NEVILLE HALL
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT
11, TOWER LANE,
SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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

PREPARED FOR MR. MIKE YOULD

By

Neville Hall

December 2021

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List of Contents:

Summary

1. Introduction

2. Site Location and Description

3. Planning Background

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

6. Methodology

7. Results

8. Discussion and Conclusions

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

10. Acknowledgements

11. Bibliography

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000.

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).

Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed ground floor layout of the new replacement dwelling at an original sale of 1:50 at A3, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and **Representative Section 1-8** at a scale of 1:20.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Plates

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Appendix 3: The Archive

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall on the 1st of December 2021.

The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for new replacement residential dwelling, were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.

No archaeological activity was identified by this archaeological monitoring and recording and there were no finds.

The results of this archaeological monitoring were determined by the present site conditions, which were the result of the recent demolition and site clearance of the former Grade II listed residential dwelling that had stood here.

The whole new build area was sealed by a modern made ground horizon that was the product of this recent demolition and site clearance process. Below this modern made ground horizon, various areas of undated buried soil and natural alluvial horizons were recorded. It is considered that these represented various undisturbed areas that were outside of and thus were unaffected by this recent demolition process.

Within the remaining areas of this site, further modern made ground deposits, a removed or grubbed out wall foundation (associated with the earlier dwelling) and areas of deep and substantial modern disturbance (particularly at the eastern end of this new build area), were recorded. These areas may have been the result of earlier deep cellaring and/or modern service activity and had been infilled with demolition material.

1. Introduction

1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Mike Yould to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new replacement residential dwelling at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2484 2207. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 1st of December 2021.

1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CIfA, 2014).

1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The development site is situated on land off the northern 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 [**Figures 1 and 2**].

2.2 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 [Soil Survey, 1984; BGS, 1992].

3. Planning Background

3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed construction of a new replacement residential dwelling at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire following the demolition of an earlier Grade II listed dwelling on the site, (Planning Reference: H16-0423-18) has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figures 3-4**]. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area and within an area of high archaeological potential, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 4-6) were attached to this consent.

3.2 It was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of these conditions would be the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) as required by Condition 4 of the planning consent.

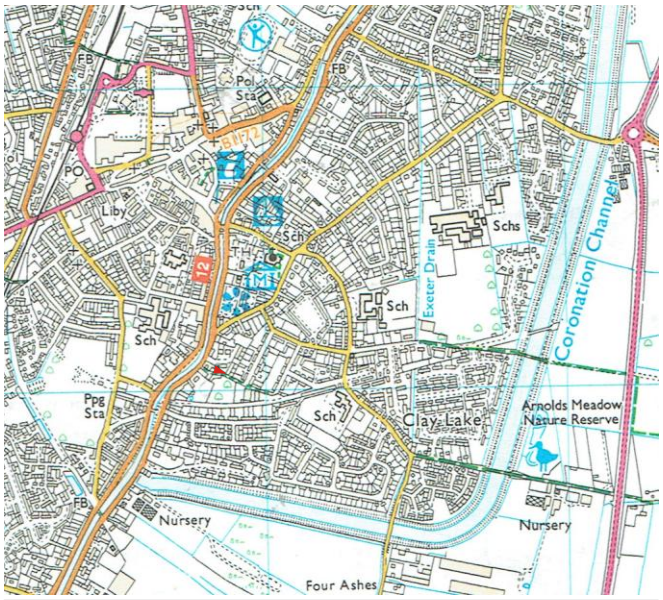


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3.4 Following the approval of this specification by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA), the required notification period of fourteen days of the start of the site groundworks programme was given to same as required by Condition 5 of the planning consent.

3.5 All of the archaeological site work was carried out in accordance with the approved specification.

3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 6 of the planning consent.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of foundations for the new replacement residential dwelling.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within 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 recently. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.



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

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). 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.

5.2 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 [Potter, 2004].

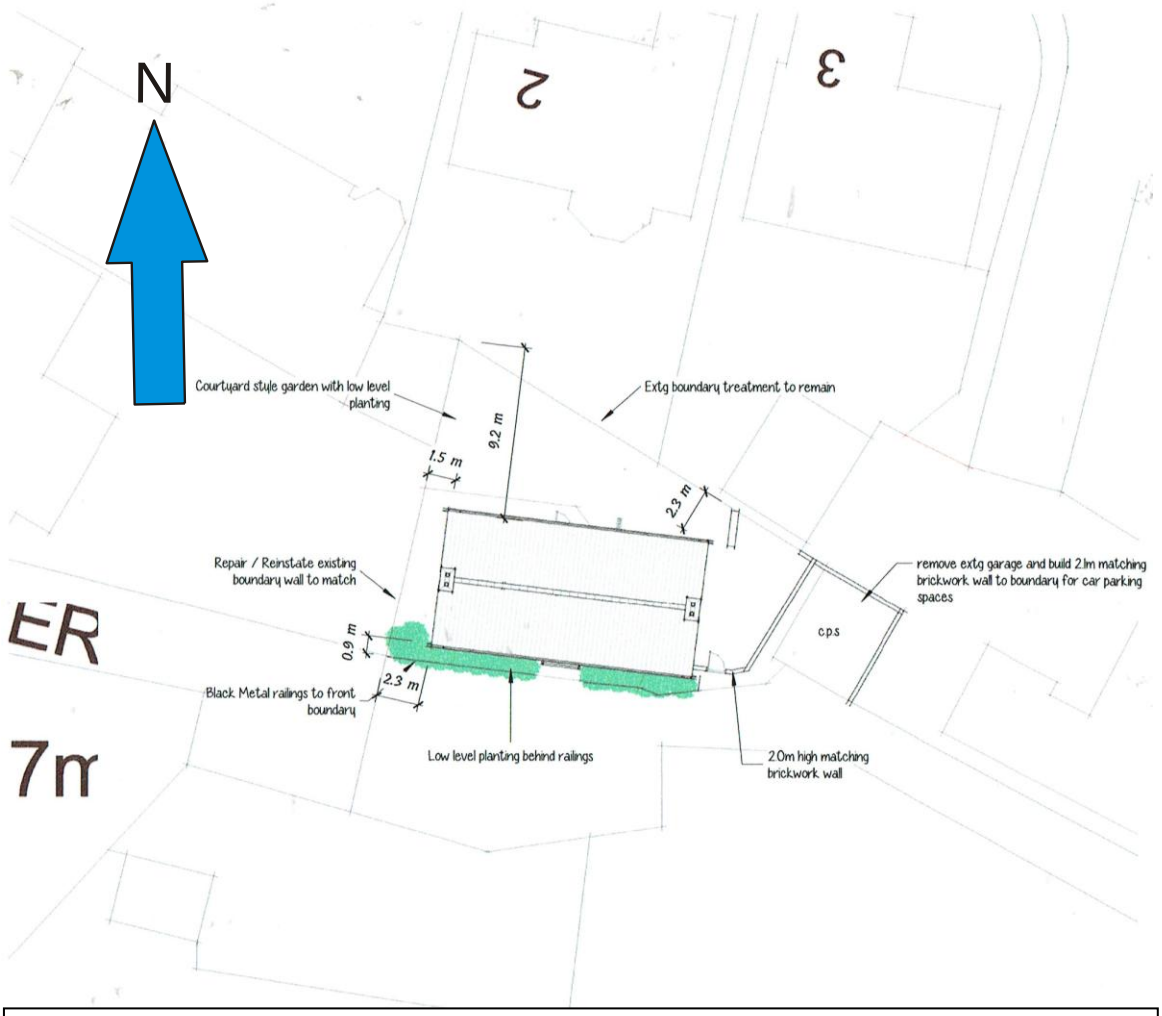


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original sale of 1:250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

5.3 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 AD. This tribal name itself is in turn derived from the Old English word *spalde* or a narrow opening or slit, a topographical feature derivation [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991].

5.4 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) [Morris, 1986; Potter, 2004].

5.5 Later medieval documentary references variously refer to the medieval settlement of Spalding as *Spaldingis* (AD1074); *Spallinge* (AD1080); *Spaldi* (c.AD1115); *Spaldinges* (AD1135-54); *Spalingis* (AD1100-13) and *Spallingis* (AD1194). [Cameron 1998; Ekwall,

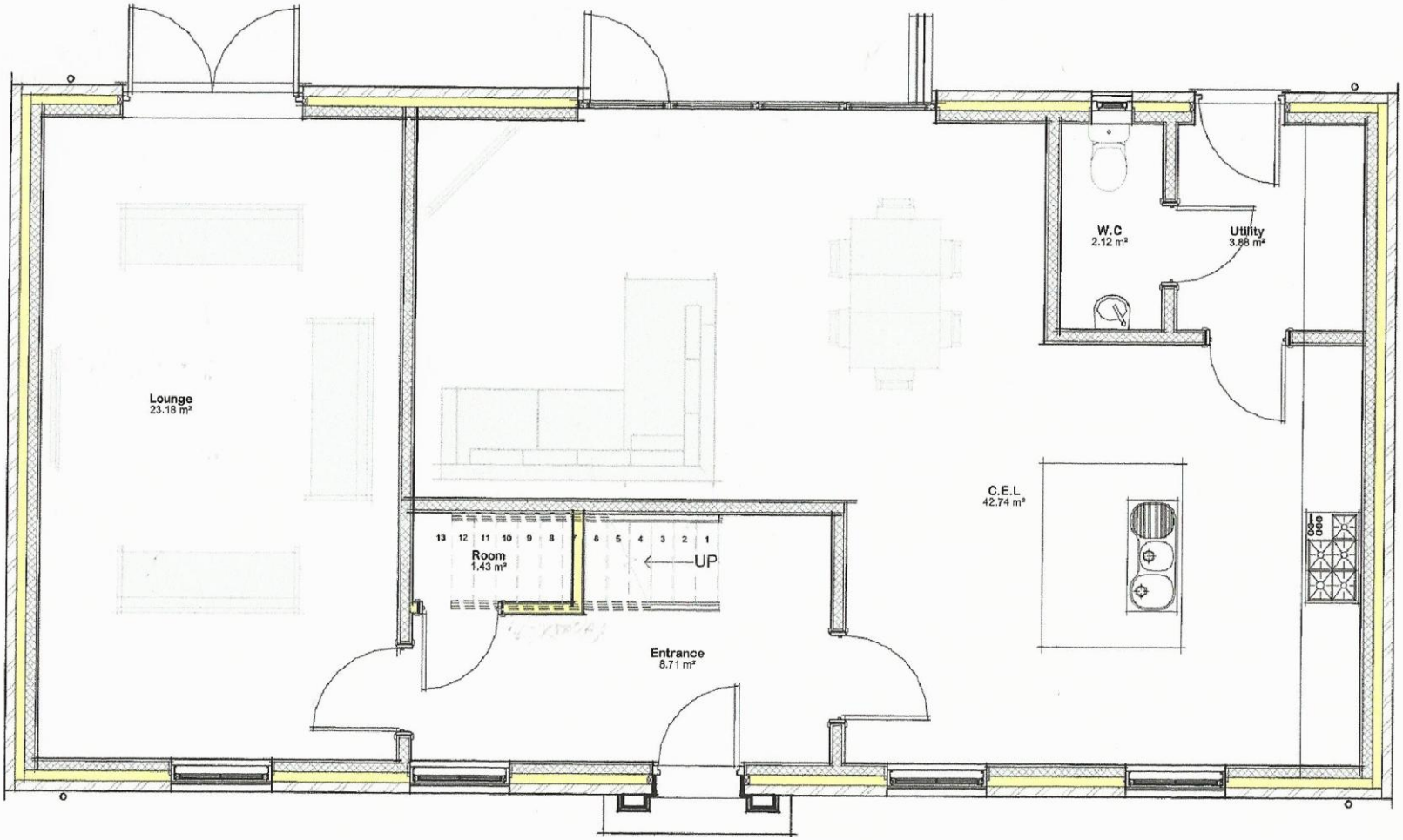


Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed ground floor layout of the new replacement dwelling at an original sale of 1:50 at A3, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

1991; Mills, 1991]. In the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, the monks of Spalding are recorded as having a land holding of four and a half bovates in *Spaldi;* a Benedictine monastery having been found in Spalding in the AD1050s [Foster & Longley, 1976].

5.6 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) [Potter, 2004]

5.7 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).

5.8 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).

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

5.10 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).

5.11 Langton House, No. 4, Cowbit Road is a Grade II listed early gabled house with an early 19th century front elevation (HER 25116, NHL 1063967).

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

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

5.14 Westbourne House, No. 3, Cowbit Road is a Grade II* listed mid 18th century house (HER 25496, NHL 1359518).

5.15 Westbourne Lodge, No. 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).

5.16 A former Grade II listed 18th century house formerly occupied the development site at No. 11, Tower Lane. The building was recently destroyed by fire and has been demolished (HER 25359, NHL 1169651).

5.17 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 No. 8, Tower Lane is Grade II listed and incorporates a round headed doorway (HER 25521, NHL 1359546).

5.18 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 [Potter, 2004].

5.19 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.

5.20 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.

5.21 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.

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

6. Methodology

6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 1st of December 2021. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the site groundworks, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new replacement residential dwelling. These excavations were undertaken using a JCB 3cx mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothed bucket and a 0.50m wide toothed bucket.

6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequences observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan of the monitored groundworks for the new replacement dwelling was compiled on site at a scale of 1:100 and is reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5.** A total of eight sections of the observed site deposit sequences [designated as **Representative Sections 1-8**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are also reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-64, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 5; Appendix 1; Plates 1-64]

7.1 The development site had been cleared of ground vegetation and the foundations had already been set out prior to arrival [**Plates 1-3**]. A modern made ground horizon (**001**) covered the area of the new build footprint. This was the product of the demotion and site clearance of the former Grade II listed building that had until recently, stood on this site.

7.2 The first trench to be excavated was situated alongside the western site boundary. This trench was excavated to a length of 7.0m, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 0.50m-0.60m below ground levels [**Plates 4, 6-8 and 10**). To the south, these monitored mechanical excavations extended through the modem made ground horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of an underlying undated buried soil horizon (**002**), which extended

to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1** [**Plate 5**]. Within the northern portion of this first excavated foundation trench, there followed a change to this deposit sequence. Here, these excavations went through the modem made ground horizon (**001**), a second modern made ground horizon (**003**) and the undated buried soil horizon (**002**) at the base of this excavation. This deposit horizon was also the product of the recent demolition and site clearance of the former Grade II listed building that had stood here. This change to the site deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 2** [**Plate 9**].

7.3 This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the second foundation trench, which was positioned alongside the southern site boundary. This second trench was excavated to a length of 13.50m, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 0.60m-0.65m below site levels [**Plates 11-16, 18-21 and 29**]. Within the western portion of this second trench, these excavations went through the modem made ground horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of an underlying undated buried soil horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded here within **Representative Section 3** [**Plate 17**]. To the east, of this there was a further change to the site deposit sequence here, with these excavations extending through the modern made ground horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of the underlying natural alluvial horizon (**004**), which was recorded here at the base of this excavation. This change to the deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 4** [**Plate 22**]. Here, the modem made ground horizon (**001**) was deeper and more substantial and came down directly onto the natural alluvial horizon (**004**). The undated buried soil horizon (**002**) was absent here.

7.4 This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the third north-south aligned internal foundation trench, which extended along the whole width of the new build area. This third trench was excavated to a length of 6.20m, to a width of 0.50m and to a depth of 0.60m below the site levels [**Plates 23-25**]. Here, the deposit sequence consisted of the modem made ground horizon (**001**) and the underlying undated buried soil horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 5** [**Plate 26**].

7.5 This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the fourth east-west orientated internal foundation trench, which was situated to the east of the third trench. This fourth trench was excavated to a length of 4.20m, to a width of 0.50m and to a depth of 0.55m below the site levels [**Plates 27-28**]. The deposit sequence recorded within this fourth trench was the same as that within the preceding third trench.

7.6 This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the fifth and final north-south aligned internal wall trench. This fifth trench was excavated to a length of 2.50m, to a width of 0.50m and to a depth of 0.60m below the site levels [**Plates 30-32**]. Here, the site deposit sequence comprised the modem made ground horizon (**001**), the undated buried soil horizon (**002**) and the underlying natural alluvial horizon (**004**), which was recorded here at the base of this excavation. Within the modern made ground horizon (**001**) were the remains of a probable former brick floor surface, which was of two courses in height.

7.7 This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the sixth outside wall foundation trench that extended along the northern side of this new build area. This sixth trench was excavated to a length of 13.50m, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 0.90m-1.20m [**Plates 33-34, 37-43 and 45-48**]. The excavation of this trench was stepped at various points such that the depths of this excavation fluctuated.

7.8 Within most of the western portion of this sixth trench and as far as the first north-south aligned internal wall trench, these monitored mechanical excavations extended through the modem made ground horizon (**001**) and into the second modern made ground

horizon (**003**). Within this section made ground horizon, were the linear east-west aligned remains of a grubbed out or removed brick wall foundation of the former Grade II listed house, which had stood on this site. This removed foundation was found to be cut into the underlying natural alluvial foundation (**004**). The line of this former foundation was discerned as extending along this part of this foundation trench and was recorded in profile within **Representative Section 7** [**Plate 36**]. To the immediate north of the line of this former foundation and along the northern edge of this foundation trench, this mechanical excavation went through the modern made ground horizon (**001**), the undated buried soil horizon (**002**) and the underlying natural alluvial horizon (**004**), which was recorded here at the base of this excavation within **Representative Section 6** [**Plate 35**].

7.9 Beyond this and to the east of the first north-south aligned internal wall trench, an area of deep modern disturbance was recorded below the modern made ground horizons (**001**) and (**003**). This extended to a depth of 1.20m below the site levels until the underlying natural alluvial horizon (**004**) was reached.

7.10 Beyond this and to the east of this area of modern disturbance, the excavation of this trench was stepped up in two levels. To the immediate east of this area of modern disturbance, the mechanical excavations went through the modern made ground horizon (**001**), the undated buried soil horizon (**002**) and the underlying natural alluvial horizon (**004**), which was recorded here at the base of this excavation at a final depth of 0.80m below site levels. To the east of this, the excavation of this trench was raised in level to 0.60m below site levels, with the excavations confined to the modern made ground horizon (**001**) and the undated buried soil horizon (**002**). The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 8** [**Plate 44**].

7.11 The eastern end of this sixth outside wall foundation trench was occupied by a further area of modern disturbance, which extended to a depth of 1.10m below the site levels. This area of modern disturbance was sealed by the modern made ground horizon (**001**) and was cut into the underlying natural alluvial horizon (**004**) at depth.

7.12 This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the seventh and final outside wall foundation trench at and along the eastern end of the new build area. This final trench was excavated to a length of 6.20m, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 1.10m-1.50m below site levels [**Plates 49-57 and 60-64**]. The area of modern disturbance recorded at the eastern end of the preceding trench extended into the northern end of this final trench. A small area of the underlying natural alluvial horizon (**004**) was recorded at the base of the excavation here. To the immediate south of this, was a further small area of modern disturbance, which by contrast extended to depths of 1.50m below site levels and was not bottomed. To the immediate south of this in turn, the excavations were stepped up in level to 1.10m below site levels, though the area of modern disturbance continued.

7.13 To the south of this, and for the remainder of the length of this final foundation trench, further areas of deep and substantial modern disturbance continued and extended to depths of 1.40m-1.50m below site levels, such that this excavation was similarly not bottomed. During the course of this excavation, a modern brick lined cistern or septic tank was also removed. The areas of modern disturbance within this final trench were all sealed by the modern made ground horizon (**001**).

7.14 The final monitored groundworks consisted of the mechanical excavation of the remainder of and of the eastern end of the second foundation trench, which was positioned alongside the southern site boundary. This encountered a further area of modern disturbance, that was sealed by the modern made ground horizon (**001**) and went to depths of 0.60m below ground levels.. At the eastern end of this trench, the

excavated deposit sequence comprised the modern made ground horizon (**001**) and the undated buried soil horizon (**002**) to a depth of 0.60m below site levels [**Plates 58-59**].

7.15 As the excavation of the final foundation trench at the eastern end of the new build area encountered deep and unstable ground conditions, the two internal trenches at the eastern end of the new build area were not excavated.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for new replacement residential dwelling, were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.

8.2 No archaeological activity was identified by this archaeological monitoring and recording and there were no finds.

8.3 The results of this archaeological monitoring were determined by the present site conditions, which were the result of the recent demolition and site clearance of the former Grade II listed residential dwelling that had stood here.

8.4 The whole new build area was sealed by a modern made ground horizon that was the product of this recent demolition and site clearance process. Below this modern made ground horizon, various areas of undated buried soil and natural alluvial horizons were recorded. It is considered that these represented various undisturbed areas that were outside of and thus were unaffected by this recent demolition process.

8.5 Within the remaining areas of this site, further modern made ground deposits, a removed or grubbed out wall foundation (associated with the earlier dwelling) and areas of deep and substantial modern disturbance (particularly at the eastern end of this new build area), were recorded. These areas may have been the result of earlier deep cellaring and/or modern service activity and had been infilled with demolition material.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

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

10. Acknowledgements

10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Mike Yould for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record for their kind assistance.

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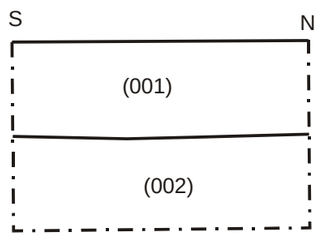
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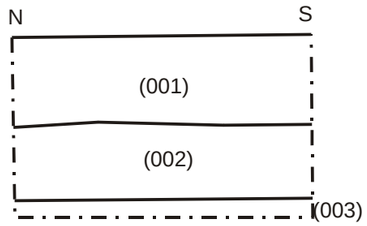
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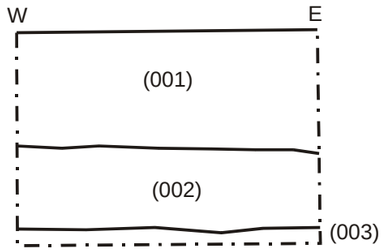
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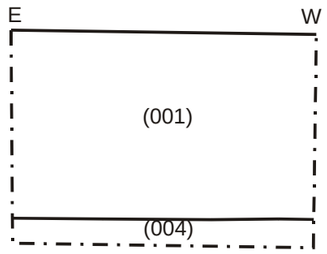
Representative Section 1, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



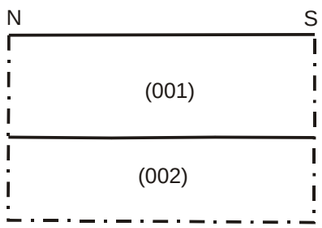
Representative Section 2, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



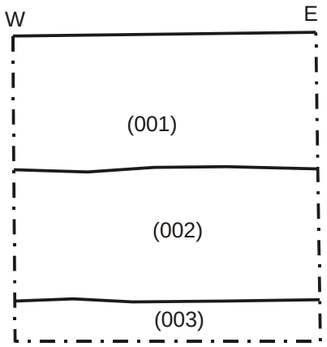
Representative Section 3, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



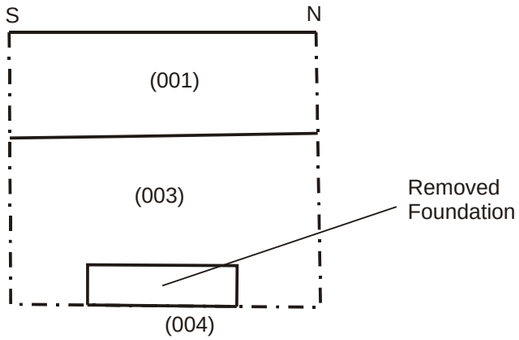
Representative Section 4, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



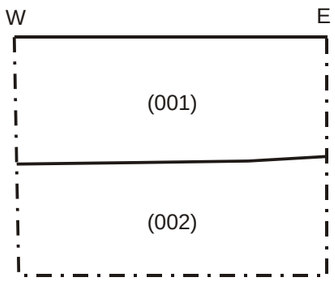
Representative Section 5, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 6, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 7, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 8, South Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and Representative Sections 1-8 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 3: Pre-groundworks, from the west



Plate 4: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 5: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 6: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 9: Representative Section 2, from the west



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 14: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 17: Representative Section 3, from the south



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 22: Representative Section 4, from the north



Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 26: Representative Section 5, from the west



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 27: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 25: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 28: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 29: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 33: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 34: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 35: Representative Section 6, from the south



Plate 36: Representative Section 7, from the east



Plate 37: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 38: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 39: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 40: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 42: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 41: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 43: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 44: Representative Section 8, from the south



Plate 45: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 46: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 47: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 48: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 49: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 50: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 53: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 51: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 54: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 52: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 55: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 56: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 57: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 58: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 59: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 60: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 61: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 62: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 63: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 64: Excavation of the foundations, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

001 Modern made ground horizon. This was the product of the demolition and resultant site clearance of the former Grade II listed dwelling that had formerly stood on this site. Soft, dark orange brown silt matrix with small-large brick fragments 1%, small concrete fragments 5% and small angular stones 5%. Above (**002**), (**003**) and (**004**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-8**. Depth - 0.61m.

002 Undated buried soil horizon. Soft, dark orange brown silt with occasional small charcoal fragments. Below (**001**) and (**003**) and above (**00**4). Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3, 5-6 and 8**. Depth - 0.47m.

003 Second modern made ground horizon. This was also the product of the demolition and resultant site clearance of the former Grade II listed dwelling that had formerly stood on this site. Soft, dark grey brown silt matrix with small charcoal fragments and flecking 2%, frequent small-medium brick fragments, small-large red pantile fragments and occasional modern salt glazed pipe fragments. Below (**001**) and above (**002**) and (**004**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 2 and 7.** Depth - 0.54m.

004 Natural alluvial horizon. Soft light orange brown silt with light blue grey mottling and no inclusions. Below (**001**), (**002**) and (**003**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 4 and 6-7.** Depth - >0.12m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Four context records
A plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and eight section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film
One context register
One photographic register

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

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2019.16** and site code **TLSP19**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. ☐ ☐ ☑

Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Sheet	N/A	N/A		
1	Pre-groundworks	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
2	" "	"		" "	"
3	" "	W		" "	"
4	Excavation of the Foundations	E		" "	"
5	Representative Section 1	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
6	Excavation of the Foundations	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
7	Excavation of the Foundations	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
8	Excavation of the Foundations	S		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
9	Representative Section 2	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
10	Excavation of the Foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
11	Excavation of the Foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
12	Excavation of the Foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
13	Excavation of the Foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
14	Excavation of the Foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
15	Excavation of the Foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
16	Excavation of the Foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
17	Representative Section 3	S		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
18	Excavation of the Foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
19	Excavation of	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. ☐ ☐ ☐

Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Sheet	N/A	N/A		
	the Foundations				
20	Excavation of	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
21	Excavation of	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
22	Representative	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	Section 4				
23	Excavation of	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
24	Excavation of	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
25	Excavation of	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
26	Representative	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	Section 5				
27	Excavation of	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
28	Excavation of	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
29	Excavation of	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
30	Excavation of	S		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
31	Excavation of	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
32	Excavation of	S		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
33	Excavation of	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
34	Excavation of	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
35	Representative	S		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
	Section 6				
36	Representative	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. ☐ ☐ ☐

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	Section 7				
37	Excavation of the foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
38	Excavation of the foundations	NE		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
39	Excavation of the foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
40	Excavation of the foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
41	Excavation of the foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
42	Excavation of the foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
43	Excavation of the foundations	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
44	Representative Section E	S		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
45	Excavation of the foundations	W		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
46	Excavation of the foundations	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
47	Excavation of the foundations	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
48	Excavation of the foundations	NE		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
49	Excavation of the foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
50	Excavation of the foundations	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
51	Excavation of the foundations	E		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
52	Excavation of the foundations	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19
53	Excavation of	N		M 1/12/21	TLSP19

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. ☐ ☐ ☐

Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Sheet	N/A	N/A		
	the Foundations				
54	Excavation of	N		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
55	Excavation of	E		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
56	Excavation of	N		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
57	Excavation of	N		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
58	Excavation of	W		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
59	Excavation of	W		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
60	Excavation of	N		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
61	Excavation of	N		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
62	Excavation of	E		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
63	Excavation of	W		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				
64	Excavation of	W		MA 1/12/21	TLSP19
	the Foundations				

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

Summary for nevilleh1-503285

OASIS ID (UID)	nevilleh1-503285
Project Name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Archaeological Intervention
Project Identifier(s)	11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Planning Id	H16-0423-18
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Neville Hall
Project Dates	01-Dec-2021 - 01-Dec-2021
Location	11, Tower Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 24840 22070 LL : 52.7817827408029, -0.150508380582969 12 Fig : 524840,322070
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : South Holland, unparished area
Project Methodology	An archaeological watching brief was mounted on the groundworks for a new replacement residential dwelling. A Grade II listed building of 18th century date, which had been demolished had recent stood on the site. No archaeological activity was identified and there were no finds. The watching brief discovered deposits associated with the demolition and site clearance of this former building.
Project Results	This archaeological watching brief did not identify any archaeological activity or finds.
Keywords	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identfiers	
Archives	

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

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

Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist & Consultant

February 2019

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.

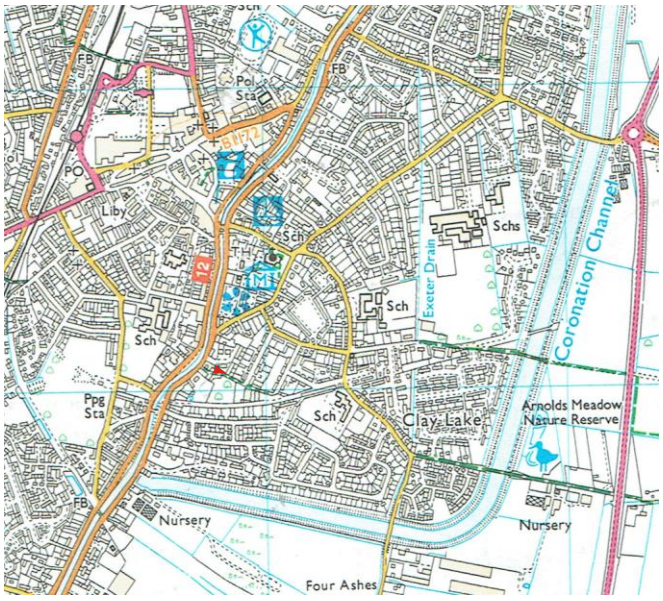


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000 .The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

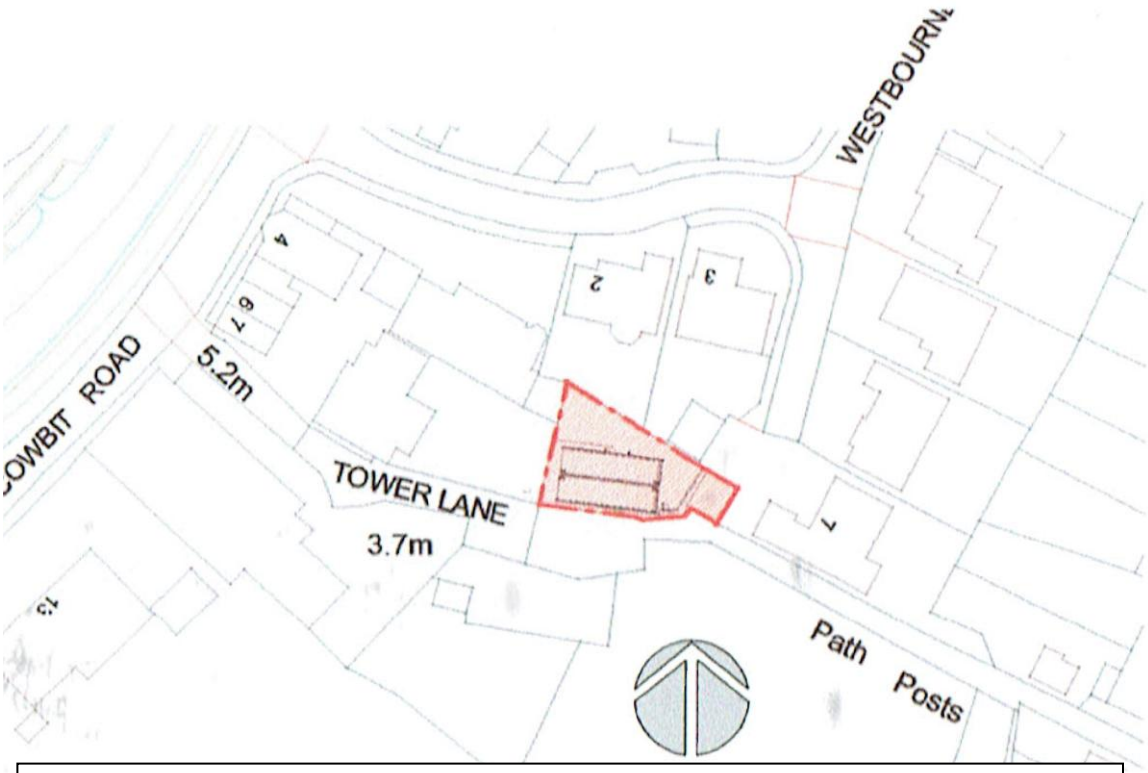


Figure 2: Site Location at an original sale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

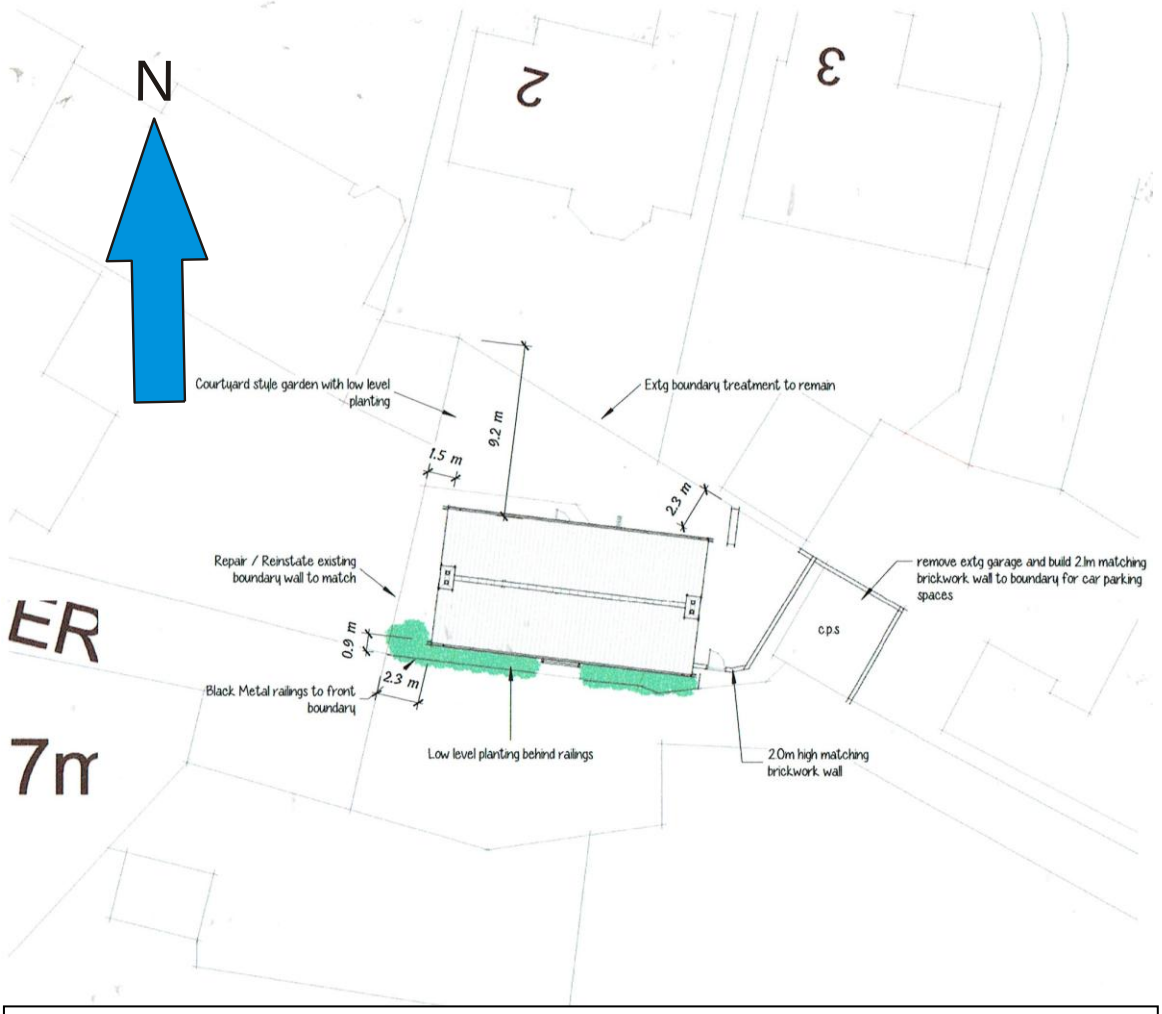


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original sale of 1:250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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.