed to passenger traffic. A second former and also now dismantled railway line is situated to the north of the development site (HER 20288). This line was operated by the former Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway and was operational by 1866. It was finally closed to all traffic in 1965.

Several previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the search area. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2004 at the site of the former Old Bakery on Ayscough Avenue (HER ELI5306; Site code: AAS04). This evaluation revealed traces of recent industrial activity on the site along with evidence that the environs of this site would have been located within an uninhabitable wet area until recent times. The area of the site would have been underlain by former salt marshes and tidal creeks [Potter, 2004]. No archaeological features, deposits, finds or structures were found on this site. A second archaeological evaluation took place in 2004 at the Queen Elizabeth Royal Free Grammar School on Haverfield Road (HER ELI4631, Site code: RFGS04). No archaeological, finds or deposits were found during this evaluation.

Copies of early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1889 shows the area of the development site as a small field plot that is occupied by a fruit orchard. A large house or possible farmhouse with a small outbuilding to the rear are shown to the immediate north-east and on the eastern frontage of the Cowbit Road. The orchard is probably associated with this property. To the south-west, east and north-east are open fields. The Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906 shows the development site as still being occupied by the orchard. The farmhouse complex has expanded with additional outbuildings to the rear.

The 1932 Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map shows the development site as still being occupied by the orchard. The farmhouse complex now featured for the first time as a 'nursery' has undergone further expansion with additional outbuildings to the rear. There has also been new build to the south-west with the construction of two new possible cottages on the Cowbit Road frontage. Open fields remain to the east and north-east. The Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1950 shows the development site as still being occupied by the orchard. The nursery complex has undergone yet further expansion with the construction of larger buildings to the rear. The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 features the same layout to the area of the development site and of its environs as on the map of 1950. The modern 1:25,000 scale O.S. map of 2006 shows the development site now occupied by a residential dwelling with the nursery complex to the immediate north-east [Figure 1].

## 6. Methodology

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Steve Williams at the development site on the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2011. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks at the development site which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new five-bedroomed detached house. These excavations were undertaken using a 12-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless bucket.

Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposit sequences and the single archaeological feature observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation trenches, which is reproduced in this report as **Figure 4**. A total of four sections [designated as **Representative Sections 1-3** and **Section 4**] were compiled on site at a scale of 1:10 of the deposit sequences and the single archaeological feature identified. These are reproduced at a scale of 1:20 as **Figure 5**. The plan of the monitored foundations was also used to plot the location of the four sections. Their respective locations are thus shown plotted on **Figure 4**. A digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-12, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

All work was carried out according to the approved Specification as required by the archaeological planning condition and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figures 4-5; Appendix 1; Plates 1-12]

The groundworks for this development comprising the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new five-bedroomed detached house were extensively monitored and recorded [**Plates 6-12**].

A large concrete slab had occupied the area of the new build footprint and had been removed and the site set out prior to arrival [**Plate 1**]. This concrete slab had an average thickness of 0.30m. The mechanical removal of this concrete slab had revealed an underlying layer of make-up composed of limestone hogging. This overburden extended over nearly all of the area of the new build footprint and had a depth of 0.30m-0.35m.

The mechanical removal of this make-up layer revealed a series of alluvial flood deposits. Over the northern and western portions of the area of the new build footprint, this comprised the alluvial deposit (**003**), the extent of which is shown on **Figure 4**. This deposit was recorded within three sections in this area, comprising **Representative Sections 1 and 2** and **Section 4**. The deposit (**003**) was also found to vary greatly in depth. This deposit was most substantial in depth at the northern end of the site where it was recorded within **Representative Section 1**, attaining here a depth of 1.30m, where it extended to the base of the excavation [**Plate 4**]. Elsewhere and within **Representative Section 2** and **Section 4**, the depth of the deposit (**003**) varied between 0.18m to 0.35m [**Plates 5 and 2**]. The alluvial flood deposit (**003**) did not yield any finds. At the extreme northern end of the site a bottle dump containing early 20<sup>th</sup> century glass bottles was also identified, but these were not retained.

Sealed by the deposit (**003**) was the cut of a single shallow and isolated pit [**001**] with fill (**002**). This pit was located at the southern end of the site. The single fill (**002**) yielded three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The pit [**001**] was cut into the underlying natural subsoil horizon (**004**). This whole sequence was recorded within **Section 4** [**Plate 2**].

The alluvial flood deposit (**003**) also overlay a further alluvial flood deposit (**006**), which was found to be a relatively thin band of material of some 0.18m in thickness. The deposit (**006**) in turn

overlay the natural subsoil horizon (004). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 2 [Plate 5]**.

Over the remaining central and eastern portions of the new build footprint, the removal of the modern make-up for the concrete slab revealed a further alluvial deposit (005), the extent of which is shown on **Figure 4**. The alluvial flood deposit (005) was recorded within **Representative Section 3**, where it was found to be relatively shallow in depth, averaging some 0.16m in thickness [**Plate 3**]. The deposit (005) also directly overlay the natural subsoil horizon (004), the sequence of which was also recorded within **Representative Section 3 [Plate 3]**. The alluvial flood deposit (005) also yielded two sherds of late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

The remaining groundworks, which were to have comprised the excavation of a soakaway were not in the end carried out.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

The groundworks for this development were continually monitored and recorded. The archaeological monitoring identified a series of alluvial deposits, undoubtedly the product of various alluvial flooding and resultant deposition episodes given the location of the development site in close proximity to the River Welland. Although three such deposits of this origin were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring, only one yielded pottery of late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date; suggesting that at least this deposit was of medieval origin.

One of these alluvial flood deposits sealed the single archaeological feature identified by this monitoring. This comprised the cut of a shallow and isolated pit with a single fill which produced three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This in turn suggests that the overlying alluvial flood deposit may be stratigraphically post-medieval in origin.

The remaining groundworks, which were to have comprised the excavation of a soakaway, were not in the end carried out.

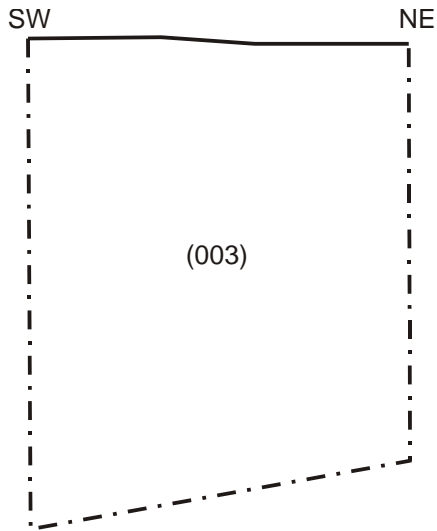
This archaeological monitoring therefore identified further evidence of medieval settlement activity in this area thus meeting the original specific objectives of this project.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

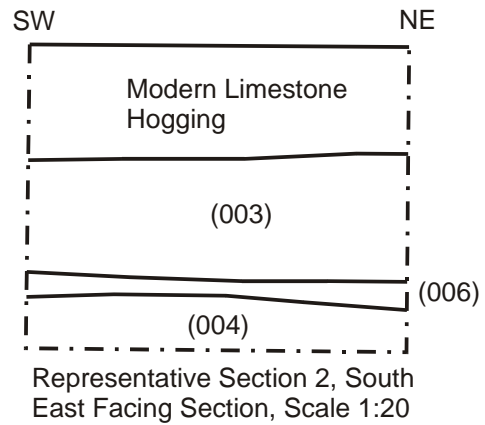
The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the low level of archaeological activity present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the single identified archaeological feature and the deposit sequences observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record the nature of the deposit sequences and the low level of archaeological activity present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

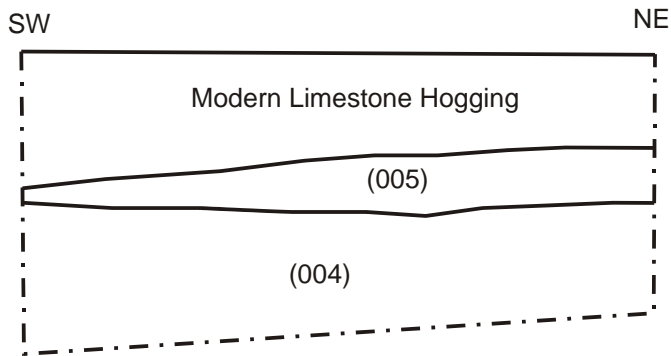
Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. A Sharman on behalf of his client – Mr. A Mason - for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.



Representative Section 1, South East Facing Section, Scale 1:20

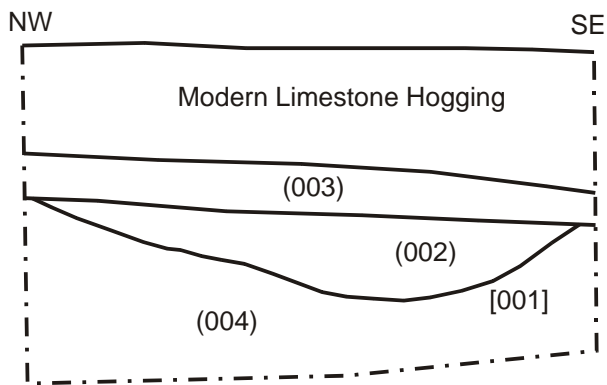


Representative Section 2, South East Facing Section, Scale 1:20



Representative Section 3, South East Facing Section, Scale 1:20

**Figure 5: Sections 1-4 at a scale of 1:20.**



Section 4 of Pit Cut [001] with Fill (002), South West Facing Section, Scale 1:20

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Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1889, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 142NW.

Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 142NW.

Extract from the Third Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1932, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 142NW.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 142NW.

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Potter, R., (2004), *The Old Bakery, Ayscough Avenue, Spalding, Lincolnshire, An Archaeological Evaluation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit client report

Pevsner, N., Harris, J., (1995), *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of Eastern England*, Sheet 4, 1:250,000 scale.

## Appendix 1: Plates



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the south-east



**Plate 2:** Section 4 of pit cut [001] with fill (002), from the south-east



**Plate 3:** Representative Section 3, from the south-east



**Plate 4:** Representative Section 1, from the south-east



**Plate 5:** Representative Section 2, from the south-east



**Plate 6:** Work in progress, excavation of the foundation trenches, from the south



**Plate 7:** Work in progress, excavation of the foundation trenches, from the east



**Plate 10:** Work in progress, excavation of the foundation trenches, from the north-west



**Plate 8:** Work in progress, excavation of the foundation trenches, from the west



**Plate 11:** Work in progress, excavation of the foundation trenches, from the west



**Plate 9:** Work in progress, excavation of the foundation trenches, from the north-west



**Plate 12:** Work in progress, excavation of the foundation trenches, from the north-west

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Cut of a shallow and isolated pit. Gradual break of slope at top, concave sides, rounded break of slope at base with rounded base. Recorded in profile in **Section 4**. Above **(004)**. Length – not determined, width – 1.50m, depth – 0.20m.
- 002** Fill of the pit cut **[001]**. Soft, mid/dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small charcoal fragments & flecking. Below **(003)**. Recorded in **Section 4**. The fill **(002)** yielded three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Depth – 0.20m.
- 003** Alluvial flood deposit. Soft, mid grey brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Above **(002)** & **(006)**. Recorded in **Representative Sections 1-2** and **Section 4**. Depth – >1.30m.
- 004** Natural subsoil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Below **(005)**, **[001]** & **(006)**. Recorded in **Representative Sections 2-3** and **Section -4**. Depth - >1.0m.
- 005** Alluvial flood deposit. Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small charcoal & flecking and small brick/tile fragments. Above **(004)**. Recorded in **Representative Section 3**. The alluvial flood deposit **(005)** yielded two sherds of late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Depth – 0.16m.
- 006** Alluvial flood deposit. Soft, light grey brown silt with no inclusions. Occurred as a thin banded deposit. Below **(003)** & above **(004)**. Recorded in **Representative Section 2**. Depth – 0.10m.



### **Appendix 3: The Pottery by Jane Young**

# Pottery Archive for 45-47A Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (CWSP 11)

Jane Young

Four sherds in Medieval Bourne-type ware were recovered from the site. The sherds are in a fairly fresh condition but one sherd from Pit 1 has concretion consistent with a waterlain deposit. All four sherds are most probably of 13th century date, but with the exception of the jar in Fabric F they could date to as late as the 14th century. The vessels should be retained for further study.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
002	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric A/B/C	large jar	1	1	29	BS	soot	13th to 14th
002	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric B	large jar	2	1	40	BS	soot; some carbonised veg in fabric	13th to 14th
005	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric A/B/C	jug	1	1	34	BS	ev. glaze; fresh breaks with no joining shers; waterlain deposits	late 12th to 14th
005	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric F (A)	jar	1	1	17	BS	fresh angular sherd; fresh breaks with no joining sherds; soot; thick internal glaze; fabric incl common carbonised veg	late 12th to 13th

#### **Appendix 4: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Six context records

One site plan of the monitored foundations of the new build at a scale of 1:100 on one sheet of drawing film

Four section drawings at a scale of 1:10 on two further sheets of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

30 Valley Road

Waddington

Lincoln

LN5 9BE

and will be deposited by December 2012 at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2011.6** and site code **CWSP11**

## Appendix 5: Photographic Register

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W <input type="checkbox"/>	Col. <input type="checkbox"/>	Digi. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site		
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A				
1	Pre-groundworks	SE		sw 1/2/11	CWSP11		
2	Section 4 of pit cut [001] with fill (002)	SE		" "	"		
3	Representative Section 3	SE		sw 1/2/11	CWSP11		
4	Representative Section 1	SE		sw 1/2/11	CWSP11		
5	Representative Section 2	SE		sw 1/2/11	CWSP11		
6	Work in progress, S excavation of the Foundation trenches	S		sw 1/2/11	CWSP11		
7	Work in progress, E excavation of the Foundation trenches	E		sw 1/2/11	CWSP11		
8	Work in progress, W excavation of the Foundation trenches	W		sw 2/2/11	CWSP11		
9	Work in progress, NW excavation of the Foundation trenches	NW		sw 2/2/11	CWSP11		
10	Work in progress, NW excavation of the Foundation trenches	NW		sw 2/2/11	CWSP11		
11	Work in progress, W excavation of the Foundation trenches	W		sw 2/2/11	CWSP11		



**Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Sheet**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Land Between 45 and 47A Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-128485

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	15 June 2012

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

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## **Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
of Land Between 45 & 47A Cowbit Road,  
Spalding,  
Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. A. Mason**

**National Grid Reference: TF 2449 2155  
Site Code: CWSP11  
Accession No: LCNCC: 2011.6  
Planning reference: H16-0687-10**

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field  
Archaeologist & Consultant**

**January 2011**

## **Non-technical summary**

*A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the groundworks for the erection of a new five-bedroomed detached house on land between 45 and 47A Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*

*The development site is situated within an area of archaeological potential, being located in close proximity to previous findings of medieval pottery and associated domestic debris. This would appear to suggest potential medieval settlement activity in the vicinity or within the area of the development site itself. It is considered highly likely that archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval settlement activity could be encountered within the development site. The find of a single sherd of Roman pottery from these previous findings was probably residual. Similar finds are not expected within this site.*

*The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the construction of a new five-bedroomed detached house. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

*On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **Site location and description [Figure 1]**

The development site is situated on land off the eastern frontage of the Cowbit Road and on the southern outskirts of Spalding. There are adjoining residential properties to the north-east and south-west and open fields to the east. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference TF 2449 2155, and at a height of approximately 6m AOD. Spalding is situated within the parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.

The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep calcareous stoneless clayey and silty soils of the Wallasea 2 Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

## **Planning background**

This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is to be maintained during the groundworks for the erection of a new five-bedroomed detached house on land between 45 and 47A Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H16-0687-10).

## **Historical and Archaeological Background**

Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within this search area. Undated linear cropmark features are located approximately 0.7km to the south of the development site. These have been interpreted as indicating possible Romano-British settlement activity.

The Tribal Hideage, a late 7<sup>th</sup> century AD tax/tribute list makes reference to a small lordship in south Lincolnshire called *Spaldas* and along with a further reference to this in a charter of AD716 would suggest that the settlement of Spalding had been founded by the late 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. Local

geological studies have shown that the contemporary coastline would have been located several kilometres to the north with perhaps a coastal inlet extending southwards as far as Spalding itself. This coastal nature of the settlement may have contributed to its growth and importance which continued as the contemporary sea level decreased. The aforementioned coastal inlet, perhaps the present River Welland, enabled this settlement to develop into a busy port throughout the medieval period.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

The place name of Spalding is derived from an Old English group name - *Spaldingas* denoting 'the people of the Spalde'. Spalde was the name of a tribe that was recorded in the aforementioned Tribal Hideage of the late 7<sup>th</sup> century. This tribal name itself is in turn derived from the Old English word *spalde* or a narrow opening or slit, a topographical feature derivation.

The Domesday Survey of AD1086 lists Spalding or *Spallinge* as being located within the Wapentake of Elloe. Lands in Spalding after the Norman Conquest of AD1066 were given (amongst others including Guy of Craon) to Ivo Taillebois, nephew of William the Conqueror. As a result of this Spalding became a royal residence with the construction of a timber castle. The Domesday entry for *Spallinge* shows that by this time Spalding was already a prosperous settlement and makes reference to a market, ten fisheries and salt pans; the latter suggesting that the manufacture of salt was an important local activity.

Later medieval documentary references variously refer to the medieval settlement of Spalding as *Spaldingis* (AD1074); *Spallinge* (AD1080); *Spaldi* (c.AD1115); *Spaldinges* (AD1135-54); *Spalingis* (AD1100-13) and *Spallingis* (AD1194). In the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, the monks of Spalding are recorded as having a land holding of four and a half bovates in *Spaldi*; a Benedictine monastery having been found in Spalding in the AD1050s.

Spalding continued to grow and develop throughout the medieval period. Its location on the River Welland meant that even when this growth and development had declined by the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Spalding continued to be an important fishing port, was still able to accommodate the larger ships.

A sherd of Roman pottery (HER 22389) and further sherds of pottery dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, including an early 14<sup>th</sup> century jug and domestic debris that included animal bone were found by workmen in 1952 during piling operations under the Welland Bridge that carried a former and now dismantled railway line over the river between the London Road and Cowbit Road (HER 22388).

The decline of Spalding as a port continued through the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries due to the gradual silting up of the Bicker Haven. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the River Welland had been widened as a part of the process of the draining of the Deeping Fen. As a result of this, Spalding once more grew into a busy port, though this once again declined due this time to the coming of the railways in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One of these former and now dismantled railway lines lies to the immediate south of the development site (HER 20232). This railway line was part of the Great National Railway, which was opened in 1858. This single track railway line remained in use until 1959, when it was finally closed to passenger traffic. A second former and also now dismantled railway line is situated to the north of the development site (HER 20288). This line was operated by the former Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway and was operational by 1866. It was finally closed to all traffic in 1965.

Several previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the search area. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2004 at the site of the former Old Bakery on Ayscough Avenue (HER ELI5306; Site code: AAS04). This evaluation revealed traces of recent industrial activity on the site along with evidence that the environs of this site would have been located within an uninhabitable wet area until recent times. The area of the site would have been underlain by former salt marshes and tidal creeks. No archaeological features, deposits, finds or structures were found on this site. A second archaeological evaluation took place in 2004 at the Queen Elizabeth Royal Free Grammar School on Haverfield Road (HER ELI4631, Site code: RFGS04). No archaeological, finds or deposits were found during this evaluation.

Copies of early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1889 shows the area of the development site as a small field plot that is occupied by a fruit orchard. A large house or possible farmhouse with a small outbuilding to the rear are shown to the immediate north-east and on the eastern frontage of the Cowbit Road. The orchard is probably associated with this property. To the south-west, east and north-east are open fields. The Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906 shows the development site as still being occupied by the orchard. The farmhouse complex has expanded with additional outbuildings to the rear.

The 1932 Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map shows the development site as still being occupied by the orchard. The farmhouse complex now featured for the first time as a 'nursery' has undergone further expansion with additional outbuildings to the rear. There has also been new build to the south-west with the construction of two new possible cottages on the Cowbit Road frontage. Open fields remain to the east and north-east. The Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1950 shows the development site as still being occupied by the orchard. The nursery complex has undergone yet further expansion with the construction of larger buildings to the rear. The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 features the same layout to the area of the development site and of its environs as on the map of 1950. The modern 1:25,000 scale O.S. map of 2006 shows the development site now occupied by a residential dwelling with the nursery complex to the immediate north-east [Figure 1].

## **Aims and objectives of the project**

The aims of the project are the **continual archaeological monitoring** of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the erection of a new five-bedroomed detached house.

The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

The development site is located in close proximity to previous findings of medieval pottery and domestic debris. This would appear to suggest potential medieval settlement activity in the vicinity or within the area of the development site itself. The specific objectives of this project will be to record any further artefacts and archaeological features, deposits or structures that could be associated with this potential medieval settlement activity.

## **Methodology**

The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of the excavations of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbance.

All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).

All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.

Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.

Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.

Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

### **Post-fieldwork methodology**

On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.

All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.

An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.

Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.

The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).

Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### **Monitoring arrangements**

Provision will be made for Louise Jennings (of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team will be notified as soon as possible of the start date of works on the site.

All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.

Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Ms Louise Jennings) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.

The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

## **Archive preparation and deposition**

The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.

The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln. It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection by December 2011.

A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.

## **Reporting procedures**

A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

## **Publication and dissemination**

Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).



A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2009).

Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

### **Other factors (including contingency)**

In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

### **Variations to the proposed scheme**

Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

### **Resources**

The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
James Rackham	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

### **Insurance statement**

Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

### **Copyright**

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

## **Ownership**

It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.