

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
FORMER CASTLE SPORTS COMPLEX, ALBION STREET, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: Pre-application
NGR: TF 24991 23123
AAL Site Code: SPAS 23



Report prepared for Willmott Dixon

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Executive Summary

- Willmott Dixon commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at the former Castle Sports Complex, Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, prior to the submission of a planning application for refurbishment and extension of the existing leisure centre.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, the Lincolnshire Archives, historic maps, online resources, and a site visit.
- There is a distinct lack of prehistoric activity within Spalding with only a findspot being recorded. There is therefore a negligible potential for this period for the proposed development area.
- A low-density scatter of finds and features of a Roman date have been uncovered by archaeological investigations throughout the study area, including Roman dated features recorded immediately to the west of the site. There is therefore a low potential of encountering activity of this date within the proposed development site.
- Spalding is believed to have been a Royal Estate in the Saxon period. It had a recorded population of 91 households by 1086 suggesting the settlement was of moderate size in the early medieval period. The eastern extent of the proposed development site is within the suggested boundaries of the historic settlement. Despite this, there is a lack of physical evidence from this period within the study area. The lack of finds and features suggests a negligible potential for encountering activity of this date within the site.
- Spalding remained an important settlement within the medieval period due to its port which facilitated trade within the Lincolnshire Fenland towns. The eastern extent of the proposed development site is in an area that was susceptible to natural flooding during this period. The former site of Spalding Castle is believed to have been located immediately to the west of the site, suggesting a moderate potential for activity of this date.
- During the post-medieval period Spalding's importance as a port decreased due to the silting up of the Bicker Haven, however it remained a prosperous market centre and inland port. Historic mapping shows a small number of buildings were present, mainly on the Albion Street frontage of the site. It is likely that recent redevelopment of the site has impacted upon these former buildings, but there is a moderate potential for activity of this type to be encountered within the proposed development site.
- Currently on the site is the former Castle Sports Complex, this appears to have been built around the late 1970s/1980s.
- A total of 48 Listed buildings are present within the study area. The Spalding Conservation Area minimally enters the eastern and western extent of the proposed development site. Due to a lack of intervisibility due to intervening buildings and vegetation and the limited scope of the redevelopments it is expected there will be no adverse effect to the setting or significance of these assets.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Willmott Dixon commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological and heritage potential of the former Castle Sports Complex, Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire in advance of the submission of a planning application for refurbishment and extension of the existing leisure centre.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA 2020), and the Historic England documents 'The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning' (Historic England 2017) and 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015), as well as local guidance in the 'Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook' (LCC 2019).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is in Spalding, Lincolnshire, in the administrative district of South Holland. It is situated c.24.8km north-northeast of Peterborough and c.22.1km south-southwest of Boston. The site is approximately 5.28 hectares and presently occupied by a leisure centre site with associated buildings, sports pitches, and car parks. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 24991 23123 and is c.7m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, with superficial geology of Tidal Flat deposits of clay and silt recorded (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for refurbishment and extension of the current leisure centre site. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published in March 2012, the most recent update was in September 2023 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2023). The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 189 – 208 which is 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Paragraph 194 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have

been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.3 The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the planning practice web-based resource (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>) in April 2014 (last updated 24th June 2021) accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled. This also introduced the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).
- 3.4 The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of ‘Why is ‘significance’ important in decision-making?’ which states that the consideration of ‘significance’ in decision taking is important and states: *‘Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals’* (ibid., Paragraph 007).
- 3.5 In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the individual circumstances, and it goes on to state: *‘In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting’* (ibid., Paragraph 018).

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

- 3.6 This document sets out guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It provides detailed advice intended to assist Government policy (Historic England 2017).
- 3.7 Historic England state that *‘While consideration of setting is necessarily a matter of informed judgment, the aim of the guidance is to assist effective and timely decision making by ensuring it takes place within a clear framework and is as transparent and consistent as possible.’*
- 3.8 The document defines setting as *‘The surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’*
- 3.9 A development can potentially affect the setting of the heritage assets within its vicinity. The setting of a heritage asset is the surrounding in which it is experienced (not necessarily everything it is intervisible with). Furthermore, Historic England state that *‘development affecting the setting of a heritage asset is a direct environmental effect in terms of EIA definitions and may constitute a significant effect.’*

Local Planning Policy

- 3.10 The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan was produced by South Holland District Council, Boston Borough Council and Lincolnshire County Council, this was adopted by the Joint Strategic Committee on the 8th March 2019.
- 3.11 The relevant policy of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (South East Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Committee 2019) concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets is Policy 29:

Policy 29: The Historic Environment

Distinctive elements of the South East Lincolnshire historic environment will be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Opportunities to identify a heritage asset's contribution to the economy, tourism, education, and the local community will be utilised including:

- *The historic archaeological and drainage landscape of the Fens;*
- *The distinctive character of South East Lincolnshire market towns and villages;*
- *The dominance within the landscape of church towers, spires and historic windmills;*

To respect the historical legacy, varied character and appearance of South East Lincolnshire's historic environment, development proposals will conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, such as important known archaeology or that found during development, historic buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, street patterns, streetscapes, landscapes, parks (including Registered Parks and Gardens), river frontages, structures and their settings through high-quality sensitive design.

A. Listed Buildings

- 1. Proposals to change the use of a Listed Building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the Local Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.*
- 2. Proposals involving the demolition of Listed Buildings will not be permitted, unless in an exceptional case, or wholly exceptional case (depending on their grade) where a clear and convincing justification is made in line with national policy.*
- 3. Proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will be supported where they preserve or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.*

B. Conservation Areas

Proposals within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should preserve (and enhance or reinforce, as appropriate) features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance, and setting. Proposals should:

- 1. Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;*
- 2. Retain architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;*
- 3. Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area;*
- 4. Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and plot widths of the existing built environment;*

5. *Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape;*
6. *Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against.*

C. Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments

1. *Proposals that affect archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or non-designated, should take every reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.*
2. *Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.*
3. *If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.*
4. *Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer, undertaken by a suitably qualified person, and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*
5. *Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the Local Planning Authority.*

D. Registered Parks and Gardens Proposals that cause substantial harm to a Registered Park or Garden, or its setting will not be permitted, unless in an exceptional case, where a clear and convincing justification is made in line with national policy.

E. Enabling Development

Proposals for enabling development adjacent to, or within the setting of, a heritage asset and used to secure the future of a heritage asset through repair, conservation, restoration or enhancement will only be permitted where:

1. *it will not materially harm the heritage values of a heritage asset or its setting;*
2. *it avoids detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset:*
3. *it will secure the long-term future of the place and, where applicable, its continued use for a sympathetic purpose;*
4. *it is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset rather than the circumstances of the present owner or the purchase price paid*
5. *sufficient subsidy is not available from any other source;*
6. *it is demonstrated that the amount of enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure the future of the heritage asset and that its form minimises harm to other public interests; and*
7. *the public benefit of securing the future of the heritage asset through such enabling development decisively outweighs the dis-benefits of breaching other policies within the Local Plan and national policy*

F. Development Proposals

Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:

- 1. identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal;*
- 2. explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;*
- 3. provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and*
- 4. demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.*

4.0 Methodology

Data Collection

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings, and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 500m from the central NGR TF 2496 2317.
- Lincolnshire Record Office – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project (TERPS) – A database of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic findspots in England, detailing location, geology, circumstances of discovery, numbers and types of artefacts and their current location, current nature of site, and bibliographic sources (Mepham 2009). Originally listed by John Wymer on index cards.
- Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Lithic Artefact (PaMELA) database – A database comprising findspots, from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Iron Age. It is predominantly derived from museum collections and based on Jacobi’s card index (Jacobi 2014).
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has

mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the LHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.

- A site visit was carried out on Tuesday 14th November 2023 to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

- 4.2 Each archaeological and historic site, Listed Building, Scheduled Monument, Registered Park and Garden and Registered Battlefield identified in the study area has been allocated a 'Site' number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the Historic England Periods List (Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). All measurements referred to in this section are measured from the proposed development site outline to the edge of the polygon/line in question or to the Site number if one of these is not present. The labels only give the approximate location of the sites. The reason being that if there are a large number of sites in a small area, they need to be moved slightly to be visible on Figure 3. Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 No LHER sites of a prehistoric date have been identified within the study area. A single microlith dating to the Mesolithic period was found during a watching brief in 1998, in the churchyard of St Mary and St Nicholas, located c.560m south of the proposed development site (LHER MLI83406). This represents the only activity of this date in the vicinity. No finds have been identified in the vicinity from either the TERPS or the PaMELA databases. It is likely that any prehistoric activity in the area has been deeply buried by successive marine transgressions.
- 5.2 Significant Roman activity has not been identified within Spalding however seven LHER entries attest to some form of Roman activity. A watching brief on Castle Fields c.70m northwest of the proposed development site uncovered a pit containing burnt bone, fragments of briquetage and a sherd of pottery (Site 1). A dumped deposit containing frequent charcoal, animal bone and early Romano-British pottery was identified c.275m west of the proposed development site off Kings Road (Site 2). A watching brief at paddock Ground c.15m west of the proposed development site encountered features of a 2nd to 3rd century date, including pits, ditches, dumped deposits and a subsoil layer (Site 3). Four further find spots of Roman pottery are recorded, all of which are over 280m from the proposed development site (Sites 4 – 7). More substantial Roman activity is present in the surrounding landscape with extensive cropmark evidence and numerous salterns attesting extensive settlement and land use in the fens during the Roman period.
- 5.3 Spalding is believed to have been a Royal Estate in the Saxon period and the placename, first mentioned in c.1074, is an Old English group-name, *Spaldingas*, meaning 'the people of the Spalde' (Cameron 1998). The tribal name *Spalde* is recorded in the 7th/8th century tribute list called the Tribal Hidage (*ibid.*). At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086, the principal landowner was Ivo Tallboys, with smaller estates owned by Crowland Abbey and

Guy of Craon. In total, Spalding was populated by 91 villagers and their dependents, and included a market, fisheries, and salt houses (Morgan and Thorn 1986). The eastern extent of the proposed development site falls within the suspected early medieval core of the town (Site 8).

- 5.4 The presumed extent of the medieval settlement of Spalding does not include the proposed development site. It is located c.70m to the south of the site and extends south beyond the study area. The extent of the settlement has been ascertained through excavations that have uncovered medieval finds and features along Church Street, Swan Street, New Road, Market Place, Vine Street, Bridge Street and Sheep Market (Site 9). The area that includes the proposed development site and was thought to be part of the early medieval settlement, is documented as being an area of natural flooding on the periphery of the medieval settlement (Site 10). Excavations in the town centre have revealed evidence for several severe flood episodes that may have disrupted occupation and expansion of the town during the medieval period. The silt deposits from these flood episodes have contributed to the preservation of early remains.
- 5.5 Spalding Castle, or Talbois Castle as it is also known, is said to have been located south of Forge Close immediately to the west of the proposed development site. In 1073 Ivo Talbois became lord of Spalding and all Holland and held court in Spalding Castle. The moat was said to still be visible in 1746 however no remains have been uncovered (Site 11). By the early 14th century Spalding had grown to become one of the wealthiest settlements in the Lincolnshire Fens, serving as an entrepôt responsible for trade networks connecting the inland towns of Stamford, Peterborough, and Bourne. The White Hart Hotel is of possible late 14th century origin although the earliest identifiable remains date to the late 15th century. This Grade II* Hotel is located c.315m south-southwest of the proposed development site (Site 12) and is the only remaining structure from this period within the study area.
- 5.6 The remaining LHER medieval sites are two findspots of medieval pottery (Sites 13 and 14) and a findspot of an Edward II silver long cross penny and a groat (Site 15), all of which were located within the northern extent of the study area.
- 5.7 The post-medieval settlement of Spalding extended beyond its medieval core and includes the eastern extent of the proposed development site (Site 16). Although the silting up of the Bicker Haven during the 15th and 16th centuries decreased Spalding's importance as a port it remained an important town during the 17th and 18th centuries due to its location at the lowest bridging point of the Welland. The importance and wealth of the town is apparent within the buildings constructed at this time. Three Listed Buildings within the study area date to the 17th century (Sites 17 – 19), one of which was the meeting house of the Society of Friends (Site 19). The society bought two cottages in 1698 and used the grounds as a burial ground (Site 20). Thirty-two buildings and a garden wall date to the 18th century. The majority of the buildings are residential, but some have different uses such as inns, shops and warehouses. Seven are Grade II* Listed (Sites 21 – 27), twenty-five are Grade II Listed (Sites 28 – 52) and one former Listed Building was demolished in the 1970s or 1980s (Site 53). A further ten Grade II Listed buildings date to the 19th century (Sites 54 – 63). The remaining post-medieval buildings and structures are all of a 19th century date (Sites 64 – 79). These include houses, shops, a gas works, walls, a culvert and a freemasons hall. Spalding Cemetery (Site 80) was established in 1854 and consisted of an entrance gateway (Site 69), keeper's lodge (Site 70), an Anglican chapel and a nonconformist chapel (Sites 71 and 72). The remaining post-medieval sites are a brick structure; possibly a

basement which was identified by trial trenching directly northeast of the proposed development site (Site 81) and the findspot of a 17th century token (Site 82).

- 5.8 The 19th century map of the parish of Spalding depicts the proposed development site as being north of the town centre, which was focussed on New Road, the river and the marketplace. The site is fields with houses along the eastern boundary fronting the road (Figure 4).
- 5.9 The 1889 Ordnance Survey map shows the area in more detail. The road to the east is now labelled as Albion Street, the houses fronting the street remain. Further small buildings are located within the proposed development site but most of the area is still fields or orchards. The former site of the castle is marked (Figure 5). By 1904 little has changed in the layout of the site, but the areas of woodland/orchard are not shown (Figure 6). The 1932 OS map shows that some of the plot boundaries have been removed but the site remains largely undeveloped (Figure 7).
- 5.10 Six modern LHER sites have been identified within the study area. Two of these are Grade II Listed and are a house (Site 83) and the Museum of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society (Site 84). The remaining sites are a water tower (Site 85), former cinema (Site 86), Christadelphian Hall (Site 87) and the Former Salvation Army Hall (Site 88).
- 5.11 Currently occupying the site is the former Castle Sports Complex, which appears to have been built around the late 1970s/1980s.
- 5.12 Five sites within the study area are of an uncertain date (Sites 89 – 93). Four skeletons were uncovered c.300m northeast of the proposed development site during the digging of a well (Site 89). Three sites include archaeological features of an unknown date (Sites 90 – 92) and the final site revealed pottery of an unknown date (Site 93).

6.0 Site Visit

- 6.1 The site was visited by Jack McDonald on Tuesday 14th November 2023. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are reproduced below and their locations indicated on Figure 2.
- 6.2 The east area of the site, around the sports centre, can be accessed by a driveway off Albion Street (Plate 1). The west of the site, around the swimming pool, can be accessed from a driveway off Pinchbeck Road (Plate 2).



Plate 1: View of access into the east area of site, looking northwest



Plate 2: View of access into the west area of site, looking southeast

- 6.3 Several buildings occupy the east area of the site, with the largest being the Castle sports centre (Plate 3). There are also several tarmac car parks within this area (Plate 4).



Plate 3: View of sports centre buildings, looking northwest



Plate 4: View of a carpark on the site, looking northeast

- 6.4 The centre of the site is split into several grass fields (Plate 5), a running track with a central playing field (Plate 6) and a children's play area (Plate 7).



Plate 5: View of fields on the site, looking west



Plate 6: View of playing field and running track, looking northeast



Plate 7: View of children's play area, looking west

- 6.5 The west part of the site is predominantly occupied by the Castle Swimming Pool (Plate 8) and its associated car park (Plate 9).



Plate 8: View of Castle Swimming Pool, looking south



Plate 9: View of swimming pool carpark, looking northwest

- 6.6 The northwest area of the site (Plate 10) and an area in the southeast corner (Plate 11) could not be fully accessed due to heras fencing and wooden fencing.



Plate 10: View of fenced off northwest corner of the site, looking north



Plate 11: View of fenced off southeast area, looking northeast

- 6.7 The site is almost entirely flat, with only occasional small rises in the ground surface which were likely caused by deliberate landscaping (Plate 12).



Plate 12: View across the site, looking southwest

- 6.8 The Grade II Listed Ship Albion Public House is located at the east entrance to the site and can be seen from several areas in the east of the site (Plate 13).



Plate 13: View of the Ship Albion Public House from the site, looking southeast

- 6.9 The spire of the Grade I Listed Parish Church of St Mary and St Nicholas can be seen from several areas of the site, especially the area of the running track and playing field. However, the majority of the church cannot be seen due to intervening buildings (Plate 14).



Plate 14: View of the Parish Church of St Mary and St Nicholas (circled in red), looking south

- 6.10 The 18th century Grade II Listed Buildings of Langtoft House, Albion House and White House Chambers can be seen from several areas to the northeast of the site. However, this view is partially obstructed by other buildings and foliage (Plate 15).



Plate 15: View towards Listed Buildings next to site, looking southeast

7.0 Assessment of Significance and Impact

7.1 The assessment of significance and impacts has been undertaken in accordance with 'Conservation Principles' (Historic England 2008), the Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 'Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2017) and Historic England Advice Note 12 'Statements of Heritage Significance' (Historic England 2019). The assessment methodology and criteria for understanding the significance of heritage values is described below, taken from Statements of Heritage Significance (*ibid.*):

- Archaeological interest

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- Architectural and artistic interest

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

- Historic Interest

An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

- 7.2 The NPPF para 194 states: *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.* Significance is one of the guiding principles running through the historic environment section of the NPPF. The NPPF defines significance as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest’. Such interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic’ and it may derive ‘not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021).

Listed Buildings

- 7.3 A total of 48 Listed buildings are present within the study area, ten are Grade II* Listed and the remainder are Grade II. One dates to the medieval period, two to the modern period and the remainder are post-medieval. All the Listed Buildings are located within the Spalding Conservation Area.
- 7.4 The site borders The Ship Albion to the east (Site 56), which is a Grade II Listed (HE Ref: 1063988) public house dating to the early 19th century. The building will not be directly affected by the proposed development but can be seen from the site. The development proposals are limited to refurbishment and minor extensions to the existing complex and as such it is not expected to adversely affect the setting or significance of this asset. The best views of the asset are afforded when passing along Albion Street and this view will be unaffected by the proposed development.
- 7.5 Despite there being a significant number of Listed Buildings close to the site, the developed nature of the town centre as well as trees and hedges around properties near to the site greatly obstructs views of these assets to and from the proposed development site. It is possible that the site will be visible to a limited extent from some of the Listed Buildings nearby, but the setting and significance of the assets is unlikely to be affected given the limited scope of the proposals.

Designated assets

- 7.6 The Spalding Conservation Area is located within the study area and overlaps very slightly with the eastern and western edges of the proposed development site, only covering the site entrances from Albion Street and Pinchbeck Road. These entrances are likely to remain unaffected by the proposals. The site is c.380m north of the medieval historic core of the town which is thought to be around Market Place, Hall Place and Sheep Market (South Holland District Council 2007). The site is already a developed leisure centre and there will be no change of use for the site.
- 7.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 No prehistoric activity has been identified within the study area with only a single findspot of a flint tool recorded just beyond the study area. There is therefore a negligible potential of encountering activity of this date within the proposed development site.
- 8.2 Several findspots of Roman activity have been identified throughout the study area. This is mostly find scatters but Roman dated features have been recorded immediately to the west of the site. It is likely that development of the leisure centre site has impacted on earlier archaeological horizons to an extent, but there remains a low archaeological potential for Roman activity to be encountered, particularly in the west part of the site.
- 8.3 Despite the town of Spalding originating in the early medieval period no finds or features of this date have been identified. The eastern extent of the proposed development site is supposedly within the historic settlement for the period, but the lack of physical evidence present in the area suggests a negligible potential for archaeological activity of this date.
- 8.4 Spalding was an important settlement within the medieval period due to its port facilitating inland trade. The proposed development site is north of the suspected medieval settlement core and the eastern extent of the site instead falls within an area that was susceptible to natural flooding at this time, which appeared to be an ongoing problem for the medieval town. Spalding Castle is thought to have been constructed around 1073 directly west of the proposed development site, but no physical evidence has been recorded yet. However, the evidence suggests a moderate potential for medieval activity within the proposed development area, and again the potential is highest in the west part of the site.
- 8.5 Many post-medieval Listed Buildings are present within the study area reflecting the expansion of the settlement during this period. Historic mapping shows a small number of buildings present on the Albion Street frontage, suggesting a moderate potential for activity of this date.
- 8.6 The current leisure centre was constructed on the site around the late 1970s/1980s. It is likely that construction of buildings and landscaping of the grounds will have impacted upon the potential archaeological resource.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Willmott Dixon for this commission.

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Cartographic Sources

19th Century map of the Parish of Spalding – Lincolnshire Record Office (Ref: MISC DEP 23)

1889 Ordnance Survey Map – Promap.co.uk

1904 Ordnance Survey Map – Promap.co.uk

1932 Ordnance Survey Map – Lincolnshire Record Office

Appendix 1: List of LHER Entries within a 500m search area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MLI85766		524882	323330	During a watching brief on Castle Fields a pit containing burnt bone, fragments of briquetage and a single sherd of Colour Coat ware was excavated. A domestic pit, such as this could indicate settlement in the vicinity. The briquetage, which was found together with waste material also associated with salt making, could attest to industrial activity in the area.	Roman
2	MLI97863		524609	323229	A dumped deposit containing frequent charcoal, animal bone and early Romano-British pottery was recorded during trial trenching off Kings Road. Much of the pottery and bone was burnt. The environmental assessment showed a lack of charred grain or other plant remains, suggesting that this material may represent waste from meat processing. This sort of activity generally occurred at some distance from the main settlement area, which may also tie in with the lack of archaeological activity in the other trenches at this site.	Roman
3	MLI91170		524855	323171	During a watching brief at Paddock Green features dating mainly to the C2-C3 were encountered. The features included ditches, pits, dumped deposits and a subsoil. No structural remains were encountered.	Roman
4	MLI80348		525309	323439	A quantity of Roman pottery including several mortaria rims were recovered from a black ashy layer in the garden of 26 Oakley Drive.	Roman
5	MLI23598		525300	323400	Roman pottery was found within an occupation level c.0.76m below the surface. Amount or type is not specified.	Roman
6	MLI22365		525300	323400	Roman pottery found in a garden in Spalding.	Roman
7	MLI20258		524870	322714	Roman pottery was recovered from a trench at Harrington House. Amount is not specified.	Roman
8	MLI23603		524871	322448	Settlement of Spalding. The settlement is recorded in Domesday as a large prosperous settlement. Historical sources suggest that the settlement began as a Royal Estate centre, before Domesday, perhaps in C7 or C8.	Early Medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
9	MLI23602		524838	322559	Medieval Settlement of Spalding. Excavations along streets such as Church Street, Swan Street, New Road, Market Place, Vine Street, Bridge Street and Sheep Market have uncovered finds and features of a medieval date.	Medieval
10	MLI86982		525024	322897	Evidence of natural flooding and finds during the medieval period on the periphery of the medieval settlement of Spalding. An evaluation at the former school site, on Westlode Street, found fluvial deposits formed by the river Westlode and dump deposits containing C10 to C14 pottery. Features containing C10 to C12 pottery were located at the southern end of the site. Further natural alluvial deposits were found in the area indicating that the area was once prone to flooding either from marine or freshwater inundation and continued as such into the medieval period.	Medieval
11	MLI22358		524816	323048	Spalding or Talbois Castle. In 1073 Ivo Talbois became lord of Spalding and all Holland and held court in Spalding Castle. The castle moat was said to be still visible in 1746. The site falls is now an area of private houses and gardens. There is neither visible evidence nor local knowledge of surviving earthworks or building foundations.	Medieval
12	MLI23568	II*/1063953	524794	322676	White Hart Hotel, 19 Market Place. A late C14 origin is popularly assigned to the building but the earliest identifiable remains are late C15. A late C17 house adjoins the White Hart to the rear and is known as The Merchants House. Refurbishment was undertaken c.1720 and C19 as well as more recently. A single trial trench was excavated within one of the buildings at the rear in September 1999. Dumped layers containing domestic refuse, directly associated with the early post-medieval activities of the inn, were recorded along with foundation deposits and floors of the later buildings. Finds dating from the late C16 to early C18, were recovered from the dumped deposits.	Medieval
13	MLI85767		524844	323341	During a watching brief on Castle Fields a medieval pit containing two sherds of South Lincs Shelly Ware pottery was identified.	Medieval
14	MLI22375		525100	323500	A few sherds of medieval pottery dating 1422-1427 were found in a garden north of West Elloe Ave.	Medieval
15	MLI20533		525200	323600	An Edward II silver long cross penny and a groat were found near Fulney Hall	Medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
16	MLI23604		524871	322449	Post-Medieval Settlement of Spalding. Post-medieval finds and features have been identified by archaeological investigations throughout Spalding particularly along Church Street, Swan Street, New Road and Market Place.	Post-medieval
17	MLI94280	II*/1063991	525228	323195	Willesby, Albion Street. Early C17 brick house with old tile roof and restored stone doorway.	Post-medieval
18	MLI94644	II*/1359525	525213	322979	East Elloe, 30 High Street. Late C18 three storey house. An earlier house of 1663 is said to have been on this site.	Post-medieval
19	MLI94262	II/1063972	525050	322888	A meeting house of the Society of Friends, at 53 Westlode Street. The current building dates to 1805 and replaced an earlier meeting house. The Society of Friends bought two cottages in 1698, using their gardens as a burial ground and altering the buildings into a meeting house. The current building has since been altered and extended.	Post-medieval
20	MLI116258		525057	322887	A burial ground is located to the immediate south of the Friends Meeting House at 53 Westlode Street. It was opened at the same time that the original meeting house was built, in 1698.	Post-medieval
21	MLI94261	II*/1063971	524939	322710	The Limes, 12 Double Street. Early C18 two storey house in local brick.	Post-medieval
22	MLI94249	II*/1063959	524815	322904	The Grange, 8 Pinchbeck Road. Mid C18 two storey house built of local brick with two later extensions.	Post-medieval
23	MLI94643	II*/1359524	525112	322810	Yew Lodge, 21 High Street. Very good mid-late C18 three storey brick mansion with very fine wooden doorcase.	Post-medieval
24	MLI94492	II*/1169039	525132	322831	Cley Hall, 22 High Street. Fine mid C18 three storey mansion built of local brick with very fine projecting porch. The date 1764 is inscribed on a rainwater head.	Post-medieval
25	MLI94287	II*/1063999	524856	322777	Constitutional Club, 11 Broad Street. Fine mid 18 two storey house constructed of local brick with slate roof.	Post-medieval
26	MLI94273	II*/1063983	525106	322816	Garden wall to Yew House (No. 21), High Street. Low stone-capped garden wall with a tall brick pier at either end surmounted by a stone ball, no railings. Nos 21, 22 and Garden Wall to No 21 form a group.	Post-medieval
27	MLI94546	II*/1307194	524951	322731	The Sycamores, 13 Double Street. Large early C19, brick-built house of three storeys and basement.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
28	MLI94229	II/1063912	525002	322879	64 and 65 Westlode Street. Early C18 two storey rough rendered house with steep slate roof.	Post-medieval
29	MLI94245	II/1063955	524687	322776	3 to 5 New Road. Three storey brick houses of C18 origins, with slate roof and modern shop fronts.	Post-medieval
30	MLI94264	II/1063974	525003	322754	63 Double Street. Early C18 two storey rendered house with attic.	Post-medieval
31	MLI94265	II/1063975	524988	322738	Cromwell House, 65 Double Street. Early C18 two storey brick house with pantile roof.	Post-medieval
32	MLI94267	II/1063977	524896	322673	4 Herring Lane. Early-mid C18 two storey brick house with steep slate roof.	Post-medieval
33	MLI94268	II/1063978	524888	322672	5 Herring Lane. C18 single storey brick house with slate roof.	Post-medieval
34	MLI94484	II/1147863	525066	322863	34 and 35 Double Street. C18 single storey brick cottages with steep slate roof.	Post-medieval
35	MLI94490	II/1169025	524985	322680	15 High Street. Early-mid C18 three storey brick house with slate roof. The interior has C18 panelling in the hall.	Post-medieval
36	MLI94497	II/1169513	524825	322856	2 and 4 Pinchbeck Road. C18 two storey rendered house with slate roof and C19 and modern shop fronts.	Post-medieval
37	MLI94547	II/1307212	525021	322773	59 Double Street. C18 two storey brick house.	Post-medieval
38	MLI94645	II/1359528	525171	323092	Langtoft House, Albion Street. An early C18 house in local brick, on three storeys, the top having been reconstructed.	Post-medieval
39	MLI94248	II/1063958	524790	322889	7 Pinchbeck Road. Mid C18 two storey painted brick house with modern roof.	Post-medieval
40	MLI94278	II/1063989	525176	323106	Albion House, Albion Street. Mid C18 house constructed of local brick, now rendered and carved to resemble stone, with modern roof.	Post-medieval
41	MLI94286	II/1063998	524803	322806	8 and 9 Broad Street. Mid C18 two storey rendered house with slate roof. No. 8 has a modern shop front inserted on the ground floor and there is a sundial set in modern brick to the side.	Post-medieval
42	MLI94279	II/1063990	525211	323161	69 and 71 Albion Street, Spalding. Pair of late C18 red brick cottages.	Post-medieval
43	MLI94281	II/1063992	525112	322914	44 Double Street. Late C18 house constructed of local brick.	Post-medieval
44	MLI94272	II/1063982	525006	322694	Holland House, High Street. Three storey, brick-built house of c.1768, and altered c.1845. Thought to have probably been designed by architect William Sands Jr. The gardens at Holland House were the original location for the Johnson Mausoleum.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
45	MLI94496	II/1169459	524794	322849	24 and 25 New Road. Late C18 two storey houses made of painted local brick. No. 25 has a C19 shop front and no. 24 has a modern one.	Post-medieval
46	MLI94661	II/1359544	524822	322871	The Peacock Public House, Pinchbeck Road. Early C18 two storey brick house with slate roof, now a public house.	Post-medieval
47	MLI94646	II/1359529	525190	323123	White House Chambers, Albion Street. C18 four storey warehouse, rendered and carved to resemble stone, now converted into offices.	Post-medieval
48	MLI94263	II/1063973	525074	322834	Three storey warehouse on Double Street, dating from C18. Built of local brick and features a pantile roof.	Post-medieval
49	MLI94491	II/1169030	525085	322778	Star Relay warehouse, High Street. Mid C18 four storey warehouse built of local brick.	Post-medieval
50	MLI94487	II/1168971	524880	322677	Former outbuilding to 5 Herring Lane. Late C18 two storey brick outbuilding with pantile roof.	Post-medieval
51	MLI94246	II/1063956	524726	322811	The Black Swan Public House, New Road. Early C18 two storey cement-rendered public house with modern asbestos pantile roof. There is a cast iron balcony to the first floor. Part of the ground floor has a modern shop front.	Post-medieval
52	MLI94260	II/1063970	524898	322668	11 Double Street. Public house, originally called The Crane Inn, but now named The Lincolnshire Poacher. An early C18 corner building of two storeys, in local brick with slate roof.	Post-medieval
53	MLI94495		524711	322784	6 New Road. Early C18 house, with later alterations and mid C19 shop front, was originally Listed. Demolished (together with an adjacent building) at some point in the late 1970s or early 1980s, when the road layout was changed to widen the entrance into Swan Street. The former building was subsequently de-listed.	Post-medieval
54	MLI94247	II/1063957	524754	322777	Punch Bowl Public House, New Road. Early C19 two storey painted brick public house with modern asbestos pantile roof.	Post-medieval
55	MLI94276	II/1063987	525110	322961	5 to 9 Albion Street. Early C19 red brick cottages.	Post-medieval
56	MLI94277	II/1063988	525146	323038	The Ship Albion, Albion Street. Early C19 public house.	Post-medieval
57	MLI94289	II/1064001	524659	322766	3 Chapel Lane. Early C19 two storey rendered house and shop with early C19 bowed shop front.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
58	MLI94640	II/1359521	524965	322749	13A Double Street. Early C19, brick-built building of two storeys and attics, formerly the stables to no.13 Double Street.	Post-medieval
59	MLI94642	II/1359523	524978	322668	Selby House, 14 High Street. Three storey house built in 1807, built of local brick.	Post-medieval
60	MLI94652	II/1359535	524756	322748	24 and 25 Red Lion Street. Three storey red brick house with slate roof, now two dwellings, built c.1820.	Post-medieval
61	MLI94542	II/1306520	524789	322862	Spalding United Reform Church and Sunday School, Pinchbeck Road. The Sunday School is a neo-Classical brick building built in 1856. It has a plaque reading 'Sunday School MDCCCXVI'. The chapel is still in use as a United Reformed Church. It was built in 1821.	Post-medieval
62	MLI94412	II/1067614	524795	322768	Broad Street Methodist Church and attached Sunday school. Built in 1887 to a design by F. Boreham. Constructed of red brick with ashlar dressings and slate roof with decorative terracotta ridge tiles. In 1886-7 this chapel was replaced by the current chapel and Sunday School.	Post-medieval
63	MLI94567	II/1356653	524715	323195	Mercia Lodge, Pinchbeck Road. House, now offices, built in c.1867 for G.F. Barrell, by his brother Edward Barrell of Rochester. Built in yellow brick, it has a shallow Welsh slate roof. The building is on two storeys with a five-window front.	Post-medieval
64	MLI94647		525147	322990	14 and 16 Albion Street. Former early C19 brick-built house. Thought to have been demolished at some point in the late 1970s or early 1980s. The site is now occupied by a modern building, and the former structure was de-listed.	Post-medieval
65	MLI97546		524766	322729	27 and 28 Red Lion Street. Pair of two storey brick houses of probable C19 date with slate roof, joined at the rear by a modern extension. The buildings were reported demolished in 2011 as they were not structurally sound.	Post-medieval
66	MLI97548 & MLI97550		524768	322716	Victorian building on Red Lion Street. This two-storey brick building with slate roof probably dates to the Victorian period and appears to have originally been three properties which have been split horizontally, causing the removal of staircases. It had been extensively modified. The building was reported demolished in 2011	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
67	MLI98570		525200	323016	Chain Bridge Forge on High Street derives its name from the now demolished footbridge that was adjacent to the building. There appears to have been an earlier smithy on this site that perhaps dated from the mid C18 and it was, with the exception of the forge, entirely rebuilt about 1760-1780.	Post-medieval
68	MLI94550		524834	322768	Wall to 11 Broad Street. Stucco garden wall with wrought iron gates and missing railings, now delisted (and demolished?).	Post-medieval
69	MLI125652		524697	323591	The gateway to Spalding Cemetery was built in 1854, in a Tudor Gothic style. It is of red brick with ashlar stone dressings and features a hipped slate roof.	Post-medieval
70	MLI125653		524715	323599	The cemetery lodge to Spalding Cemetery was built in 1854, in a Tudor Gothic style. It is of red brick with ashlar stone dressings and features a steeply pitched slate roof.	Post-medieval
71	MLI125649		524867	323569	Anglican Cemetery Chapel, Spalding Cemetery. The former Anglican chapel is one of a pair of matching chapels within Spalding Cemetery, the other being for nonconformists. It was built in 1854, in an Early English style with red brick and stone dressings. The building was being used as an oecumenical chapel in 2010.	Post-medieval
72	MLI97743		524844	323586	Nonconformist Cemetery Chapel, Spalding Cemetery. The former nonconformist chapel is one of a pair of matching chapels within Spalding Cemetery, the other being Anglican. It was built in 1854, in an Early English style with red brick and stone dressings. The building was being used for storage in 2010.	Post-medieval
73	MLI92061		525229	323325	The former Spalding Gas Works gas works were erected in 1832. The Urban District Council took over the works in c.1894.	Post-medieval
74	MLI90081		524804	323392	Site of Spalding Union Workhouse. Built 1836-7 and had a detached school and infirmary. The buildings have been demolished and the site developed.	Post-medieval
75	MLI126333		524773	322953	A masonic hall of probable C19 origin. An 1843 newspaper article mentions a fire breaking out "in the Freemasons' lodge at Spalding". This is possibly the same building as the current masonic hall. It is possible that there was a previous building on the same site.	Post-medieval
76	MLI23572		524657	323527	Spalding Waterworks. Mid C19 waterworks complex at Pinchbeck Road. Demolished c.1955.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
77	MLI97284		524890	322745	Garden, rear of The Sycamores. The area of land to the rear of The Sycamores was compartmentalised into its current layout between 1732 and 1860. The east and west sections were not joined until C20.	Post-medieval
78	MLI23540		524477	323111	Steppingstone Footbridge, Park Road. Built in 1882 by the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway. It replaced a foot level crossing.	Post-medieval
79	MLI22381		525100	322900	Brick culvert over the Westlode River which used to run down the centre of Westlode Street.	Post-medieval
80	MLI125648		524905	323784	Spalding Cemetery was established in 1854. It originally consisted of about 6 acres, with a keeper's lodge, entrance gateway and two chapels. A second cemetery was established in 1852 off Pinchbeck Road.	Post-medieval
81	MLI86991		525050	323250	During trial trenching at Ivo Day Centre, Albion Street a substantial structure constructed from handmade brick was recorded. The structure was not identified on any maps and the depth of brickwork suggests that it was built and used beneath contemporary ground level. Ten sherds of C18 - C20 pottery were recovered together with C20 refuse.	Post-medieval
82	MLI22351		524600	323300	Small brass box containing twenty-one C17 tokens was discovered in an allotment opposite Union in Pinchbeck Road.	Post-medieval
83	MLI94660	II/1359543	524695	322742	39 New Road (including 24 Hall Place). Early C20 two storey ashlar house in modified Jacobean style, with slate roof.	Modern
84	MLI94467	II/1147350	524815	322802	The Museum of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, Broad Street. The museum was built in 1910 to a design by the architects J. B. Corby and Sons. It is constructed of red brick with ashlar dressings, with a slate roof, and is of two storeys. There are various inscribed labels.	Modern
85	MLI125766		524550	322959	Chatterton Water Tower was built in 1955, as a replacement for the earlier, mid C19 water tower in Spalding. It is of the 'Ritchie' design of concrete and reinforced steelwork, being exceptionally large at 94ft square. The tower was built with office spaces beneath the tank and is now owned and operated by Anglian Water.	Modern
86	MLI97456		524908	322833	Former Savoy Cinema, Westlode Street. An Art Deco building constructed in early C20.	Modern

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
87	MLI97745		524810	322819	Christadelphian Hall, New Road. Built in 1908 by J. B. Corby. It is attached to the adjacent building and is constructed of red brick with blue and yellow brick, and stone dressings.	Modern
88	MLI97783		524836	322859	Former Salvation Army Hall, Westlode Street. This building was a Salvation Army Hall until there ceased to be a Salvation Army presence in Spalding around 2001. It is now in use as a restaurant.	Modern
89	MLI23062		525300	323400	In 1921, four skeletons were found while digging a well on the council houses site near the gas works at a depth of about 3 ft. In good state of preservation. One skeleton of a large male another possibly of a woman. Two other skeletons in close proximity and all were buried feet to feet. Appear to have been buried without coffins.	Uncertain
90	MLI82569		525110	323145	During a watching brief at Albion Street a pit and ditch were recorded, unfortunately no date has been attributed to them.	Uncertain
91	MLI82709		525050	323250	During trial trenching at Ivo Day Centre on Albion Street an undated ditch was recorded.	Uncertain
92	MLI97862		524607	323229	A single undated ditch and small undated gully were recorded during a trial excavation off Kings Road. The gully cut through a dumped deposit containing early Roman pottery.	Uncertain
93	MLI23066		524800	322700	The upper part of a large coarse earthen jug with five ears or handles and a beak perforated was dug up in Herring and Crackpool Lane.	Uncertain

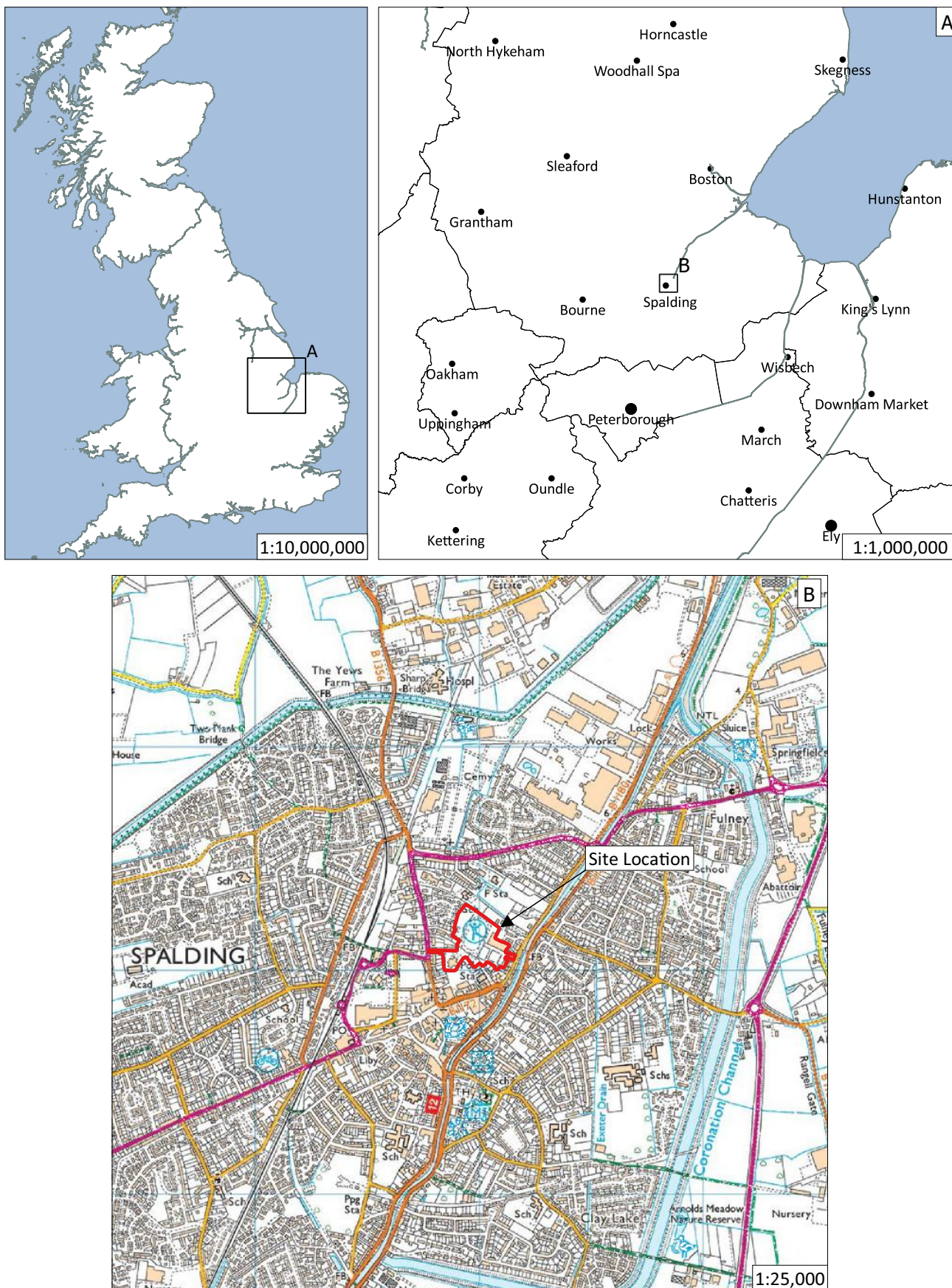


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

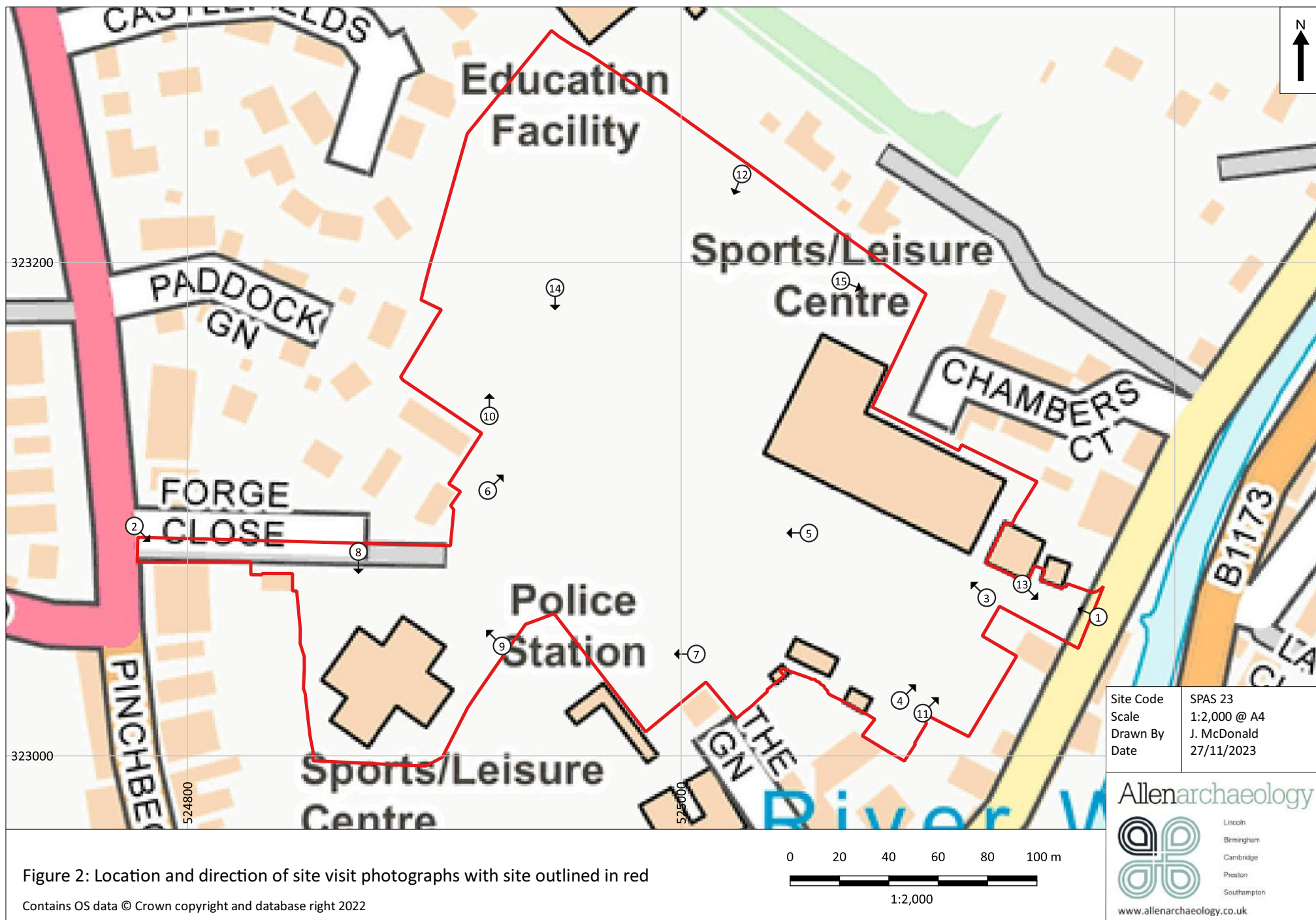
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Site Code	SPAS 23
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	J. McDonald
Date	27/11/2023

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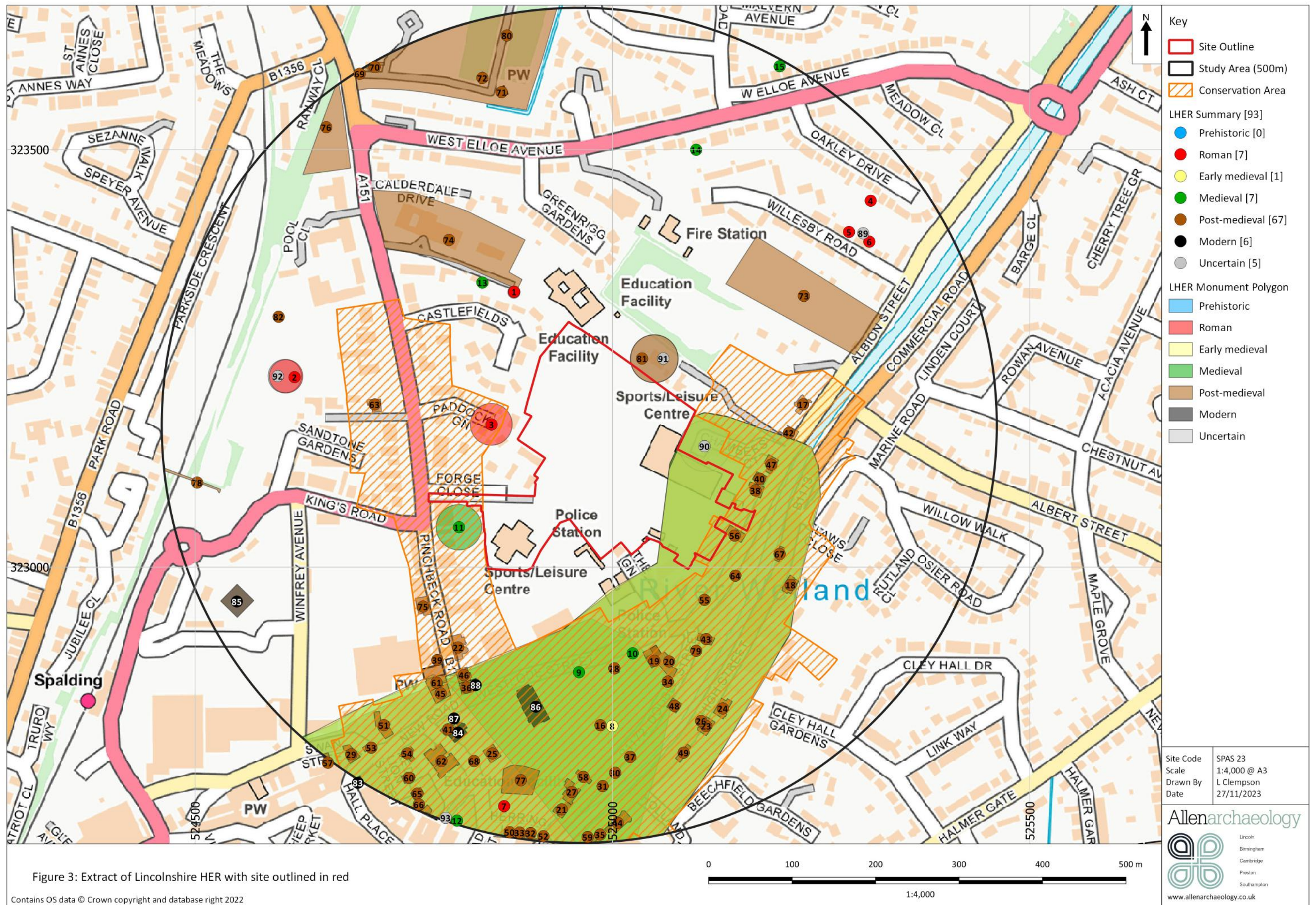
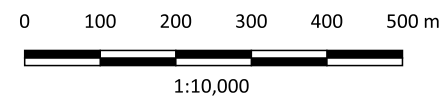




Figure 4: Extract of 19th century map of the Spalding parish with site outlined in red



Site Code	SPAS 23
Scale	1:10,000 @ A4
Drawn By	L Clempson
Date	24/11/2023

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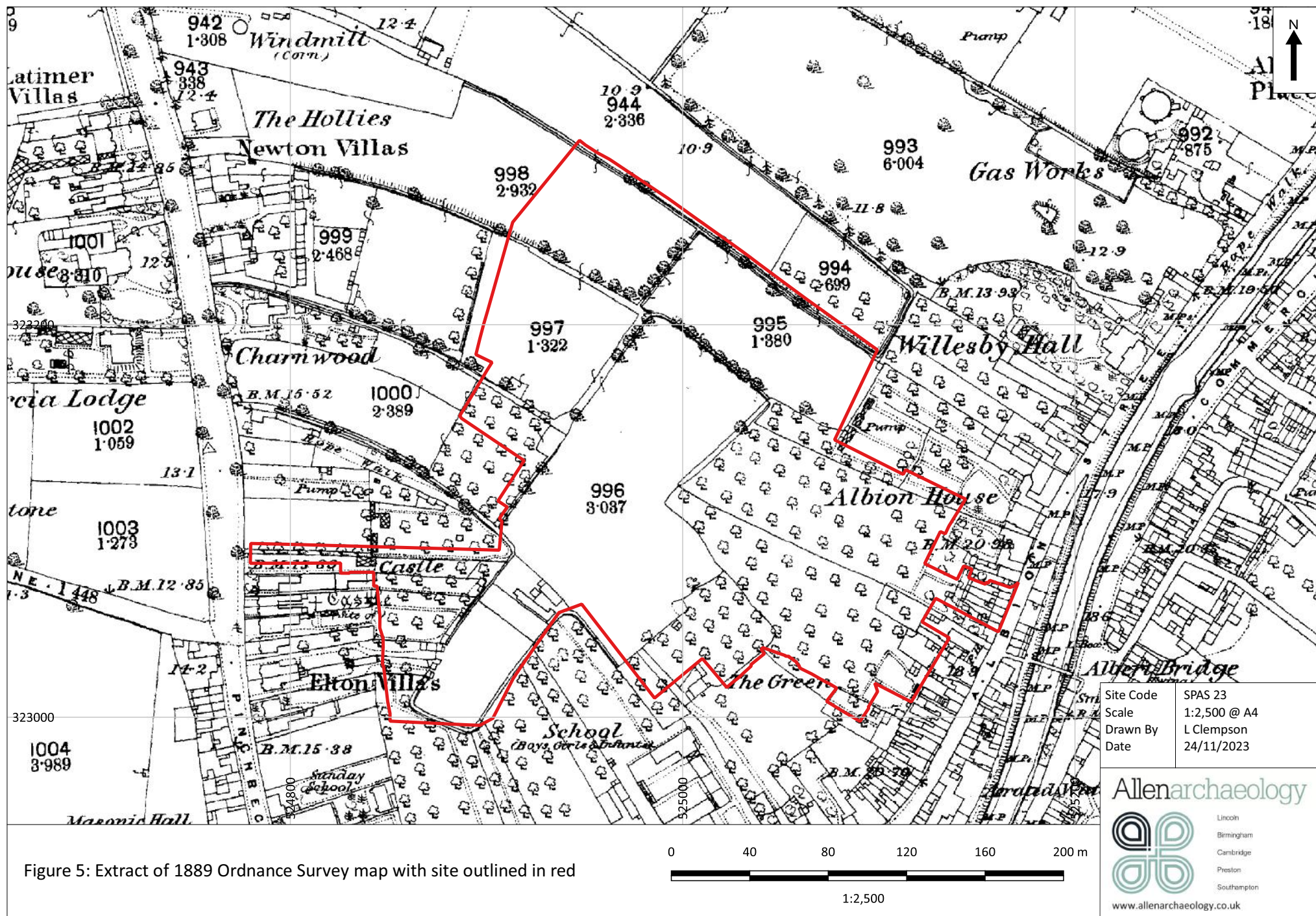


Figure 5: Extract of 1889 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red

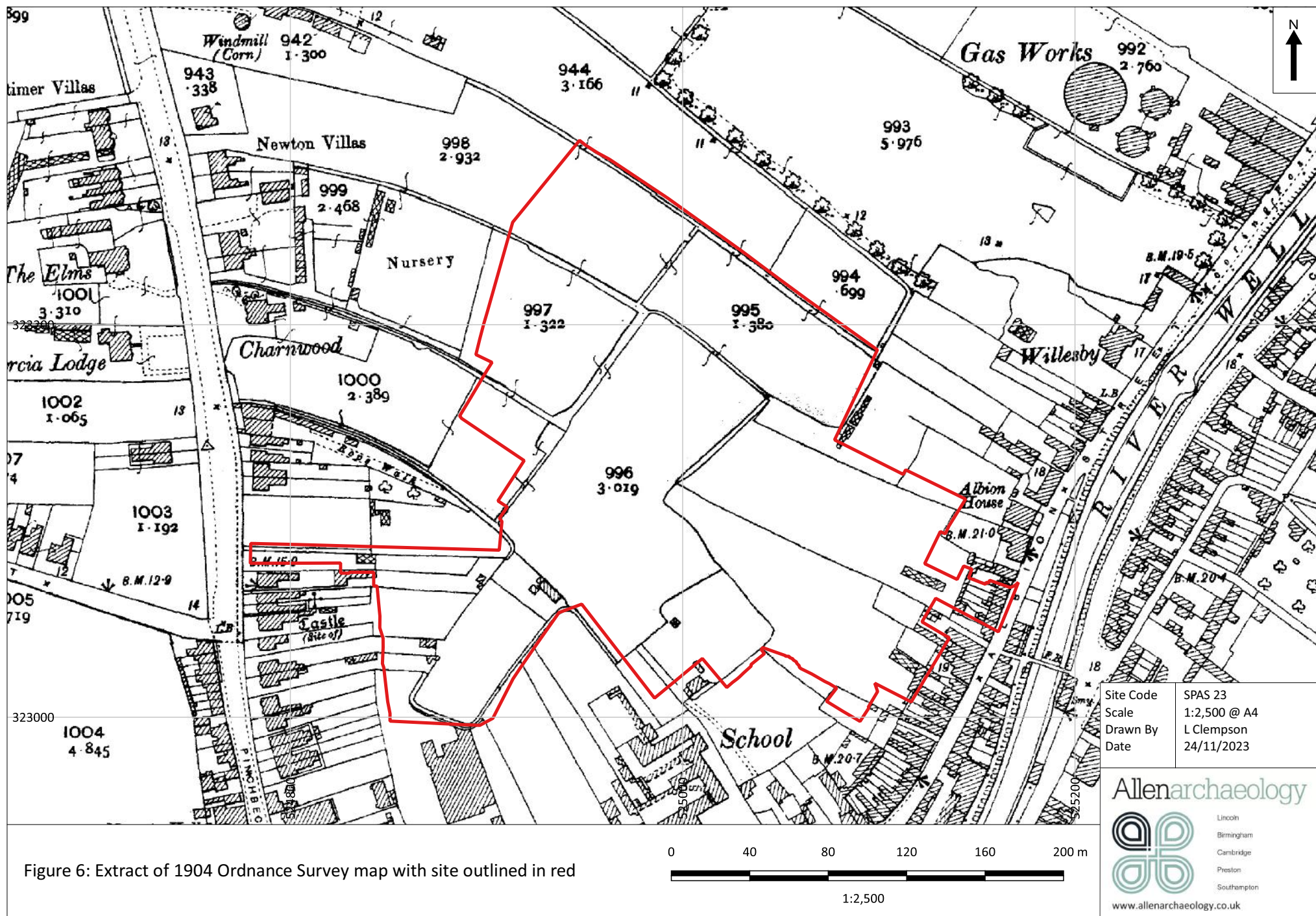
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Drawn By	L Clempson
Date	24/11/2023

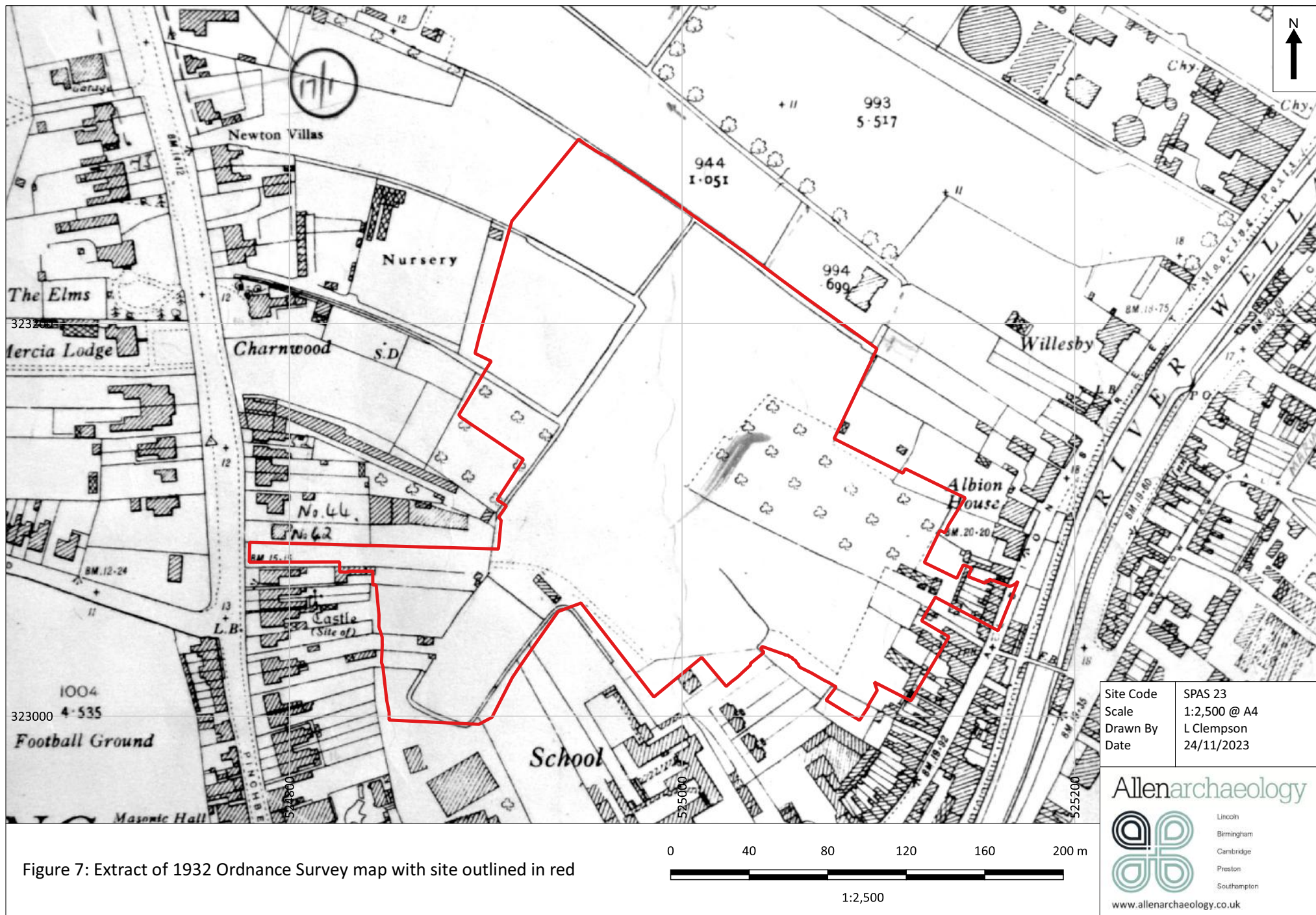
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