
**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
FORMER PRINT WORKS
5-6 LONDON ROAD
SPALDING
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPLR14)**

Work Undertaken For
J. P. Builders Ltd

May 2014

Report Compiled by
Matthew Godfrey BSc MA PhD &
Gary Taylor BA(Hons) MA MSc

National Grid Reference: TF 2484 2245
OASIS Reference Number: archaeol1-180593
Accession Number: LCNCC: 2014.67
Planning Application: H16-0201-13

A.P.S. Report No: **63/14**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Historic Building Recording Former Printshop London Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SPLR14)

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 4/6/14	Date: 5/6/14

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY	1
2. INTRODUCTION	1
2.1 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING	1
2.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3 SITE LOCATION	1
3. AIMS	2
4. METHODS	2
5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	3
6. FABRIC EVIDENCE	4
6.1 EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION	5
6.2 INTERIOR DESCRIPTION	11
7. DISCUSSION	21
8. CONCLUSION	21
9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	22
10. PERSONNEL	22
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
12. ABBREVIATIONS	23

Appendices

1	Glossary
2	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Extract from the 1888 Ordnance Survey Town Map of Spalding
Figure 2 General location plan
Figure 3 Detailed site location maps
Figure 4 Detailed floor plans and plate arrangement

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the printers looking south west from London Road
Plate 2 General view of the double shopfront
Plate 3 View showing south east corner of the building
Plate 4 North elevation with the remains of a possible painted advert
Plate 5 General view of west elevation
Plate 6 Partially buried former openings on the west elevation
Plate 7 The small west elevation toilet extension
Plate 8 The short straight joint in the brickwork on the south elevation
Plate 9 The east facing former window in Basement Room 4
Plate 10 The possible slop stone in the north west corner of Basement Room 2
Plate 11 A blocked door opening on the west elevation of Basement Room 1
Plate 12 A general view looking across from the Print Room through to the Reception Room
Plate 13 The 'Original Heidelberg' printing press in the Print Room
Plate 14 The staircase enclosure in the Print Store
Plate 15 The surviving store cupboard in the kitchen area
Plate 16 Store Room 4 looking towards the north east corner
Plate 17 Store Room 3 looking towards the south east corner
Plate 18 General view of the roof structure looking north west
Plate 19 Cupboard door in Store Room 8
Plate 20 View of first floor north staircase
Plate 21 Surviving original four panelled doors at second floor level

1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken prior to renovation and change of use of the former Elsam Cross and Co Printers, 5-6 London Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The building is a former printers and is therefore of local historic interest and significance especially with so few of these small scale businesses surviving across the county.

The building ground floor plans, external elevations and other details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

The building is a Grade II listed structure located within the Spalding conservation area. It is largely of single period construction with some minor alterations and additions attributable to its change from two shops with residential use at first and second floor level into one commercial unit with a single residential area above. The building has only recently ceased to be a printers.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

'... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.' (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

A pre-application enquiry was made to Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service regarding the renovation and change of use of the building from a commercial printer to bed and breakfast accommodation. The Historic Environment Service advised that a programme of historic building recording would be required in advance of any development. Planning application H16-0201-13 has now been submitted to the local authority.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by J. P. Builders Ltd. to undertake a programme of historic building recording on the building at the former printers, London Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The building recording was carried out on 2nd May, 2014 by M Godfrey in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service.

2.3 Site Location

Spalding is located 22km south of Boston in South Holland District, Lincolnshire. The site is located approximately 200m south of the town centre, as defined by the Market Place, on the west side of London Road, just south of its junction with Bridge Street and Vine Street, at National Grid Reference TF 2484 2245 (Figures 2 and 3).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing building on the site prior to renovation and change of use, and to research the history of the building.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines 2006 and ALGAO guidelines 1997.

Subject to accessibility and safety considerations, the recording of the building included:

- A photographic survey showing the building in its context, general and detailed views of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas and structural or decorative details.
- A dimensioned ground plan (based on the architects' plan of the building as existing), which was annotated to incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.
- A written record providing an account of the building's location, type, materials and possible dates, supplemented by a brief history of the building from readily available sources.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a Sony Cybershot digital camera. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.



Plate 1. General view of the printers looking south west from London Road

5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Historical research involved examination of information held at Lincolnshire Archives and Lincoln Central Reference Library and on-line resources including historic maps.

The earliest identified reference to 5-6 London Road, Spalding, is in 1872. Confirmation that the property numbering at that time coincides with the present arrangement was provided by the identification of the New Bell, an inn on the next block, as No. 1 London Road (White 1872, 761). In 1872, 5 London Road was held by Alfred Charles Wiseman, described as a corn, cake and coal merchant (*ibid.*, 767). Number 6 London Road was the property of William Robert Barwis, butcher (*ibid.*, 760). In the earlier 1868 directory house numbers are not detailed and there is no reference to Wiseman, though W. R. Barwis, butcher, is recorded at London Road at that time (Kelly 1868, 280).

By 1876, 5 London Road was the property of John Joseph Wiseman, corn factor *etc* (Kelly 1876, 327). There was, however, no reference to 6 London Road.

There was similarly no reference to 6 London Road in 1885. However, 5 London Road remained in use as a corn factor's premises, now held by William Bland (Kelly 1885, 639). There is no record of either 5 or 6 London Road in the 1889 directory, though by that time Bland had moved to 3 & 4 Churchgate, where he continued to operate as a corn factor (Kelly 1889, 408).

Records of both 5 and 6 London Road resume in 1892 when the two properties belonged to Arthur Collins, butcher (Kelly 1892, 432). Collins is described as a beef and pork butcher in White's 1892 directory (White 1892, 794). He retained the premises through 1896 (Kelly 1896, 483) until at least 1900 (Kelly 1900, 516), but by 1905 Collins had moved to 32 & 33 Hall Place (Kelly 1905, 527). Instead, at that time, 5 London Road was owned by George Henry Richer, bootmaker, while number 6 was the premises of a baker, Joseph Mowbray (*ibid.*, 529).

In 1909, Number 5 retained a similar use, occupied by Ben Hardy, boot repairer. However, Number 6 was held by a harness maker, Henry Facer (Kelly 1909, 533). The two properties remained in the same uses and occupancy through 1913 (Kelly 1913, 549-550) and until at least 1919 (Kelly 1919, 521-2).

In the mid-late 1950s the premises were purchased by a printers' business, Ruskin's of Boston. The buildings had been empty for some time previously but had been held by Hardy's shoemakers prior to that. The Elsham family managed the printers and lived on the premises for some years. A printing machine, an 'Original Heidelberg', still present in the building (see below) was purchased and installed in the mid 1960s (Mr C. Elsham, *pers comm*).

In summary, the uses of the premises in the later 19th and 20th centuries are as follows:

date/period	5 London Road	6 London Road
1868	?	butchers?
1872	corn merchants	butchers
1876	corn merchants	unoccupied?
1885	butchers	unoccupied?

1889	unoccupied?	unoccupied?
1892-1900	butchers	butchers
1905	boot menders	bakers
1909-1919	boot repairers	harness makers
1919-mid 1950s	shoe makers	?
mid 1950s -c2010	printers	printers

The map evidence for the properties is limited and most historic maps of Spalding are at 1:2500 scale and therefore limited in the details that they show. The most useful map is the OS 1888 Town Plan 1:500. This map clearly shows both properties hemmed in by buildings at the rear (west) and usefully shows what appear to be possible former basement staircases serving each property in what is now a very small rear yard area (see Figure 1 below). Later maps 1:2500 do not show this level of detail although it is possible to trace the changes to the buildings at the rear of the property.

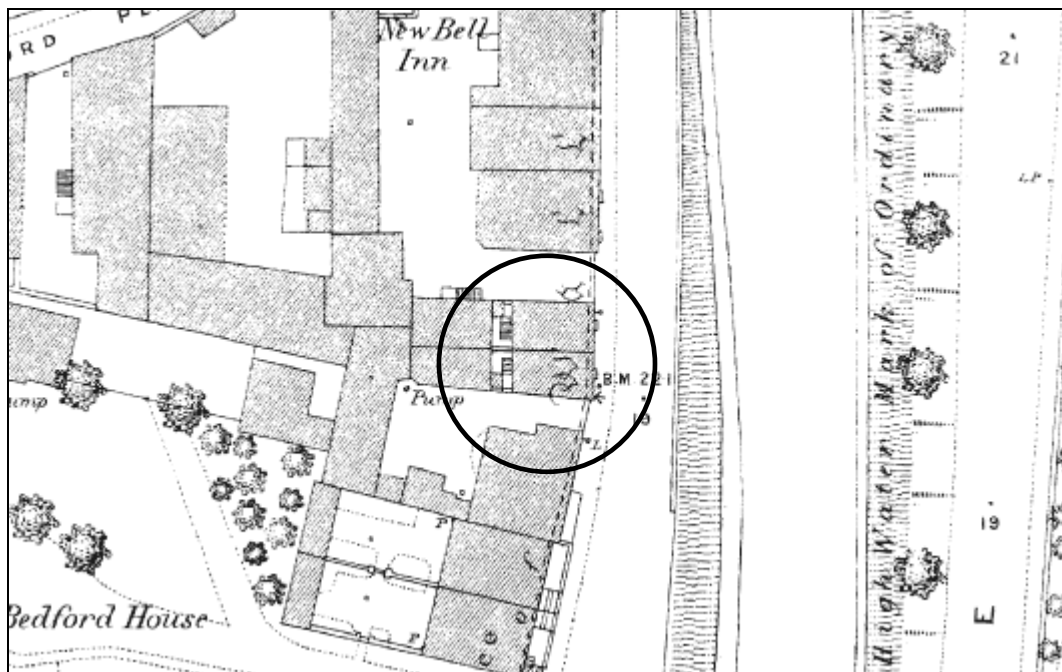


Figure 1. Extract from the 1888 Ordnance Survey Town Map of Spalding

6. FABRIC EVIDENCE

The former printers comprises four floors including a basement all contained within one largely unaltered structural envelope beneath a pitched roof with a slate covering. The only addition to the building is a small single storey toilet with a mono-pitch cement fibre roof on the west elevation. The main alterations to the building are confined to it being converted from two shops with residential accommodation above to a single shop with residential accommodation above. This has involved changes to the layout of some rooms and additional door openings being formed in the building fabric.

The building exterior will be described first, followed by a detailed account of the interior taking into consideration the changes to the original layout on a room-by-room basis.

6.1 Exterior description

East Elevation

The east elevation is the public façade of the building fronting London Road. It comprises a double shopfront at ground level with an arrangement of two six over six sliding sash windows at first floor level and slightly smaller three over six sliding sash windows at second floor level (see Plate 1). The brickwork at ground floor level has been rendered over and painted either side of the shopfront. In the wall above the shopfront the brickwork is laid in English garden wall bond using hand made bricks. At eaves level above the second floor windows is what appears to be a timber box parapet gutter which feeds into a cast iron downpipe on the south elevation.

The double shopfront at ground floor level retains a number of its original features including the arrangement of doors although only the north door appears to be original, as evidenced by the beaded mouldings on the small lower panel and surviving thumb latch. The lower panels of the doors are now boarded, but may have originally been glazed, as would have been the plain rectangular fanlights above them.



Plate 2. General view of the double shopfront

The timber stall riser, window arrangement and ornamental pilasters and capitals are largely original in their layout although the cill is likely to be a later replacement as is the upper transom on the south window as it is plain in section and not moulded like that of the north. The lower transom to both windows is thought to be a later addition too as it does not line up with the door fenestration, which if it was an original feature it would do. The fascia above the shopfront is painted timber with vinyl lettering. This fascia is likely to be a modern replacement as it lacks the ornamental mouldings one would expect on a shop front fascia of this date.

The first floor windows and second floor windows have painted stone surrounds and cills. The cills of the first floor windows have a small ornamental console bracket below them. In

line with the painted stone window cills at second floor level is an ornamental painted stone string course which has a slight return on both the north and south elevations (Plate 3).



Plate 3. View showing south east corner of the building. Note the stone string course and return on south gable

North Elevation

The north gable wall is of brick construction laid in English Garden wall bond. This elevation has very few features with the exception of a short gable apex chimney stack with a stone over sailing course and no chimney pots (see Plate 4). Some evidence of repointing and isolated areas of brick replacement at high level were also noted. On the north east corner are the remains of what appear to be a painted advert or sign which may have related to the original use of the shops.

West elevation

The rear or west elevation is symmetrically arranged with two six over six sliding sash windows at each floor level. The windows to ground and first floor level have a segmented soldier arch above them. The brickwork on this elevation is again in English Garden wall bond. All of the rainwater goods for the building are found on this elevation, the western roof slope discharges into half round cast iron guttering and then into a centrally placed cast iron downpipe (Plate 5). Similarly the water from the eastern roof slope has been guided

around the south elevation via guttering to discharge into the central downpipe on this elevation.



Plate 4. North elevation with the remains of a possible painted advert relating to the former use of the shops



Plate 5. General view of west elevation

Windows on this elevation are all placed on painted stone cills. The first and second floor windows are relatively modern replacement sliding sashes – note the inappropriate historical detail of sash horns. The ground floor windows are the original sashes (without horns). At the bottom of this elevation are the remains of soldier arches at ground level indicating that there may have once been window openings or door openings at basement level and the current ground level here may be later backfill (Plate 6).



Plate 6. Partially buried former openings on the west elevation

This elevation has a small ground floor extension for a toilet adjacent to the south window (Plate 7). On the north elevation of this extension is a blank timber panel which appears to be too narrow for a former door opening and to the right of this is a modern casement window. The brickwork beneath the window is in English Garden wall bond and a section of brick to the left hand side of the window appears to be of a more modern date. The rear yard is enclosed by a brick wall laid in English Garden wall bond which has a modern timber door/gate on the north side.



Plate 7. The small west elevation toilet extension

South Elevation

The south elevation is almost identical to the north elevation (see above) with evidence of some repointing and brick replacement at both low level and to the gable apex. One curious feature of this elevation is a small section of brickwork repair on the south east corner where a possible short straight joint is visible. It is unclear if this reflects a later repair or just poor quality brickwork when the structure was built. The brickwork in the apex looks slightly different to that below but this may be due to a weathering, the former position of guttering or a combination of both. From internal evidence (see below) there is nothing to indicate that the gable has been rebuilt.

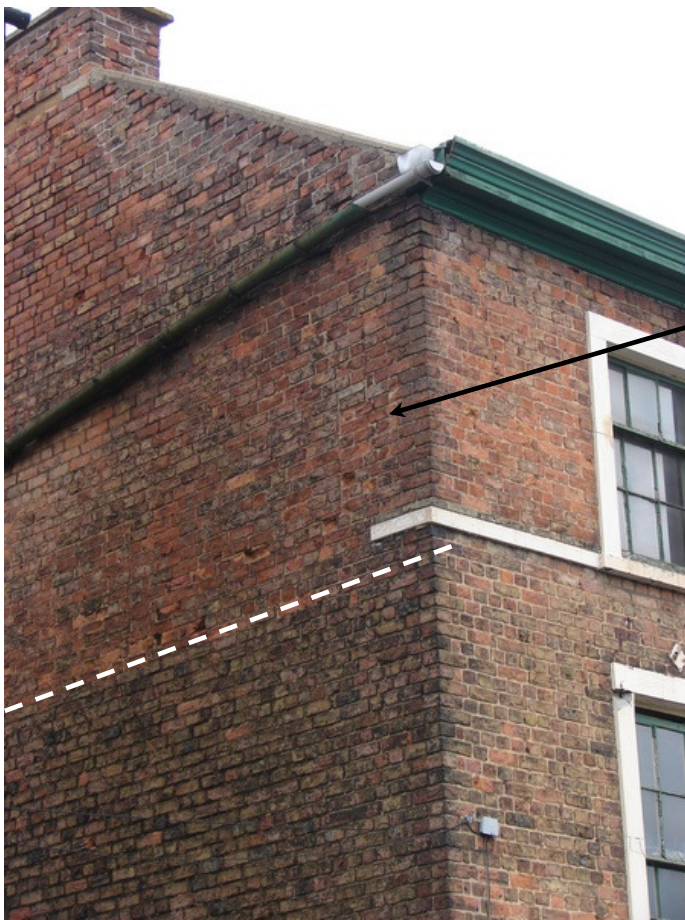


Plate 8. The short straight joint in the brickwork on the south elevation. The dashed line indicates the change in the colour of the brickwork possibly due to the line of a former gutter

6.2 Interior Description

Basement

The survey of the basement area was very limited due to poor lighting conditions and difficult access due to numerous props and timber posts supporting the floor above. The basement level still retains the original arrangement of when the property was still divided in two and was not one unit. Therefore each side consist of two rooms accessed via a staircase. The staircase to the northern basement rooms (Rooms 3 and 4) only survives in its upper sections while that of the south side (Rooms 1 and 2) has decayed completely with the room only accessible via a ladder.

There are semicircular brick arched openings that lead through from both western rooms to the eastern rooms (see Figure 4). Both east facing rooms have the remains of a former window opening which presumably was once served by a light well with a metal grill from the main pavement above (Plate 9). Also in these rooms adjacent to the window is a masonry block with a shallow sink arrangement in it, a feature which survives more fully in Basement Room 2 (Plate 10). This could be a slop stone which was a common feature in Victorian basement kitchens. There is also evidence of a small coal shute or ventilation hole in each room adjacent the window; again this would also be a common feature in basement kitchens.



Plate 9. The east facing former window in Basement Room 4



Plate 10. The possible slop stone in the north east corner of Basement Room 2

In the western rooms the floors are of quarry tile and have evidence of full height possible former door openings on the west wall (see Plate 11) which correspond with the soldier arches described on the lower west external elevation (see above). The smaller half height blocked up openings in these rooms may represent former small windows. Both these rooms also have surviving chimney breasts although they have been blocked up and do not retain any evidence of former fireplaces.



Plate 11. A blocked door opening on the west elevation of Basement Room 1

Ground Floor

The ground floor comprises four main rooms and a small toilet extension on the west elevation. The Reception and Print Rooms have been combined by forming an opening through the central spine wall. The ceilings in these rooms are a mixture of original lath and plaster and modern plasterboard. The walls are all plastered and do not have any surviving original features. All skirting boards are square edged and the fire places have been removed. The chimney breast in the Print Room has also been largely removed and now only survives as brick stubs. The timber shop fronts and timber stall risers can be clearly seen from the interior. These have been described above.

The suspended timber floors in these rooms still have some characteristically wide original floorboards although most have been overlaid or replaced with more modern timber due to timber decay and the weight imposed on these floors particularly in the print room by the surviving printing equipment.



Plate 12. A general view looking across from the Print Room through to the Reception Room (looking north to south)

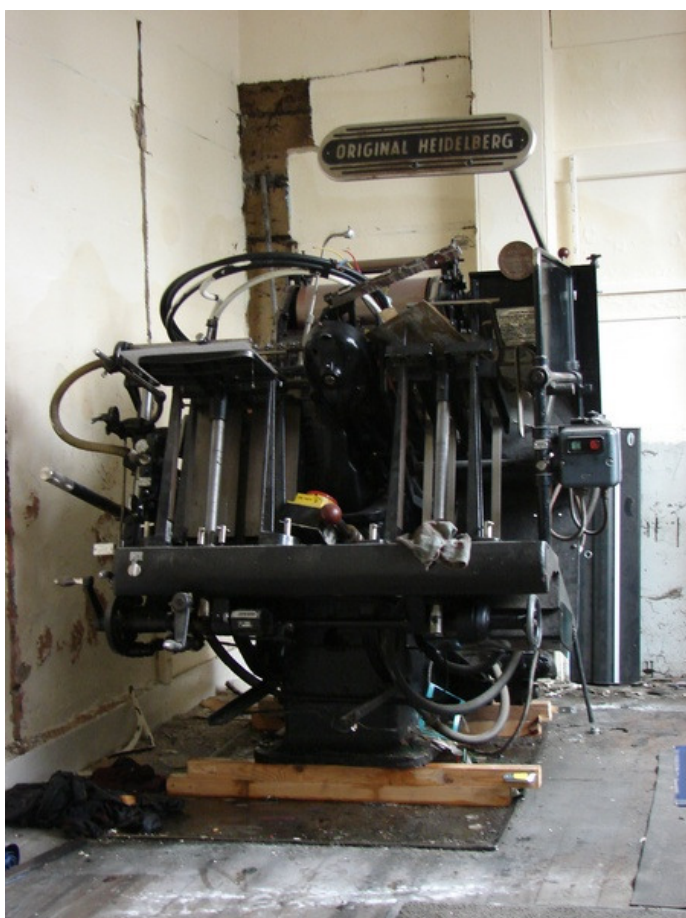


Plate 13. The 'Original Heidelberg' printing press in the Print Room

The surviving printing equipment is the large printing press in the Print Room (Plate 13). This is an 'Original Heidelberg' from Germany. The new owner of the property has confirmed that this printing press still works and was used until the printing business here closed.

The Print Store has staircase access to the upper floors and also the basement level. The staircase enclosure is constructed of vertical timber boards with smaller timber laths placed over the joints (Plate 14). This enclosure appears to be a surviving original feature. The original door to the staircase enclosure is no longer present. As with the rooms described above there are few original architectural features surviving in this room. The one exception is the small full height cupboard on the north wall next to the fireplace, although even with this only the lower door survives. The fireplace is of a later 1930s style and is therefore a later replacement. The wide floorboards noted above survive over a greater area in this room and are on average 26cm wide and are therefore likely to be an original feature.



Plate 14. The staircase enclosure in the Print Store

The room formerly used as the kitchen /utility space for the print shop is almost the same as the Print Store described above with the same surviving staircase enclosure, but this time still retaining its original four panelled door and thumb latch. The original cupboard adjacent to the chimney breast also survives complete with both of its original doors (see Plate 15 below). No fireplace survives in this room although the opening where it was once installed is evident. Leading from this room down a couple of steps is a small toilet extension which has been added to the original structure. The door leading into this room looks to be of a 1930s date with four equally sized panels divided by horizontal rails. There are no other features of note within this room.



Plate 15. The surviving store cupboard in the kitchen area, with 1930s style door leading to toilet extension adjacent

First Floor

The first floor is divided into four rooms and prior to its later division into one residential area it would have been two rooms serving as residential space for each shop unit. The north east and south east rooms (Store rooms 2 and 4) are more or less identical and will be discussed together.

Both rooms have lath and plaster ceilings with no decorative features. All walls are plastered and again have no decorative features. The skirting boards are the square edge type as noted elsewhere. Both rooms have surviving chimney breasts with fireplaces. The fireplace to the Store Room 4 is blocked but the plain surround and mantle appear to be original features (see Plate 16 below). The fireplace in Store Room 2 is of a 1930s type design with a cupboard adjacent to it which may be of the same date. The doors to both rooms are of a plain four panelled design. The door to Store Room 4 has mouldings to the edge of the panels but these have been applied and are not an original feature.

Floors in both rooms have the characteristic wide floorboards noted elsewhere but because they are at first floor level they have been less affected by damp and survive largely intact.

Store Rooms 1 and 3 are located in the north west and south west corners respectively and as both rooms are very similar will be described together. Both rooms have lath and plaster ceilings and plastered walls with no decorative features. Chimney breasts are present in both rooms but they are smaller than those in Store Rooms 2 and 4; both have been blocked off and retain no decorative surrounds or other features. Floors are as noted elsewhere and the original wide floorboards survive largely intact.



Plate 16. Store Room 4 looking towards the north east corner. Note the blocked fireplace and the wide floorboards



Plate 17. Store Room 3 looking towards the south east corner showing the original four panelled door and the hinged borrowed light over

Important features in both these rooms are the staircase enclosures. The details of these features have been described above. Both enclosures have retained their original four panelled doors and the mortice locks on their rear face. Within each staircase enclosure the soffit under the staircase has been formed with lath and plaster.

The landing area on this floor has been made by forming a door opening between either half of the building and is the area where the staircase from both sides meet. The doors leading to this area from Store Rooms 1 and 3 have an unusual borrowed light arrangement above them which not only provides additional light across the interior but appears to also have provided the potential for additional ventilation too as both are hinged (see Plate 17 above).

The north staircase access leading from the central landing has a modified original four panelled door which has had glazing inserted in it. The door to the south staircase has been removed.

Second Floor

As with the first floor level below, the second floor has been opened up from two areas with two rooms each to a larger area with four rooms by forming an opening between Store Rooms 6 and 8. To all rooms at this level the ceiling has been removed due to roof problems above giving access to see the roof construction. The roof construction is a simple rafter roof with central purlins and principle trusses. The roof still contains many original timbers such as the ceiling joists evidenced by the marks left from the now-removed lath and plaster ceiling (see Plate 18 below). The timber rafters have evidence of more recent renovation as several of them have been replaced and repaired.

Store Rooms 6 and 8 are in the north east and south east corners respectively and contain almost identical details. Both rooms have a chimney breast with an adjacent cupboard, the latter of which appears to be an original feature. The doors of both cupboards are of a ledge and brace design with simple strap hinges, although no other ironmongery has survived (Plate 19). The chimney breasts are now blocked and have no evidence of earlier fireplaces. As noted elsewhere within the building, the skirting boards in these rooms are plain with a square edge and the floorboards are the original wide design.

Store Rooms 5 and 7 are in the south west and north west corners respectively. These rooms contain almost identical details, the most prominent of which are the staircase enclosures which are the same as described above. Within the southern staircase the surviving wallpaper appears to be of a 1930s date (see Plate 20 below).

Adjacent to each enclosure, both rooms have a small cupboard on the west side of the chimney breast. These doors are of a ledge and brace design with strap hinges and a simple door knob. Other details such as skirting boards and floorboards are as described above for Store Rooms 6 and 8.

The main doors within these rooms are all of a plain four panelled design as seen elsewhere within the building. The door openings adjacent to the staircase enclosure both have six paned borrowed lights above them. The doors leading into Store rooms 6 and 8 appear to have retained their original ironmongery (Plate 21, detail, below).



Plate 18. General view of the roof structure looking north west



Plate 19. Cupboard door in Store Room 8



Plate 20. View of first floor north staircase illustrating possible 1930s wallpaper enlarged above



Plate 21. Surviving original four panelled doors at second floor level. Note enlarged view of original ironmongery

7. DISCUSSION

The historical evidence illustrates that this building has been here since at least 1872. However, the architectural details in particular the original sash windows suggest a date of the early 19th century. The date of the shopfronts is more problematic due to the various changes, repairs and adaptations but some elements of the original scheme are still present in the form of the pilaster strips and plain capitals and the recessed door opening arrangement. What is clear from the shop front, other fabric evidence and the historical data is that this building was originally designed as two shops with associated living accommodation provided in the basement and two upper floors. This arrangement seems to have persisted until the building was opened up into one larger shop unit when it became a single butcher's premises between 1889-1892. It remained unified until at least 1900 but by 1905 had been divided in two again. It was perhaps re-unified when it was converted to printer's works in the 1950s, although the precise date when this change happened is unknown.

The only modifications evident to the building fabric tend to be subtle alterations relating to updating, changing fashions or variations in commercial use. The most noticeable change relates to the basement area and the backfilling of the west staircases which were clearly evident on the 1888 1:500 OS Spalding Town Plan (see Figure 1 above). The blocking of the west entrance doors, adjacent windows and possible windows and lightwells on the roadside elevation may have happened at the same time. The fact that the openings have been blocked up with machine made common bricks laid in stretcher bond seems to suggest that these changes may have occurred in the post WWII period which might also be the date at which the building perhaps changed from two properties into one. This change may have meant that the building no longer had a residential function resulting in the alterations to the basement level and the amalgamation of the first and second floor levels too.

The post WWII date for these changes can perhaps be confirmed by the fact that the southern property has a number of alterations that relate to the 1930s, i.e. two fireplaces, the rear toilet extension door and the first floor staircase wallpaper. If the properties had been combined at this date it could be expected that such changes would be evident in both halves of the building which in fact they are not. The dates when the properties were combined must therefore be later, possibly when it became a printer's establishment in the mid-1950s.

The later changes evident all seem to relate to use as a printers, include combining the two ground floor eastern rooms by removing a section of the central spine wall, reinforcing the suspended timber ground level floor with timber posts in the cellar to support the heavy printing equipment and removing all but small brickwork stubs of the north east and south east chimney breasts to increase the floor area. The works also included providing a kitchen area which had the (1930s?) toilet extension leading off from it. The first and second floor levels were similarly combined and then appear to have been simply used for storage. All of these changes may have resulted in the northern first floor staircase eventually going out of use, hence the survival of the 1930s style wallpaper in this staircase enclosure.

8. CONCLUSION

The historic building recording undertaken at the former printers at 5/6 London Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire has illustrated subtle changes rather than major ones, but when these

are considered it has been possible to put a loose chronology on the building's evolution from the early 19th century to present. This illustrates a building used primarily as two shop units with residential accommodation at basement and first and second floor levels which eventually changed to its current arrangement in the post WWII period when the building was used as a printers. The latter use however seems to only been a short period in the building's history which reflects the changing fortunes of small businesses and economic circumstances in Spalding as a whole.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Paul Brown of J. P. Builders. Mr C. Elsham kindly provided some historical information about the building. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives and Lincoln Central Reference Library. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Matthew Godfrey
Historical research: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor
Photographic reproduction: Matthew Godfrey
CAD Illustration: Liz Murray, Neil Parker
Analysis: Matthew Godfrey

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

ALGAO, 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

Kelly, ER (ed), 1868 *The Post Office Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly, ER (ed), 1876 *The Post Office Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly, ER (ed), 1885 *The Post Office Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly & Co, 1889 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly & Co, 1892 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly & Co Ltd, 1896 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1900 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1905 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1909 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1913 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire*

Kelly's Directories Ltd, 1919 *Kelly's Directory Lincolnshire*

Ordnance Survey 1888, *1:500 Town Plan of Spalding*

White, W, 1872 *History, Gazetteer, & Directory of Lincolnshire*

White, W, 1892 *History, Gazetteer, & Directory of Lincolnshire*

12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

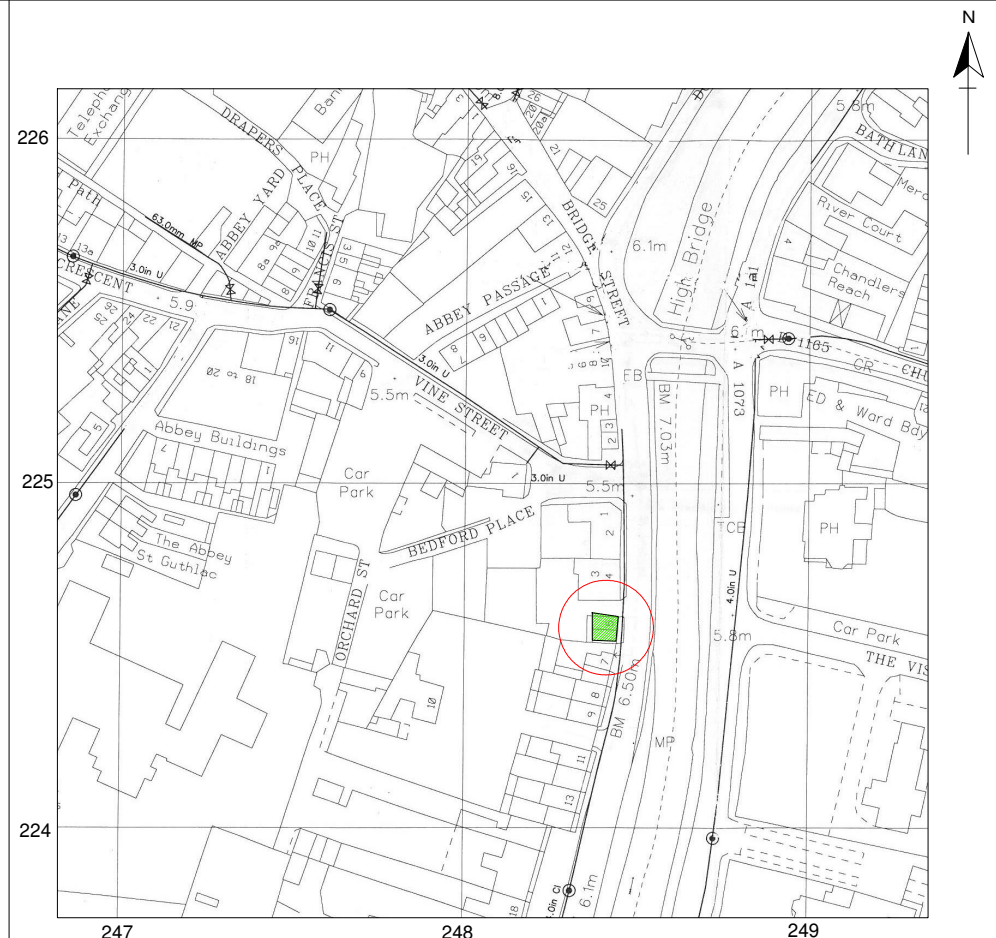
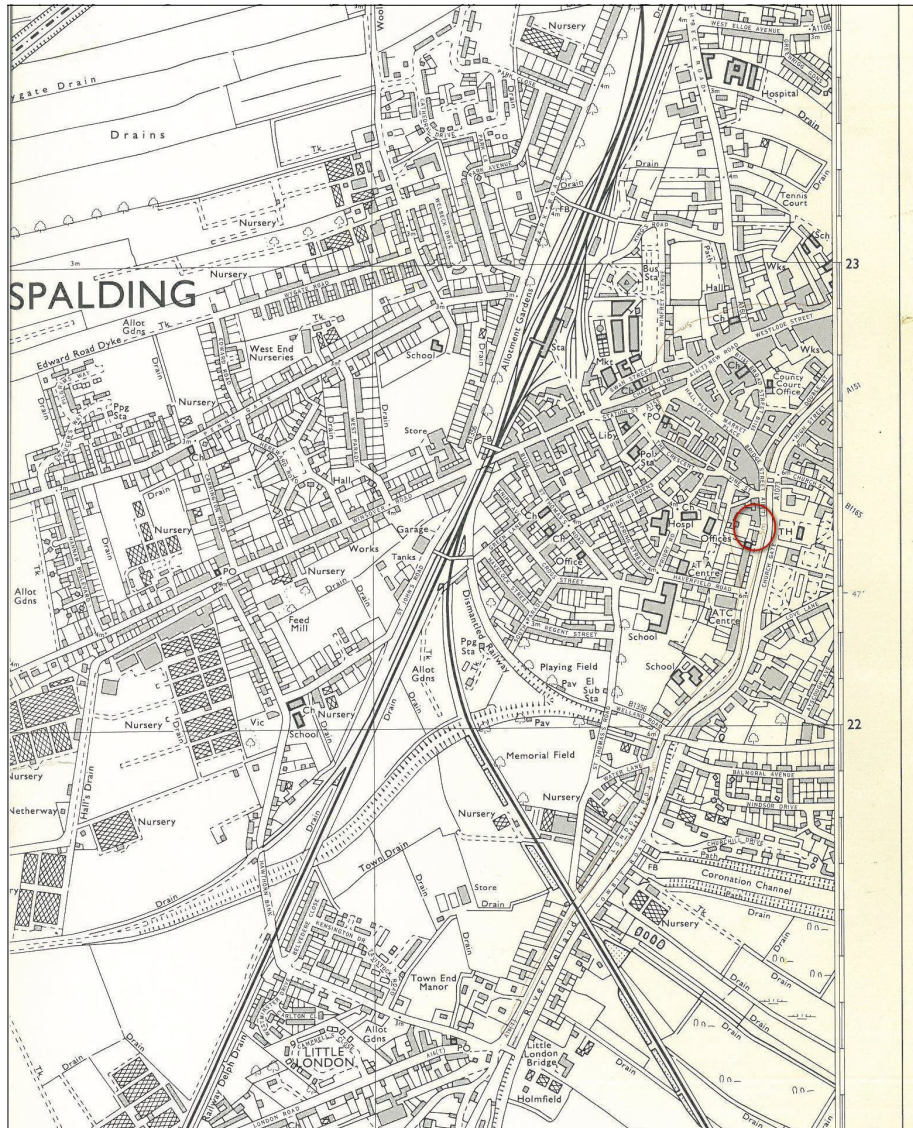
Appendix 1

GLOSSARY

Console	Parallel-side bracket with curved outline, often moulded, fixed upright to a wall with the greater projection at the top. Commonly found supporting a cornice.
English garden-wall bond	Brickwork arranged with multiple (usually 3 or 5) courses of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) between layers of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
Fenestration	The pattern formed by windows in a building façade.
Pilaster	An architectural element used to give the appearance of a supporting column, but with only an ornamental function.
Purlin	Longitudinal timber giving support to the rafters of a roof.
Sash	Rebated window frame fitted with one or more panes of glass that can be moved by sliding in grooves.
Sash horns	Extension to the frame of a window which prevented the top sash being pulled down too far and possibly loosening the window weights inside the sash box. Latterly added to window frames as a non-functional decorative feature.
Soldier course	A lintel formed from a row of bricks laid on end so that they stand upright.
Stall riser	Part of a shop front below the shop window.
Straight joint	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
String course	Horizontal course or moulding projecting from the surface of a wall.
Transom	Horizontal element framed across a window.



Figure 2: General location plan



TF

TF

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL Licence No 100020146


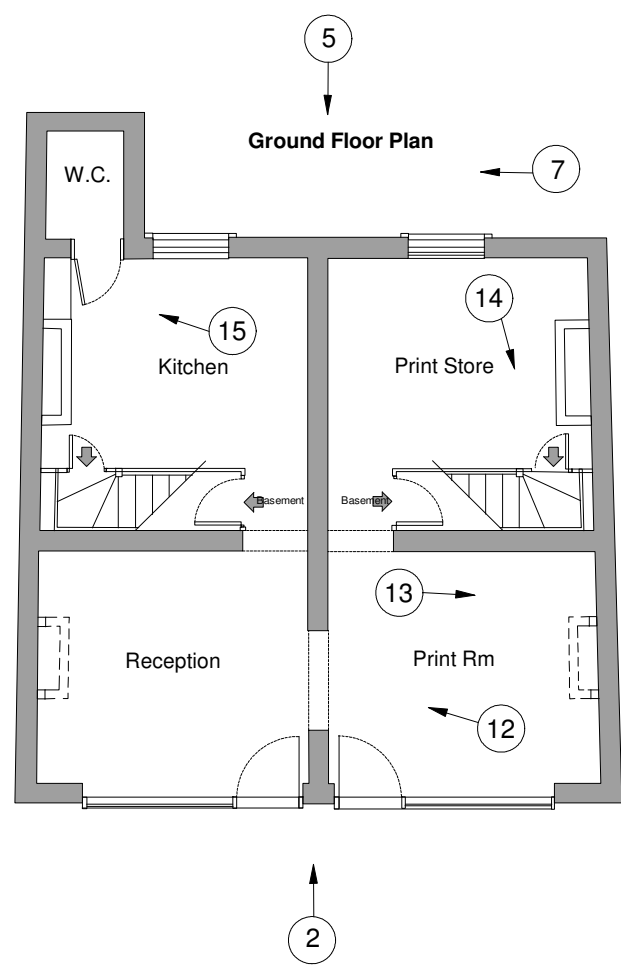
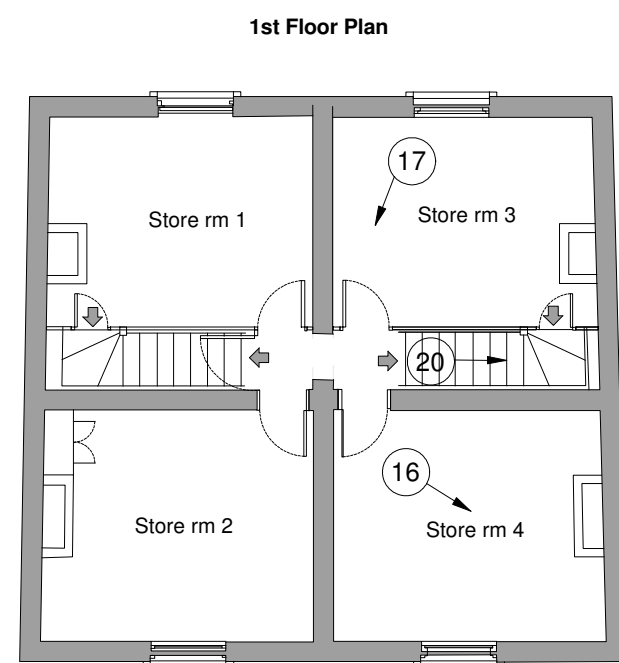
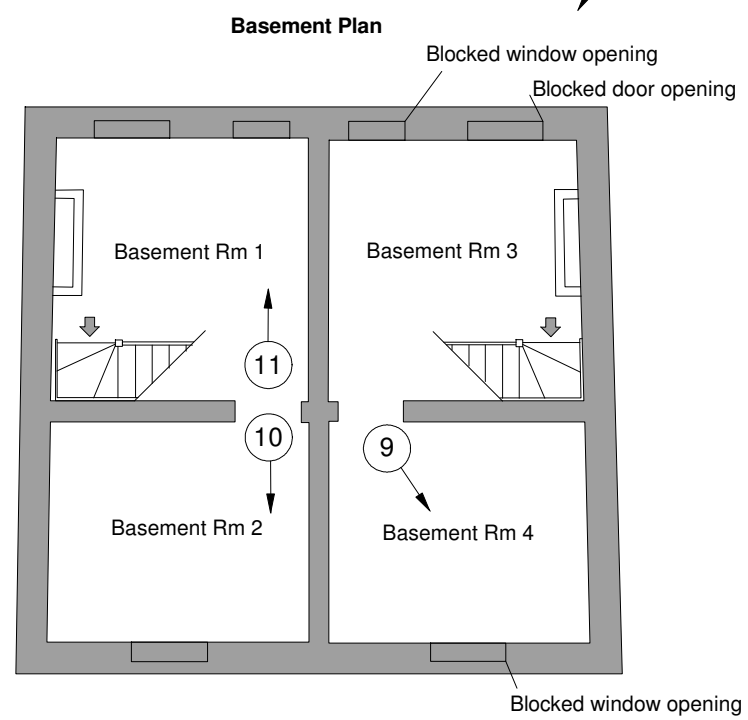
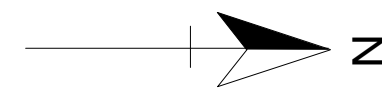
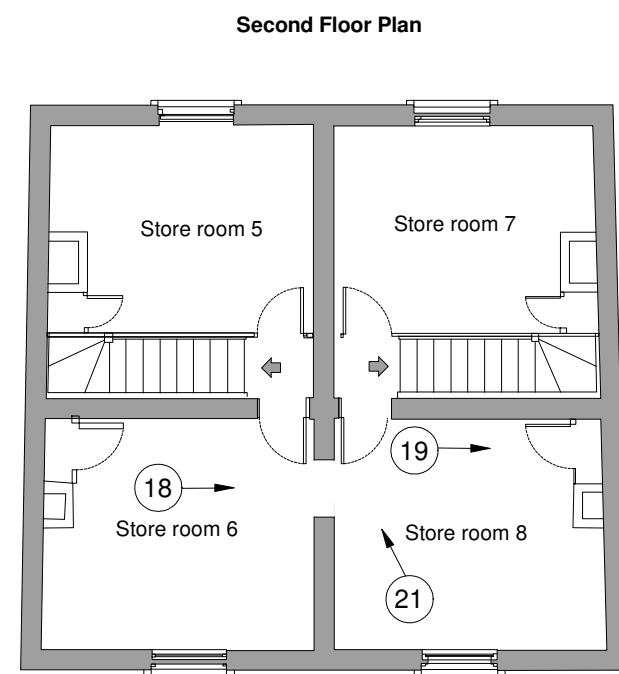
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding, London Road SPLR14		
Scale as shown	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 63/14

Figure 3: Detailed site location maps

17 Plate number and direction of view



8



4

3

2

1



	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: London Road, Spalding SPLR14	
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: NP Report No: 63/14

Figure 4: Detailed floor plans and plate arrangement

Appendix 2

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Daily record sheet
- 5 Photographic record sheets
Annotated paper copies of architects drawings and notes
Digital colour photographs

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2014.67
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SPLR14
Oasis Record Number	archaeol1-180593

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-180593

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at London Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Historic building recording and historical research was undertaken at a former printers' at London Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The historical research indicated the premises had been shops that served a variety of functions between the 1870s and 1919, including as corn merchants, butchers, boot repairers and harness makers, and became a printers in the 1950s. The building is essentially a single phase structure of the early 19th century with minor alterations including openings made through the dividing walls when the original two buildings came under one ownership. One of the buildings retains evidence of alteration and features and fittings from the 1930s and it seems likely that the combination of the two structures occurred in the 1950s.
Project dates	Start: 02-05-2014 End: 02-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SPLR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2014.67 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SPALDING London Road
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 2484 2245 52.7848211077 -0.148704841741 52 47 05 N 000 08 55 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	MATTHEW GODFREY
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Archive ID	2014.67
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	2014.67
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING FORMER PRINT WORKS, LONDON ROAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SPLR14)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Godfrey, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Taylor, G.
Other bibliographic details	63/14

Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	APS
Place of issue or publication	HECKINGTON
Description	A4 comb-bound with A3 insert
Entered by	Gary Taylor (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	11 June 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page