

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
AT 30, HOLLAND ROAD,
SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 2515 2252
Site Code: HRSP14
Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.60
Planning Reference: H16-1103-13

PREPARED FOR MR. JASON WILSON OF REMWAY DESIGN LTD. AND HIS CLIENT - MR.
DAVE ROBERTS

By

Neville Hall MIFA

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached bungalow at 30, Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 16th and the 17th of April 2014.

Following the removal of a modern topsoil horizon and a modern made ground deposit, the archaeological monitoring identified a complex sequence of undated alluvial flood deposits. However, none of these deposits yielded any datable finds, so it would be very difficult to ascribe a dating sequence for these deposits, which were undoubtedly the product of various flooding episodes from the nearby River Welland. This complex sequence encountered on this site also presented an image of a local landscape which was boggy and waterlogged, heavily prone to flooding and perhaps low lying. It was also noticeable there was no local attempt to alleviate this proneness to flooding by any ground raising measures; such deposits were clearly absent from this site.

The complex sequence of undated alluvial flood deposits in turn overlay deposits of marine alluvium. No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. No activity or finds which could be associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Spalding were found.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Dave Roberts to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached bungalow at 30, Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2515 2252. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 16th and the 17th of April 2014.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of several archaeological conditions, which were 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 *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, 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

- 2.1 The development site is situated on the south-western frontage of Holland Road and within the built up urban area of the town of Spalding, at National Grid Reference TF 2515 2252, and at a height of approximately 3mAOD. The town of 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**].
- 2.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the South Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic [Soil Survey1983; BGS, 1992].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed erection of a new detached bungalow at 30, Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H16-1103-13) 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, several archaeological conditions (Nos. 3-5) were attached to this consent. 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 archaeological site works required would comprise the archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.
- 3.2 A specification or written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring and recording 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 Condition 3 of this planning consent.

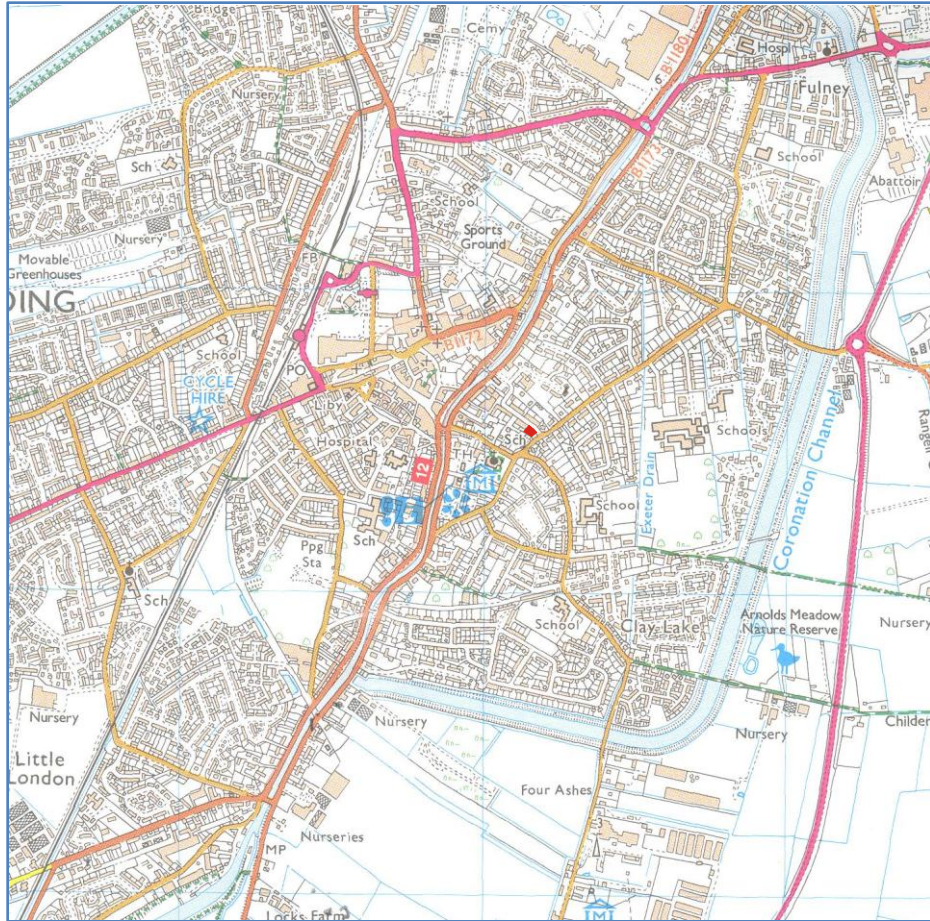


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 Following the approval of this specification by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA), a notification period of fourteen days of the start of the groundworks programme was given to same as required by Condition 4 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted in due course to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 5 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new detached bungalow.

4.2 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.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site is situated on the eastern fringes of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Spalding. Several previous archaeological investigations nearby have identified medieval and post-medieval settlement activity. So it is considered very likely that archaeological potential and finds associated with these settlements will be encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this settlement activity.



Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,000, (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 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 the vicinity of the development site.

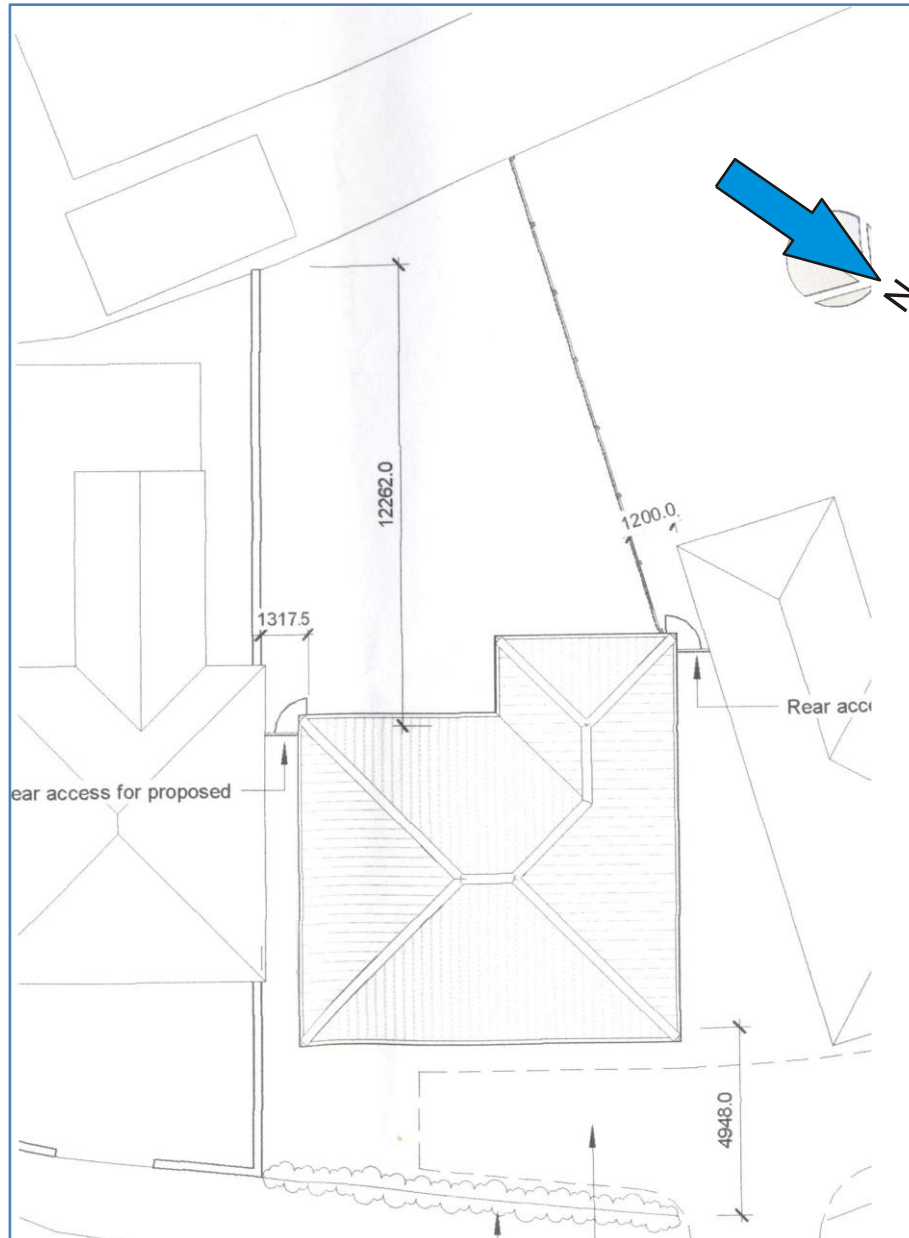


Figure 3: Block Plan Showing the Proposed Layout of the Development Site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan).

- 5.2 A Late Mesolithic flint microlith was found during the course of an archaeological watching brief at SS Mary and Nicholas church in 1998 (HER 23797).
- 5.3 The prehistoric coastline in the area of Spalding was considerably further inland than at present. The area of Spalding was a frequently submerged island which was uninhabitable for long periods. Both prior to and during the Romano-British periods, salt production was a significant local economic activity. The Wash creeks may have been used for river traffic and for fishing. Settlement in the area increased greatly by the 2nd century AD, probably as the result of a widespread local drainage programme [Brett & Allan, 2003].

- 5.4 By the Anglo-Saxon period, falling sea levels had rendered Spalding as a coastal settlement rather than an island; although the line of the local coastline still varied greatly with the seasons and tides. Spalding may have been a royal estate in the 7th and 8th centuries AD [*ibid*].
- 5.5 Anglo-Saxon and medieval development in the area was strongly influenced by monasticism. Crowland Abbey received numerous land grants in this area in the 9th century AD [*ibid*].
- 5.6 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the lands in Spalding or *Spallinge* in the Wapentake of Elloe were variously held by Crowland Abbey, Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon. There are references in the Domesday entries to a market valued at forty shillings, six fisheries and to various salthouses in the contemporary settlement [Morris, 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976]. It is clear that the settlement of Spalding would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins. The earliest documentary reference to this settlement dates from AD1074 as *Spaldingis*. The place name itself is derived from an Old English group name - 'the people of the Spalde'. This refers to the name of a tribe which was first recorded in the 7th-8th centuries AD tribute list known as the Tribal Hidage. This tribal name is in turn derived from the Old English *Spald* or 'slit or opening', which in this case would have been a local topographical feature. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to the settlement of Spalding as *Spaldi* (c.AD1115); *Spaldinges* (AD1135-54), *Spalingas* (AD1100-13) and as *Spallinges* (AD1194) (HER 26303) [Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.7 Crowland Abbey established a Benedictine priory at Spalding; the charter granting the land for its foundations was dated to AD1051; but it may not have been built until after the Norman Conquest of AD1066. The priory itself is well documented, though little of it survives. Ivo Tallboys was made the Lord of Spalding and all Holland in AD1073 and subsequently built a castle in the town. However, its earthworks are no longer extant. The medieval port town was to the north-east of the priory between the River Welland and the Westlode. The Westlode was primarily a drain and may have originally been a part of the Roman drainage system., but was also used to transport goods inland (HER 26303).
- 5.8 The Grade I listed parish church of SS Mary and Nicholas was begun at around AD1284 by the Prior of Spalding with 14th and 15th century additions (HER 22383). The church fabric is mostly of the early Decorated and Perpendicular periods of church architecture, and has been rebuilt and restored. The church was constructed on the site of the Norman cemetery chapel of St Thomas a Becket. The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin and Guild of St Thomas the Martyr at the east end of the south transept was founded in AD1315 as a chantry. In the 19th century, it was in use as a free grammar school, which was founded in 1588. The chapel covers the greater portion of a cemetery chapel of St Thomas the Martyr that stood here prior to the building of the present church (HER 23609). The north chapel was built in 1865-7 during a period of general restoration [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].
- 5.9 An archaeological watching brief took place at the parish church in 1998 on the groundworks for a new vestry (HER ELI3564). This recorded archaeological features relating to the church and churchyard. These included the foundations of a Victorian buttress and the foundations of an earlier building. The foundations of the south transept were revealed to be stepped in two stages. Thirty-five inhumation burials and fragments of disarticulated human bone were found in four areas of the churchyard dating from the 12th-19th centuries. A vault with a lead lined coffin was also found. This watching brief also took place during the excavation a new sewer trench for the new vestry (HER ELI3571). A further thirteen inhumation burials and a large quantity of disarticulated human bone were found during the course of these excavations dating from the 13th-18th

- centuries. A pit or ditch of uncertain function was dating to the late 15th-17th centuries was also found.
- 5.10 The importance of Spalding as a port declined as Bicker Haven gradually silted up during the 15th and 16th centuries. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Spalding was still a significant centre, located at the lowest bridging point over the River Welland. The river was still navigable at this time as far as Stamford and Spalding became a centre for river traffic. This significance meant that the Welland also had to be maintained and in 1743 the river was canalised (HER 23603).
 - 5.11 The Grade II listed Gamlyn's Almshouses, Church Street were founded in AD1501 and were rebuilt in 1843-4 (HER 23211).
 - 5.12 The site of Holyrood House and garden, which was formerly Gayton House was demolished in 1959 and was replaced by council offices (HER 22391). Prior to its demolition, Holyrood House consisted of a main building, which overlooked the River Welland with a north and south wings. The Guildhall occupied the north wing and an 18th century southern wing. The main building dated to around AD1500.
 - 5.13 Both the town of Spalding and the district were radically altered by the massive enclosure and drainage projects which were carried out in the fens in the 18th and 19th centuries when large areas of the previously unexploited wetlands came under cultivation with Spalding becoming a prosperous port in the first half of the 19th century [Brett & Allan, 2003].
 - 5.14 Ayscoughfee Hall was built in AD1420 with 16th century additions and had several restorations made in 1793 and in 1845 (HER 25721). It was the former home of Maurice Johnson, the founder of the Spalding Gentleman's Society. A formal garden was laid out for Johnson in 1730 and is shown on a map of 1732. Little was done to alter or maintain the gardens after Johnson's death in 1755. In 1902, they were donated along with the house to the local council and became a public park. Various amenities were added in the 20th century including a war memorial. Various earlier features including 18th century statues and a Victorian folly, the Owl Tower were removed. The formal gardens have been designated as a Grade II listed historic park and garden by English Heritage and the formal and ornamental gardens date to both the 18th and 19th centuries. In 2007, a programme of geophysical survey comprising magnetometry, resistivity and ground penetrating radar were carried out in sections of the gardens (HER ELI8758-60). Possible structural debris was identified long with a linear feature, which may have been a culvert. This was followed by an excavation carried out in 2008 (HER ELI9374). This revealed deposits and archaeological features which were associated with the use of the house and grounds. The remains of the foundations of a brick structure were found which corresponded to an annexe or outbuilding shown on Grundy's map of 1732. A furnace located at its south-eastern corner indicated that the building had been used as a hothouse. Two wells, including one of medieval date were found on the eastern side of the house. To the south, several brick culverts were found along with evidence for former garden pathways. Other finds comprised a post-medieval cess pit and the foundations of a small outbuilding, which was demolished in the 20th century.
 - 5.15 The physic garden of the Spalding Gentleman's Society to the south of Love Lane, was first shown on John Grundy's map of Spalding of 1732 (HER 25635). The physic garden was transferred in 1743 to the grounds of the nearby Gayton House.
 - 5.16 As the development site is located on the eastern fringes of the historic core of the settlement of Spalding, there are a number of Grade II listed buildings situated within the search area. These comprise: The Old White Horse public house and attached shop, Church Gate, an early 17th century building, (HER 22353); Stonegate Lodge, 1, Love

- Lane, a late 18th century house (HER 25099); 1-3, Stonegate, two late 18th century cottages (HER 25110); the early 19th century wall and gateway to the parish church of SS Mary and Nicholas (HER 25112); Beech House, Church Street, a mid 18th century house (HER 25113); 20 and 21 Church Street, a late 18th century house (HER 25114); 9, High Street, an early 18th century house (HER 25129); a warehouse built c1800 on the High Street (HER 25130) and Holland House, High Street, a house built in c.1765 (HER 25131).
- 5.17 Further Grade II listed buildings which have been identified within this search area comprise: the former late 18th century stables to 3, Church Street (HER 25151); 5, Church Street, Spalding, an early 18th century cottage (HER 25152); The Vicarage, Church Street, an early 19th century house (HER 25153); Wisteria Lodge, 3, Church Street, a house dated to 1792 (HER 25332); a garden wall and gates of late 18th century date to the south of 4, Church Street (HER 25335); 7, Church Street, a late 18th or early 19th century house (HER 25238); 4, High Street, an early 18th century house (HER 25347); 12, High Street, a house built in 1746 (HER 25348); 15, High Street, an early-mid 18th century house (HER 25349); 6, Church Street, a late 18th century house, (HER 25493); 17, Church Street, an early 19th century house (HER 25494); the rear wing and outbuildings belonging to the Old White Horse public house, Church Street (HER 25495); the White lion public house, High Street, a late 18th century public house (HER 25500); Selby House, 14, High Street, a house built in 1807 (HER 25501) and the Masters Lodge, 4, Church Street, house built in 1721 (HER 25510).
- 5.18 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. Nearby to the development site, an archaeological watching brief on land at Holland Road in 2001 identified a large, sub-rectangular shaped pit from which two sherds of 13th-15th century pottery and a sherd of late medieval-early post-medieval pottery was recovered. No function could be ascertained for the pit, which probably had an industrial function. The foundations of a barn of post-medieval to modern date was also recorded along with associated demolition and site levelling deposits (HER 23850-2, ELI4292; Site code: SPH01).
- 5.19 There have been two previous archaeological investigations to the south-west of the development site. These comprised an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed new parsonage on land off Halmer Gate in 2003 (HER ELI4230, Site code: HGS03). This evaluation comprised the excavation of three trial trenches and located a series of cut archaeological features, which were interpreted as drainage ditches and rubbish pits dating from the 14th-19th centuries and from the 18th-19th centuries along with the remains of a 19th century garden wall [Brett & Allan, 2003].
- 5.20 This was followed by an archaeological watching brief on the same site in 2005 (HER 22383, ELI6458-9; Site code: HGSP03). This watching brief took place on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new rectory. Two archaeological features were exposed. These comprised a section of a 15th or 16th century refuse pit and a 19th century feature, which was probably also a refuse pit. This latter feature had disturbed earlier medieval material. Other findings from this watching brief consisted of 59 dressed stone fragments of both medieval and post-medieval date, which were found scattered about the site. Some of these stone fragments were derived from the church of SS Mary and Nicholas, in particular, the upper sections of the 14th century church spire. The upper levels of this spire were replaced in 1954 with the removed stones being placed in the rectory gardens. An 18th or 19th century grave slab was also found [Brett, 2005].
- 5.21 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at 78, Stone Gate in 2004 (HER 23936, ELI5644; Site code: SPSG04). An undated ditch was identified during the monitoring of the groundworks.

- 5.22 An archaeological evaluation took place in 1999 on land to the rear of the Old Acres Mill (HER 23602, 23604, ELI2221; Site code: SAM99). This identified a large east-west orientated ditch, which was interpreted as a large medieval boundary ditch. The ditch yielded sherds of 14th-15th century pottery and iron working slags and hammerscales, suggesting metalworking in the vicinity. Other medieval findings comprised pits and an east-west aligned gully. Post-medieval finds comprised a cess pit, later used as a rubbish pit, ditches, gullies and a vitrified brick surface. Building debris suggested industrial structures in the vicinity. Flood deposits overlaid the 18th and 19th century deposits.
- 5.23 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2001 at the former site of Acres Mill (HER 23604, ELI2767; Site code: SAM00). This located a quantity of sherds of post-medieval pottery and a possible rubbish pit of post-medieval date.
- 5.24 An archaeological evaluation took place on land between 9 and 15, Church Street in 2002 prior to the construction of a new residential dwelling (HER 23602, 23604, ELI3097; Site code: SCS02). This recorded evidence for medieval occupation. An prior augering survey had identified a layer of mortar over stone which had implied the presence of deeply buried structures (HER ELI3099). The evaluation identified the remains of medieval foundations of faced limestone blocks. Finds of a spindle whorl and iron working slags suggested the presence of nearby industrial activity. Sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were also found along with evidence for periodic flooding from the River Welland. Post-medieval findings from this evaluation comprised the walls and foundations of a structure and pits.
- 5.25 Further archaeological trial trenching took place on land between 9 and 15 Church Street in 2003 (HER 23604, ELI5822, Site code: SCS03). This located a 17th century flood deposit and a 17th century ditch.
- 5.26 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new extension at The Vines, 3, Love Lane in 2002 (HER ELI3303, Site code: VLL02). No archaeological evidence was recorded.
- 5.27 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 2-3 High Street in 1995 (HER 23604, ELI5572, Site code: SCS95). This identified early post-medieval building foundations and industrial and domestic refuse deposits which were dumped over a floor surface. Brick foundations, pits and several drainage gullies which were dated to later post-medieval were also recorded.
- 5.28 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1891 shows the area of the development site as being located within an open field. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. An extract from the 1932 Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map shows Holland Road laid out for the first time. The area of the development site is shown as an open space between residential dwellings. The extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 shows a small rectangular shaped building within the former open space of the development site. This may be a possible outbuilding. This same site layout is repeated on the 1:10.560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 16th and the 17th of April 2014. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks at the development site which comprised an initial phase of ground reduction of an area which was slightly larger than the new build footprint followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new detached bungalow along with the mechanical excavation of a new rear soakaway, which were carried out under archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavations were undertaken using a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.45m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks, which is reproduced in this report at a reduced scale of 1:100 on **Figure 4**. This plan was also used to plot the location of the six sections of the recorded deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-6**]. These sections were compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 and are similarly reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**. A digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-30**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1; Plates 1-30]

7.1 The Initial Ground Reduction

- 7.1.1 The groundworks programme commenced with an initial mechanical ground reduction under archaeological supervision of an area which was slightly larger than the new build footprint [**Plates 2-6**]. The extent of this area of ground reduction is shown on **Figure 4**. The average depth of this ground reduction varied between 0.20m-0.30m below ground levels. This initial ground reduction extended through and into a topsoil horizon (**001**) over much of the monitored area. However, to the north and towards an existing dwelling on the site, this ground reduction entailed the removal of a concrete path and an area of modern made ground (**002**), which contained demolition material, which was associated with a former garage to this dwelling which had stood on this site and which had been demolished prior to arrival. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds. Rare sherds of 20th pottery were noted, but were not retained.

7.2 The Foundation Trenches

- 7.2.1 The second phase of the groundworks programme consisted of the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundation trenches from the reduced ground levels. These trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of 0.80m-1.0m below the reduced levels. The extent of the foundation trenches excavated are shown in **Figure 4**. The excavation of these foundation trenches was simultaneously accompanied by further limited ground reduction within the interior of the new build area of a further 0.10m and within the topsoil horizon (**001**) [**Plates 7, 10, 13-17, 19-21 and 23-25**].
- 7.2.2 The foundation trench excavations commenced within the south-western area of the new build with the excavation of two short lengths of trench. Here the removal of the modern

made ground deposit (002) revealed the underlying topsoil horizon (001). Below the topsoil horizon were two alluvial flood deposits (003) and (004). The flood deposit (004) in turn overlay a natural horizon (005), which was encountered at the base of the foundation excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 3 [Plate 11]**.

- 7.2.3 To the south-east and beyond the extent of the made ground deposit (002), the foundation trench excavations identified a change to this deposit sequence, which was recorded within **Representative Section 2 [Plate 12]**. The removal of the topsoil horizon (001) revealed this to be overlying the alluvial flood deposit (003), which in turn overlay the natural horizon (005). The alluvial flood deposit (004) was observed to be absent in this area of the site.
- 7.2.4 Further to the south-east, the mechanical excavation of the foundation trench towards the southern corner of the new build revealed further changes to the deposit sequence. At the north-western end of this trench the removal of the topsoil horizon (001) revealed this deposit overlying the alluvial flood deposit (003), which was observed to comprise a bank of such material here. This bank of material in turn overlay the natural horizon (005), which was encountered at the base of this excavation. Towards the south-eastern end of this trench, the bank of material (003) was observed to decline in level and was overlain by a further alluvial flood deposit (006), (which was also sealed by the topsoil horizon (001)). The alluvial flood deposit (006) in turn overlay the natural horizon (005), which extended to the base of the excavation here. These deposit sequences were recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plates 8-9]**. A lens of gravel was observed at the interface between the deposits (006) and (003).
- 7.2.5 This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the trench along the south-eastern end of the area of new build. At the southern end of this trench, the deposit sequence consisted of the topsoil horizon (001), which overlay the alluvial flood deposit (006) and the natural horizon (005) occurring at the base of the excavation. This same sequence was recorded nearby in **Representative Section 1**. However, to the north-east and further along the trench, the sequence of the deposits (006) and (005) were truncated by a very large modern disturbance, comprising a deep and substantial large pit (008). This pit was sealed by the topsoil (001) and was infilled with redeposited topsoil, brick rubble, chalk fragments and red pantile fragments. Below this disturbance was a further alluvial flood deposit (007), which extended to the base of the excavation in this section of this trench.
- 7.2.6 At a distance of 5.50m by length along this trench, there was a further change to the deposit sequence with the appearance of a further alluvial flood deposit (009), which was similarly below the modern pit disturbance (008). The deposit (009) extended as far as the north-eastern corner of the new build area and extended to the base of the trench excavation. It interfaced with the deposit (007), though the precise relationship between these two deposits (007) and (009) remained uncertain.
- 7.2.7 This was followed by the excavation of the foundation trench along the north-eastern street frontage. At the south-eastern end of this trench, the deposit sequence consisted of the alluvial flood deposits (007) and (006), (with (006) above (007)), both of which were truncated by the modern pit disturbance (008), with the deposit (007), extending to the base of the trench excavation.
- 7.2.8 Beyond the extent of the modern pit disturbance (008), there was yet a further change to the deposit sequence in this trench. Here the topsoil deposit (001) overlay a further alluvial flood deposit (012), which extended to the base of the excavation. This sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 5 [Plate 18]**. The deposit (012) was truncated by the modern pit disturbance (008). This deposit sequence of the topsoil

deposit (001) and the alluvial flood deposit (012) continued along the length of this trench until the line of the modern made ground deposit (002) was reached.

- 7.2.9 This was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the remainder of the first foundation trench, which was adjacent to the existing residential dwelling on the site. This resumed excavation began at the south-western end of this trench where the deposit sequence comprised the modern made ground deposit (002), the topsoil deposit (001), the alluvial flood deposits (003) and (004), which in turn overlay the natural horizon (005)/(013), which extended to the base of the trench excavations. The deposit (004) occurred as a thin band of material, which eventually petered out to the east. With the disappearance of the deposit (004), the deposit sequence in the remainder of this foundation trench consisted of the modern made ground deposit (002), the topsoil horizon (001), the alluvial flood deposit (003) and the underlying natural horizon (005)/(013) at the base of the excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 6 [Plate 22]**.

7.3 The Soakaway

- 7.3.1 To the south-west of and at the rear of the new build area, a soakaway was mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. This soakaway was excavated to a length of 1.80m, to a width of 1.50m and to depths of 1.20m below ground levels [**Plates 26-27 and 30**]. The removal of the topsoil (001) revealed an alluvial flood deposit (010), which in turn overlay a natural horizon (011), which extended to the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 28]**.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 All of the groundworks pertaining to this development comprising an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction, which was slightly larger in area than the new build footprint, followed by the mechanical excavation of foundations for the new dwelling and the mechanical excavation of a new soakaway were continually and extensively monitored and recorded.
- 8.2 Following the removal of a modern topsoil horizon and a modern made ground deposit, the archaeological monitoring identified a complex sequence of undated alluvial flood deposits. However, none of these deposits yielded any datable finds, so it would be very difficult to ascribe a dating sequence for these deposits, which were undoubtedly the product of various flooding episodes from the nearby River Welland. This complex sequence encountered on this site also presented an image of a local landscape which was boggy and waterlogged, heavily prone to flooding and perhaps low-lying. It was also noticeable there was no local attempt to alleviate this proneness to flooding by any ground raising measures; such deposits were clearly absent from this site.
- 8.3 The complex sequence of undated alluvial flood deposits in turn overlay deposits of marine alluvium. No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological activity or finds which could be associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Spalding were found.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the various 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 ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds present and to record the deposit sequences within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Jason Wilson of Remway Design Ltd. and his client - Mr. Dave Roberts 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.

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Appendix 1: Plates

The Initial Ground Reduction



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the south-west



Plate 2: Ground reduction, from the south-west



Plate 3: Ground reduction, from the south-west



Plate 4: Ground reduction, from the south-west



Plate 5: Ground reduction, from the south-west



Plate 6: Ground reduction, from the south-west

The Foundation Trenches



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 8: Representative Section 1, from the north-east



Plate 9: Representative Section 1, from the north-east



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 11: Representative Section 3,
from the south-east



Plate 12: Representative Section 2,
from the north-west



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations,
from the south-west



Plate 14: Ground reduction, from the
south-west



Plate 15: Ground reduction, from the
south-west



Plate 16: Ground reduction, from the
south



Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 18: Representative Section 5, from the north-east



Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 22: Representative Section 6, from the south-east



Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 24: Completed foundation excavations, from the south-west



Plate 25: Completed foundation excavations, from the south-west

The Soakaway



Plate 26: Excavation of the soakaway, from the north-west



Plate 27: Excavation of the soakaway, from the north-west



Plate 28: Representative Section 4,
from the north-west



Plate 30: Location of the completed
soakaway in relation to the excavated
foundations from the south-west



Plate 29: Completed excavation of the
soakaway, from the north-west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small brick tile fragments & small glass fragments, small angular stones & small flint fragments. Above **(003)**, **(008)** & **(010)** & below **(002)**. **Recorded within Representative Sections 1-6.** Depth - 0.40m.
- 002** Modern made ground deposit composed of demolition material originating from the demolition of a former garage to the existing dwelling, which had formerly stood on this site. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt (topsoil) matrix with spreads of fine modern sand and small-large brick fragments 30%. Above **(001)**. **Recorded within Representative Sections 3 and 6.** Depth - 0.28m.
- 003** Undated alluvial flood deposit. Soft, mid grey brown silt with moderate small-medium brick/tile fragments & flecking. Below **(002)**, **(001)** & **(006)** & above **(004)** & **(005)/(013)**. Same as **(012)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3 and 6.** Depth - 0.61m.
- 004** Undated alluvial flood deposit. Soft, light orange brown silt. No inclusions. Below **(003)** & above **(005)**. Same as **(006)**, **(009)** & **(010)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 3.** Depth - 0.12m.
- 005** Natural horizon of marine alluvium. Soft, light orange brown clayey silt with spreads of light blue gleying. No inclusions. Below **(003)**, **(004)** & **(006)**. Same as **(011)** & **(013)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3 and 6.** Depth - >0.24m.
- 006** Undated alluvial flood deposit. Soft, light orange brown silt. No inclusions. Below **(001)** & above **(003)**, **(005)** & **(007)**. Same as **(004)** & **(009)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 1.** Depth - 0.78m.
- 007** Undated alluvial flood deposit. Soft, mid orange brown silt with no inclusions. Below **(006)** and **(008)**. Relationship with **(009)** uncertain. Depth - >0.20m.
- 008** Cut and fill of a large modern disturbance comprising a large pit. The fill consisted of redeposited topsoil with brick rubble, chalk fragments and red pantile fragments. Below **(001)** & above **(007)**, **(009)** & **(012)**.
- 009** Undated alluvial flood deposit. Soft, light orange brown silt. No inclusions. Same as **(006)**, **(004)** & **(010)**. Below **(008)**. Relationship with **(007)** uncertain. Depth - >0.18m.
- 010** Undated alluvial flood deposit. Soft, light orange brown silt. No inclusions. Below **(001)** & above **(011)**. Same as **(004)**, **(006)** & **(009)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 4.** Depth - 0.55m.
- 011** Natural horizon of marine alluvium. Soft, light orange brown clayey silt with spreads of light blue gleying. No inclusions. Below **(010)**. Same as **(005)** & **(013)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 4.** Depth - >0.38m.
- 012** Undated alluvial flood deposit. Soft, mid orange brown silt with occasional small and undiagnostic brick/tile fragments. Below **(001)** & **(008)**. Same as **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 5.** Depth - >0.61m.
- 013** Natural horizon of marine alluvium. Soft, mid grey brown silt with spreads of light blue gleying & light orange brown mottling. Below **(003)**. Same as **(005)** & **(011)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 6.** Depth - > 0.24m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Thirteen context records
One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:50
Six section drawings at a scale of 1:20
One context register
One photographic register

All records are currently held at:
38 Finningley Road
Lincoln
LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.60** and site code **HRSP14**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	THE INITIAL				
	GROUND REDUCTION				
1	Pre-groundworks	SW		16/4/14	HRSP14
2	Ground reduction	"		" "	"
3	" "	"		" "	"
4	" "	"		" "	"
5	" "	"		" "	"
6	" "	"		" "	"
	THE FOUNDATION				
	TRENCHES				
7	Excavation of the foundations	SW		16/4/14	HRSP14
8	Representative Section 1	NE		16/4/14	HRSP14
9	Representative Section 1	NE		16/4/14	HRSP14
10	Excavation of The foundations	SW		16/4/14	HRSP14
11	Representative Section 3	SE		16/4/14	HRSP14
12	Representative Section 2	NW		16/4/14	HRSP14
13	Excavation of The foundations	SW		16/4/14	HRSP14
14	Ground reduction	SW		16/4/14	HRSP14
15	" "	"		" "	"
16	" "	"		" "	"
17	Excavation of The foundations	"		17/4/14	"
18	Representative Section 5	NE		17/4/14	HRSP14
19	Excavation of the foundations	SW		17/4/14	HRSP14
20	Excavation of	SW		17/4/14	HRSP14

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	the foundations				
21	Excavation of	SW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	The foundations				
22	Representative	SE		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	Section 6				
23	Excavation of	SW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	The foundations				
24	Completed	SW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	Foundation				
	excavations				
25	Completed	SW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	Foundation				
	excavations				
	THE SOAKAWAY				
26	Excavation of	NW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	The soakaway				
27	Excavation of	NW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	The soakaway				
28	Representative	NW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	Section 4				
29	Completed	NW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	excavation of				
	The soakaway				
30	Location of	SW		At 17/A	14 HRSP14
	The completed				
	soakaway in				
	relation to the				
	excavated				
	foundations				

Appendix 5: 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](#)

30, Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-186890

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	7 August 2014

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

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload images](#)

[Upload boundary file](#)

[Request record re-opened](#)

[Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-186890> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and
Recording at 30, Holland Road,
Spalding, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Dave Roberts

National Grid Reference: TF 2515 2252

Site Code: HRSP14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.60

Planning Reference: H16-1103-13

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

March 2014

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached bungalow at 30, Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site is situated on the eastern fringes of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Spalding. Several previous archaeological investigations nearby have identified medieval and post-medieval settlement activity and finds. So it considered very likely that archaeological potential associated with these settlements will be encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks on this development site. The specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this settlement activity.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new detached bungalow. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *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.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on the south-western frontage of Holland Road and within the built up urban area of the town of Spalding, at National Grid Reference TF 2515 2252, and at a height of approximately 3mAOD. The town of Spalding is situated within the parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached bungalow at 30, Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H16-1103-13).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 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 the vicinity of the development site.
- 3.2 A Late Mesolithic flint microlith was found during the course of an archaeological watching brief at SS Mary and Nicholas church in 1998 (HER 23797).
- 3.3 The prehistoric coastline in the area of Spalding was considerably further inland than at present. The area of Spalding was a frequently submerged island which was uninhabitable for long periods. Both prior to and during the Romano-British periods, salt

production was a significant local economic activity. The Wash creeks may have been used for river traffic and for fishing. Settlement in the area increased greatly by the 2nd century AD, probably as the result of a widespread local drainage programme.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25.000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 By the Anglo-Saxon period, falling sea levels had rendered Spalding as a coastal settlement rather than an island; although the line of the local coastline still varied greatly with the seasons and tides. Spalding may have been a royal estate in the 7th and 8th centuries AD.
- 3.5 Anglo-Saxon and medieval development in the area was strongly influenced by monasticism. Crowland Abbey received numerous land grants in this area in the 9th century AD.
- 3.6 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the lands in Spalding or *Spalling* in the Wapentake of Elloe were variously held by Crowland Abbey, Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon. There are references in the Domesday entries to a market valued at forty shillings, six fisheries and to various salthouses in the contemporary settlement. It is clear that the settlement of Spalding would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins. The earliest documentary reference to this settlement dates from AD1074 as *Spaldingis*. The place name itself is derived from an Old English group name - 'the people of the Spalde'. This refers to the name of a tribe which was first recorded in the 7th-8th centuries AD tribute list known as

the Tribal Hidage. This tribal name is in turn derived from the Old English *Spald* or 'slit or opening', which in this case would have been a local topographical feature. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to the settlement of Spalding as *Spaldi* (c.AD1115); *Spaldinges* (AD1135-54), *Spalingas* (AD1100-13) and as *Spallinges* (AD1194) (HER 26303).

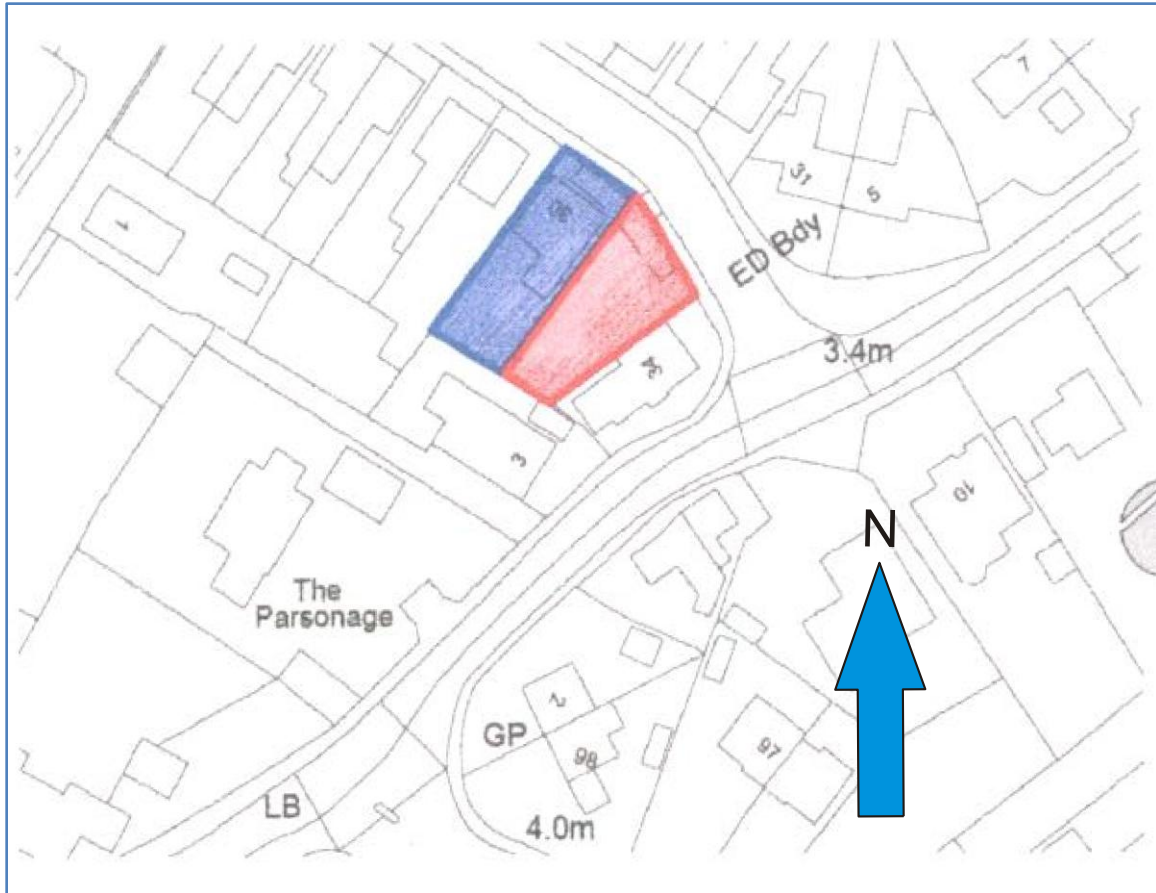


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of scale 1:1,000, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown in red.

- 3.7 Crowland Abbey established a Benedictine priory at Spalding; the charter granting the land for its foundations was dated to AD1051; but it may not have been built until after the Norman Conquest of AD1066. The priory itself is well documented, though little of it survives. Ivo Tallboys was made the Lord of Spalding and all Holland in AD1073 and subsequently built a castle in the town. However, its earthworks are no longer extant. The medieval port town was to the north-east of the priory between the River Welland and the Westlode. The Westlode was primarily a drain and may have originally been a part of the Roman drainage system., but was also used to transport goods inland (HER 26303).
- 3.8 The Grade I listed parish church of SS Mary and Nicholas was begun at around AD1284 by the Prior of Spalding with 14th and 15th century additions (HER 22383). The church fabric is mostly of the early Decorated and Perpendicular periods of church architecture, and has been rebuilt and restored. The church was constructed on the site of the Norman cemetery chapel of St Thomas a Becket. The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin and Guild of St Thomas the Martyr at the east end of the south transept was founded in AD1315 as a chantry. In the 19th century, it was in use as a free grammar school, which was founded

in 1588. The chapel covers the greater portion of a cemetery chapel of St Thomas the Martyr that stood here prior to the building of the present church (HER 23609). The north chapel was built in 1865-7 during a period of general restoration.

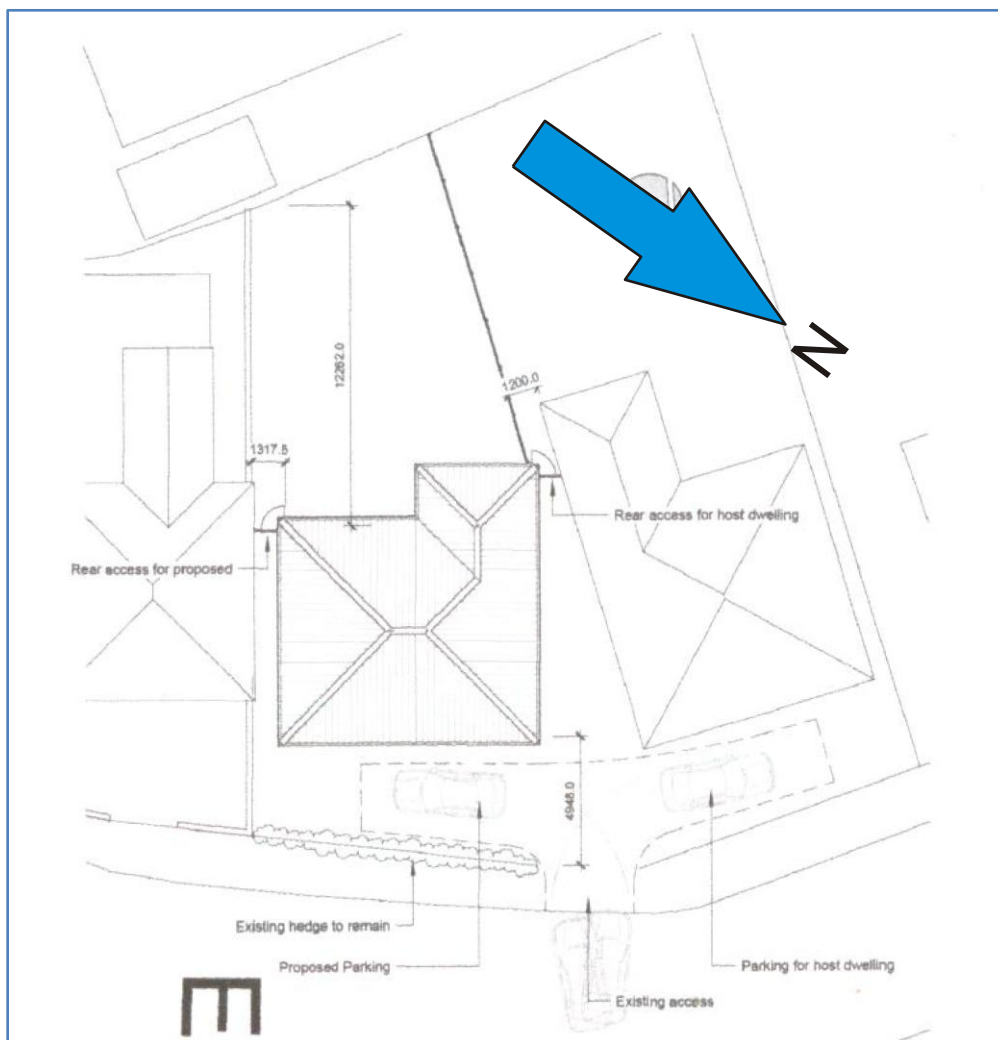


Figure 3: Block Plan Showing the Proposed Layout of the Development Site at an original scale of scale 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

- 3.9 An archaeological watching brief took place at the parish church in 1998 on the groundworks for a new vestry (HER ELI3564). This recorded archaeological features relating to the church and churchyard. These included the foundations of a Victorian buttress and the foundations of an earlier building. The foundations of the south transept were revealed to be stepped in two stages. Thirty-five inhumation burials and fragments of disarticulated human bone were found in four areas of the churchyard dating from the 12th-19th centuries. A vault with a lead lined coffin was also found. This watching brief also took place during the excavation a new sewer trench for the new vestry (HER ELI3571). A further thirteen inhumation burials and a large quantity of disarticulated human bone were found during the course of these excavations. dating from the 13th-18th centuries. A pit or ditch of uncertain function was dating to the late15th-17th centuries was also found.

- 3.10 The importance of Spalding as a port declined as Bicker Haven gradually silted up during the 15th and 16th centuries. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Spalding was still a significant centre, located at the lowest bridging point over the River Welland. The river was still navigable at this time as far as Stamford and Spalding became a centre for river traffic. This significance meant that the Welland also had to be maintained and in 1743 the river was canalised (HER 23603).
- 3.11 The Grade II listed Gamlyn's Almshouses, Church Street were found in AD1501 and were rebuilt in 1843-4 (HER 23211).
- 3.12 The site of Holyrood House and garden, which was formerly Gayton House was demolished in 1959 and was replaced by council offices (HER 22391). Prior to its demolition, Holyrood House consisted of a main building, which overlooked the River Welland with a north and a south wings. The Guildhall occupied the north wing and an 18th century southern wing. The main building dated to around AD1500.
- 3.13 Both the town of Spalding and the district were radically altered by the massive enclosure and drainage projects which were carried out in the fens in the 18th and 19th centuries when large areas of the previously unexploited wetlands came under cultivation with Spalding becoming a prosperous port in the first half of the 19th century.
- 3.14 Ayscoughfee Hall was built in AD1420 with 16th century additions and had several restorations made in 1793 and in 1845 (HER 25721). It was the former home of Maurice Johnson, the founder of the Spalding Gentleman's Society. A formal garden was laid out for Johnson in 1730 and is shown on a map of 1732. Little was done to alter or maintain the gardens after Johnson's death in 1755. In 1902, they were donated along with the house to the local council and became a public park. Various amenities were added in the 20th century including a war memorial. Various earlier features including 18th century statues and a Victorian folly, the Owl Tower were removed. The formal gardens have been designated as a Grade II listed historic park and garden by English Heritage and the formal and ornamental gardens date to both the 18th and 19th centuries. In 2007, a programme of geophysical survey comprising magnetometry, resistivity and ground penetrating radar were carried out in sections of the gardens (HER ELI8758-60). Possible structural debris was identified long with a linear feature, which may have been a culvert. This was followed by an excavation carried out in 2008 (HER ELI9374). This revealed deposits and archaeological features which were associated with the use of the house and grounds. The remains of the foundations of a brick structure were found which corresponded to an annexe or outbuilding shown on Grundy's map of 1732. A furnace located at its south-eastern corner indicated that the building had been used as a hothouse. Two wells, including one of medieval date were found on the eastern side of the house. To the south, several brick culverts were found along with evidence for former garden pathways. Other finds comprised a post-medieval cess pit and the foundations of a small outbuilding, which was demolished in the 20th century.
- 3.15 The physic garden of the Spalding Gentleman's Society to the south of Love Lane, was first shown on John Grundy's map of Spalding of 1732 (HER 25635). The physic garden was transferred in 1743 to the grounds of the nearby Gayton House.
- 3.16 As the development site is located on the eastern fringes of the historic core of the settlement of Spalding, there are a number of Grade II listed buildings situated within the search area. These comprise: The Old White Horse public house and attached shop, Church Gate, an early 17th century building, (HER 22353); Stonegate Lodge, 1, Love Lane, a late 18th century house (HER 25099); 1-3, Stonegate, two late 18th century cottages (HER 25110); the early 19th century wall and gateway to the parish church of SS Mary and Nicholas (HER 25112); Beech House, Church Street, a mid 18th century house (HER 25113); 20 and 21 Church Street, a late 18th century house (HER 25114); 9,

- High Street, an early 18th century house (HER 25129); a warehouse built c1800 on the High Street (HER 25130) and Holland House, High Street, a house built in c.1765 (HER 25131).
- 3.17 Further Grade II listed buildings which have been identified within this search area comprise: the former late 18th century stables to 3, Church Street (HER 25151); 5, Church Street, Spalding, an early 18th century cottage (HER 25152); The Vicarage, Church Street, an early 19th century house (HER 25153); Wisteria Lodge, 3, Church Street, a house dated to 1792 (HER 25332); a garden wall and gates of late 18th century date to the south of 4, Church Street (HER 25335); 7, Church Street, a late 18th or early 19th century house (HER 25238); 4, High Street, an early 18th century house (HER 25347); 12, High Street, a house built in 1746 (HER 25348); 15, High Street, an early-mid 18th century house (HER 25349); 6, Church Street, a late 18th century house, (HER 25493); 17, Church Street, an early 19th century house (HER 25494); the rear wing and outbuildings belonging to the Old White Horse public house, Church Street (HER 25495); the White Lion public house, High Street, a late 18th century public house (HER 25500); Selby House, 14, High Street, a house built in 1807 (HER 25501) and the Masters Lodge, 4, Church Street, house built in 1721 (HER 25510).
- 3.18 There have been a large number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. Nearby to the development site, an archaeological watching brief on land at Holland Road in 2001 identified a large, sub-rectangular shaped pit from which two sherds of 13th-15th century pottery and a sherd of late medieval-early post-medieval pottery was recovered. No function could be ascertained for the pit, which probably had an industrial function. The foundations of a barn of post-medieval to modern date was also recorded along with associated demolition and site levelling deposits (HER 23850-2, ELI4292; Site code: SPH01).
- 3.19 There have been two previous archaeological investigations to the south-west of the development site. These comprised an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed new parsonage on land off Halmer Gate in 2003 (HER ELI4230, Site code: HGS03). This evaluation comprised the excavation of three trial trenches and located a series of cut archaeological features, which were interpreted as drainage ditches and rubbish pits dating from the 14th-19th centuries and from the 18th-19th centuries along with the remains of a 19th century garden wall.
- 3.20 This was followed by an archaeological watching brief on the same site in 2005 (HER 22383, ELI6458-9; Site code: HGSP03). This watching brief took place on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new rectory. Two archaeological features were exposed. These comprised a section of 15th or 16th century refuse pit and a 19th century feature, which was probably also a refuse pit. This latter feature had disturbed earlier medieval material. Other findings from this watching brief consisted of 59 dressed stone fragments of both medieval and post-medieval date, which were found scattered about the site. Some of these stone fragments were derived from the church of SS Mary and Nicholas, in particular, the upper sections of the 14th century church spire. The upper levels of this spire were replaced in 1954 with the removed stones being placed in the rectory gardens. An 18th or 19th century grave slab was also found.
- 3.21 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at 78, Stone Gate in 2004 (HER 23936, ELI5644; Site code: SPSG04). An undated ditch was identified during the monitoring of the groundworks.
- 3.22 An archaeological evaluation took place in 1999 on land to the rear of the Old Acres Mill (HER 23602, 23604, ELI2221; Site code: SAM99). This identified a large east-west orientated ditch, which was interpreted as a large medieval boundary ditch. The ditch yielded sherds of 14th-15th century pottery and iron working slags and hammerscales,

- suggesting metalworking in the vicinity. Other medieval findings comprised pits and an east-west aligned gully. Post-medieval finds comprised a cess pit, later used as a rubbish pit, ditches, gullies and a vitrified brick surface. Building debris suggested industrial structures in the vicinity. Flood deposits overlaid the 18th and 19th century deposits.
- 3.23 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2001 at the former site of Acres Mill (HER 23604, ELI2767; Site code: SAM00). This located a quantity of sherds of post-medieval pottery and a possible rubbish pit of post-medieval date.
- 3.24 An archaeological evaluation took place on land between 9 and 15, Church Street in 2002 prior to the construction of a new residential dwelling (HER 23602, 23604, ELI3097; Site code: SCS02). This recorded evidence for medieval occupation. An prior augering survey had identified a layer of mortar over stone which had implied the presence of deeply buried structures (HER ELI3099). The evaluation identified the remains of medieval foundations of faced limestone blocks. Finds of a spindle whorl and iron working slags suggested the presence of nearby industrial activity. Sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were also found along with evidence for periodic flooding from the River Welland. Post-medieval findings from this evaluation comprised the walls and foundations of a structure and pits.
- 3.25 Further archaeological trial trenching took place on land between 9 and 15 Church Street in 2003 (HER 23604, ELI5822, Site code: SCS03). This located a 17th century flood deposit and a 17th century ditch.
- 3.26 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new extension at The Vines, 3, Love Lane in 2002 (HER ELI3303, Site code: VLL02). No archaeological evidence was recorded.
- 3.27 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 2-3 High Street in 1995 (HER 23604, ELI5572, Site code: SCS95). This identified early post-medieval building foundations and industrial and domestic refuse deposits which were dumped over a floor surface. Brick foundations, pits and several drainage gullies which were dated to later post-medieval were also recorded.
- 3.28 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1891 shows the area of the development site as being located within an open field. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1906 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. An extract from the 1932 Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map shows Holland Road laid out for the first time. The area of the development site is shown as an open space between residential dwellings. The extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 shows a small rectangular shaped building within the former open space of the development site. This may be a possible outbuilding. This same site layout is repeated on the 1:10.560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new detached bungalow.
- 4.2 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.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site is situated on the eastern fringes of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Spalding. Several previous archaeological investigations nearby have identified medieval and post-medieval settlement activity. So it considered very likely that archaeological potential and finds associated with these settlements will be encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks on this development site. The specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this settlement activity.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 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 disturbances.
- 5.2 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).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.
- 5.10 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.

- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by February 2015.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 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.

- 9.2 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 list of the site archive, 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>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 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).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2012).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 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.
- 11.3 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.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 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
Laura Keal	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

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

15. Copyright

15.1 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.

16. Ownership

16.1 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.