Specification for Archaeological Monitoring & Recording at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Prepared for Mr. Jason Wilson of Remway Design Ltd. on behalf of his client - Mr. Nick Bond

National Grid Reference: TF 2484 2207
Site Code: TLSP19
Accession No: LCNCC: 2019.16
Planning Reference: H16-0423-18

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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 replacement residential dwelling at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *The development site is situated within a perceived area of high archaeological potential. The development site clearly lies within the bounds of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Spalding. The .latter is testified by a former and now demolished Grade II listed 18th century house, which had stood on this site until very recently. The specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.*

S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new replacement residential dwelling. 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 land off the southern frontage of Tower Lane, and within the built up urban area of the modern town of Spalding, at National Grid Reference TF 2484 2207, and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The town of Spalding is located within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.

1.2 The town of Spalding is located on a slightly raised area within the flat and low-lying Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless non-calcareous clayey soils of the Wallasea 2 Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. The underlying solid geology comprises 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 replacement residential dwelling at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H16-0423-18).

2.2 A Grade II listed building formerly stood at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding. However, this building had already been largely demolished due to a recent fire. An earlier planning application (Planning reference: H16-1026-17) had been submitted to and granted consent for the prior demolition of the remains of this building.

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). The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 100m radius of the development site.

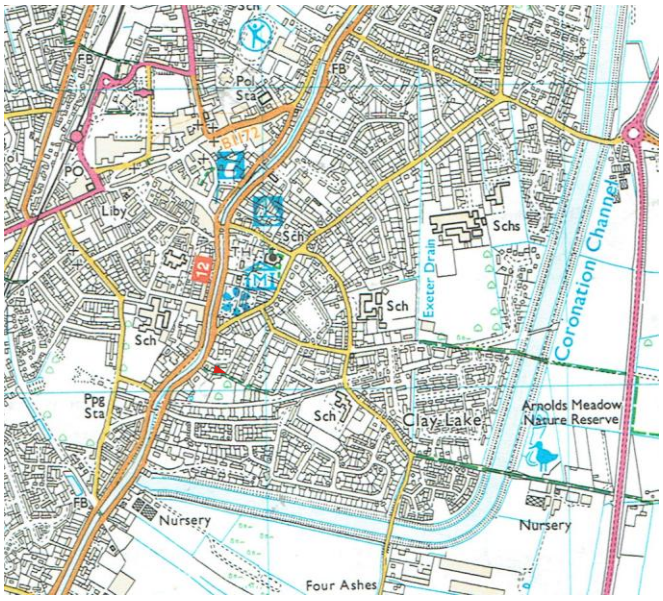


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000 .The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

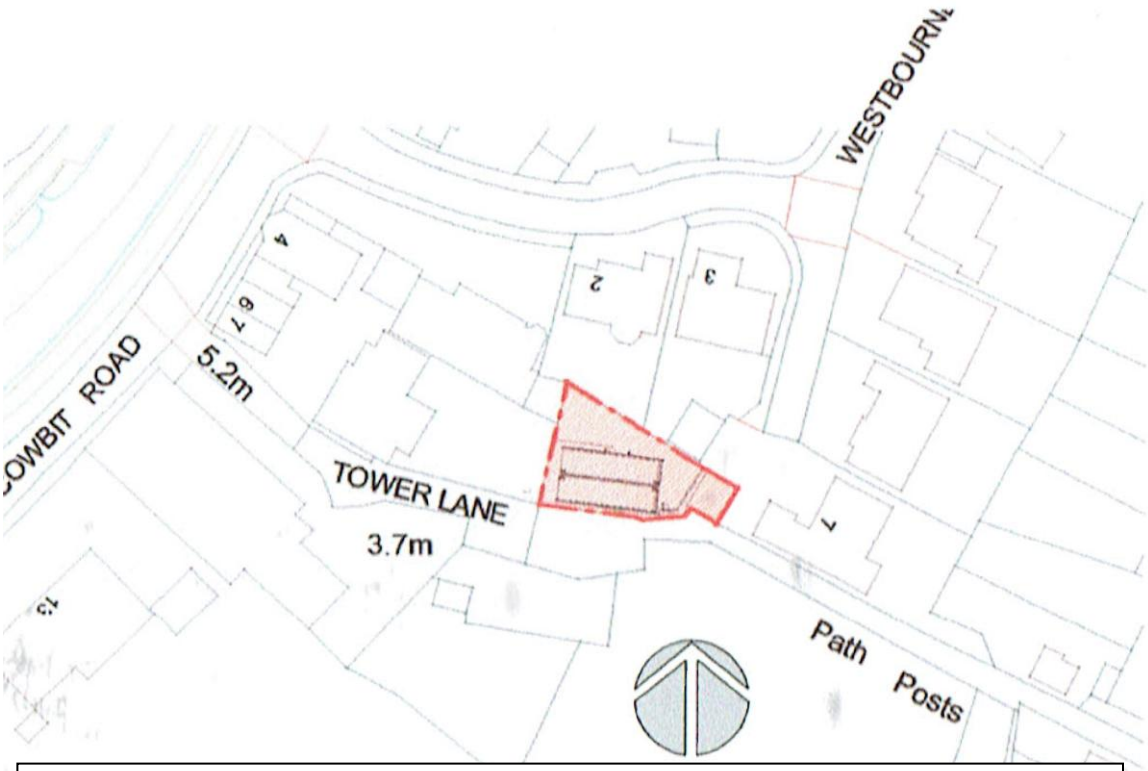


Figure 2: Site Location at an original sale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

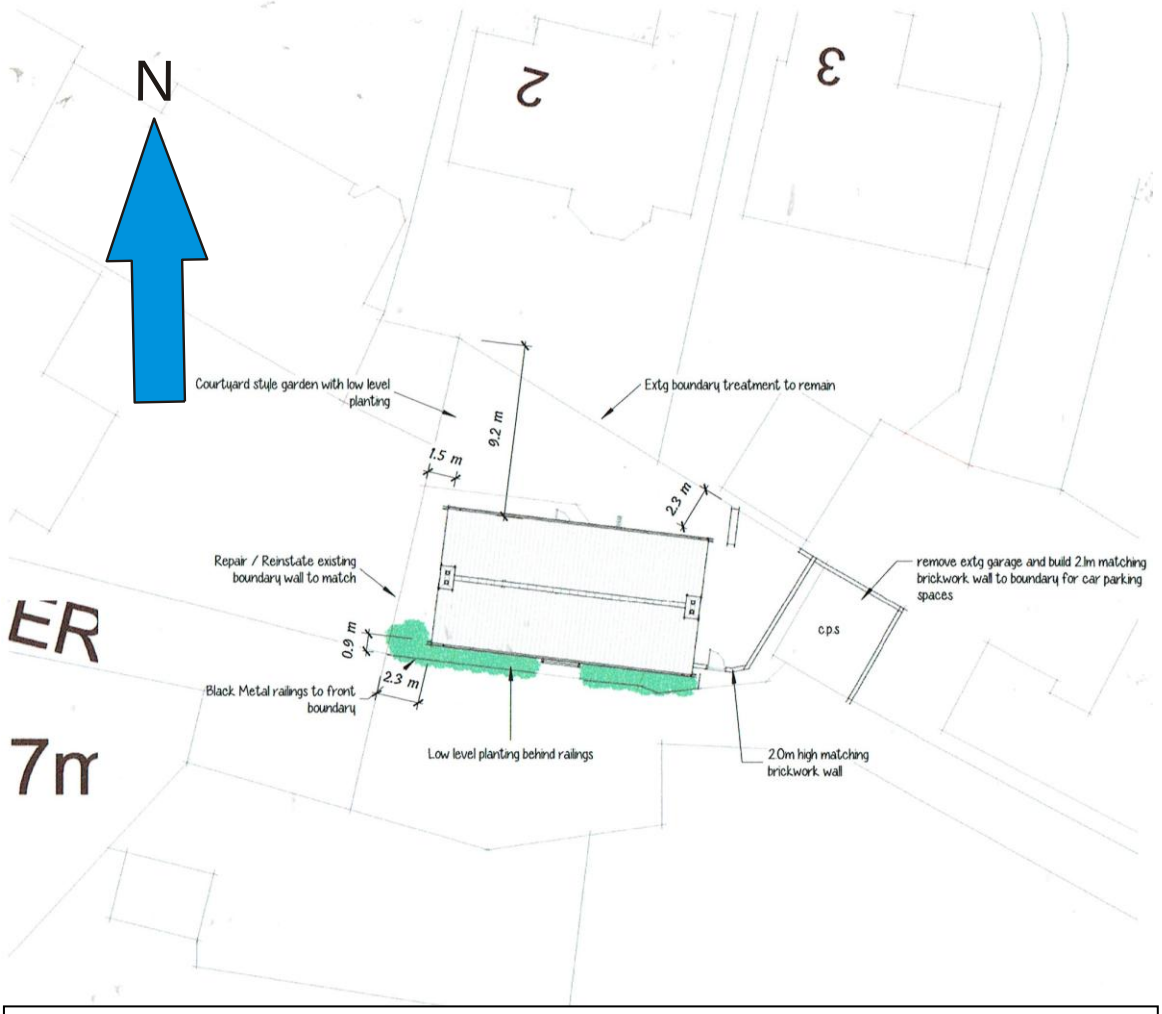


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original sale of 1:250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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

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

3.4 The Domesday Survey of AD1086 lists Spalding or *Spallinge* as being located within the Wapentake of Elloe. Lands in Spalding after the Norman Conquest of AD1066 were given

(amongst others including Guy of Craon) to Ivo Tailebois, nephew of William the Conqueror. As a result of this Spalding became a royal residence with the construction of a timber castle. The Domesday entry for *Spallinge* shows that by this time Spalding was already a prosperous settlement and makes reference to a market, ten fisheries and salt pans; the latter suggesting that the manufacture of salt was an important local activity (HER 23603).

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

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

3.7 The decline of Spalding as a port continued through the 15th and 16th centuries due to the gradual silting up of the Bicker Haven. By the 17th century, the River Welland had been widened as a part of the process of the draining of the Deeping Fen. As a result of this, Spalding once more grew into a busy port, though this once again declined due this time to the coming of the railways in the 19th century (HER 23604).

3.8 The site of a former 18th century house, which stood at 36, London Road had been Grade II listed, but was demolished in 2007 (HER 25098).

3.9 A pair of Grade II listed early 19th century cottages are situated to the immediate west of this development site (HER 25111, NHL 1063962).

3.10 The wall between Nos. 2 and 3, Cowbit Road contains a Grade II listed reused medieval doorway, which is reputed to have originated from Spalding Priory or Aycoughfee Hall (HER 25115, NHL 1063966).

3.11 Langton House, 4, Cowbit Road is a Grade II listed early gabled house with an early 19th century front elevation (HER 25116, NHL 1063967).

3.12 Nos. 5 and 7, Cowbit Road, Spalding are two early 19th century Grade II listed cottages (HER 2517, NHL 1063968).

3.13 A Grade II listed 18th century outbuilding is situated to the south of Westbourne Lodge, Cowbit Road (HER 25118, NHL 1063969).

3.14 Westbourne House, 3, Cowbit Road is a Grade II* listed mid 18th century house (HER 25496, NHL 1359518).

3.15 Westbourne Lodge, 13, Cowbit Road is a Grade II* listed mid 18th century house (HER 25497, NHL 1359519). A range of Grade II listed late 18th century brick outbuildings are situated to the north of Westbourne Lodge (HER 25498, NHL 1359520).

3.16 A former Grade II listed 18th century house formerly occupied the development site at 11, Tower Lane. The building was recently destroyed by fire and has been demolished (HER 25359, NHL 1169651).

3.17 No. 8, Tower Lane is a Grade II listed mid 19th century house that is located to the west of this development site (HER 25358, NHL 1169641). A garden wall that is located to the south-east of 8, Tower Lane is Grade II listed and incorporates a round headed doorway (HER 25521, NHL 1359546).

3.18 There has been one previous archaeological investigation within the search area. In 2004, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Old Bakery, Ayscough Avenue (HER ELI5306, Site code: AAS04). The excavation of eleven trenches revealed traces of recent industrial activity along with evidence that the environs of this site would have been wet and thus uninhabitable until recent times. No archaeological or finds were identified.

3.19 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. The extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) 25 inch to one mile scale map of 1888 shows the former house at No. 11, Tower Lane standing on the northern frontage of Leathercote Lane and bonded to the southern end of one wing of a much larger brewery complex. Two further and smaller houses are bonded to the western side of this house with a large open space to the east.

3.20 An extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.)25 inch to one mile scale map of 1904 shows the same layout to the area of the development site, though the open space to the east has grown smaller in extent.

3.21 The 1:2,500 scale O.S map of 1974 shows the former house at No. 11, Tower Lane standing on the northern frontage of Leathercote Lane with the northern boundary of the site in place.

3.22 **Figure 2** shows the current layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations, services and access for the new replacement residential dwelling.

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 a perceived area of high archaeological potential. The development site clearly lies within the bounds of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Spalding. The .latter is testified by a former and now demolished Grade II listed 18th century house, which had stood on this site until very recently. The specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this medieval and post-medieval 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. The mechanical excavation will undertaken using a toothless bucket.

5.2 The archaeological site monitoring programme shall also include the grubbing out of the foundations of the former Grade Ii listed 18th century house, that had formerly stood on this site.

5.3 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.

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

5.5 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

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

5.7 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.

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

5.9 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.

5.10 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.

5.11 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.

5.12 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.

5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. 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 there 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 (if appropriate).

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

7. Monitoring arrangements

7.1 Provision will be made for 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team 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 December 2019.

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, 2018).

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
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	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 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 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.