HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AT
CHAIN BRIDGE FORGE,
HIGH STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPCB11)

Work Undertaken For

The Friends of
Chain Bridge Forge

January 2011

Report Compiled by
Gary Taylor BA (Hons), MA, MSc

National Grid Reference: TF 2520 2301
OASIS Reference Number: archaeol1-115872

A.P.S. Report No: **150/11**

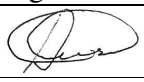
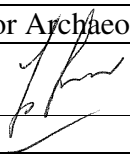
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Quality Control

Historic Building Recording
at
Chain Bridge Forge,
High Street,
Spalding,
Lincolnshire
SPCB11

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Building Recording	Gary Taylor
CAD Illustration	Gary Taylor
Photographic Reproduction	Gary Taylor
Analyst	Gary Taylor

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 31/01/12	Date: 31/01/12

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

Appendices

List of Figures

Plates

looking west

12 Forge, detail, looking north

13 Forge chimney. Note rotating jib, to right of chimney, looking south

14 Smithy, northern part of main room, looking northeast

15 Detail of floor of northern section of main room, looking northeast

16 Detail of doorway to northern room, showing animal feet nailed to lintel, looking northeast

17 Door to northern room, looking northeast

18 Detail, upright beam, showing paired drilled holes and incised 'W', looking east

19 North wall of northern room, showing blocked window, looking north

20 South wall of northern room, looking southwest

21 West wall of northern room, showing line of tether rings, looking west

22 Section of wall adjacent to smithy building, looking south

23 River wall, looking southeast

24 Detail of river wall, showing incised stone, looking southeast

1. SUMMARY

Historic building recording was undertaken prior to refurbishment of Chain Bridge Forge, High Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The buildings are of interest in terms of vernacular architecture, industrial archaeology and history.

The building survey recorded several phases of construction. Wall footings or a plinth apparently define the original smithy. This was smaller than at present, and set at a different angle to the current structure. However, the smithy forge is set at the same skewed angle as these footings and probably survives from the first smithy. No dating was obtained for this structure but it does not appear on maps or illustrations of the area made in 1732 and, hence, is likely to be a little later, say c. 1740s-50s.

Slightly later in the 18th century, perhaps c. 1760-80, the smithy was rebuilt on its present position. This structure was smaller than at present and was probably a single-roomed brick cell with internal partitions. Towards the end of the 18th century an extension was added to the south side. In the mid 19th century a sail maker's shop and loft was built on the north side of the smithy. At about the same time the conjectured earlier partitions were replaced by brick walls which created a second room within the smithy. This was used as a horse shoeing area and provided with a second forge. Further alterations occurred in the 20th century and included the removal of the second forge.

2. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Friends of Chain Bridge Forge to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Chain Bridge Forge, High Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, prior to and during refurbishment of the building.

2.1 Definition of Historic Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

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

2.2 Background

The Friends of Chain Bridge Forge propose a programme of refurbishment of the building to turn it into a living museum. Prior to undertaking any major refurbishment works they commissioned a programme of building survey to record the structure and historical or functional evidence therein.

The building recording was carried out between the 22nd September and 16th November 2011 by G Taylor of Archaeological Project Services. The survey was carried out in accordance with IfA guidelines (2008).

2.3 Site Location

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Located on the east bank of the River Welland, the site is *c.* 600m northeast of Spalding town centre, as defined by the Market Place. It is located at the northern end of High Street, immediately to the south of its junction with Commercial Road. The site, Chain Bridge Forge, is on the west side of High Street, with the river immediately to the west, at national grid reference TF 2520 2301 (Figs. 2 & 3). Chain Bridge Forge is located within Spalding Conservation Area. Although not listed it is categorised

by South Holland District Council as a building of local heritage interest (SHDC 2007).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Chain Bridge Forge derives its name from a foot-bridge that was previously located alongside the building, and which provided a crossing over the River Welland a little below its junction with the Westlode. The location of the chain bridge is shown on Grundy's 1732 map of Spalding (Fig. 4). An illustration of the bridge is also shown in a cartouche along the map edge (Fig. 5). This depiction of the Chain Bridge shows it to have been a double leaf opening, or bascule, bridge. It had two central sections that could be raised to allow the passage of boats on the river. The cartouche notes that the bridge was called *Pons Irinus* by Sir William Dugdale, the 17th century antiquarian, meaning 'the lily bridge', or perhaps 'bridge over the iris'. However, reference to Dugdale shows this to be incorrect as his plan of the precinct of Spalding priory depicted the *Pons Irinus* on the Westlode, above its confluence with the River Welland (Dugdale 1655-73, 214). Following damage due to repeated impacts from vessel masts, the Chain Bridge was replaced by a swing foot-bridge, called the Albert Bridge, in 1844 (Leveritt and Elsden 1986, 22).

In the first half of the 19th century the forge was owned by Joseph Rose and was subsequently managed and run by Francis South (G Taylor, pers comm).

Just before 1850 a sail maker's shop and loft was constructed to bound the blacksmith shop and shoeing shed on their north side. The sail loft was lately built on the site of a coal yard (G Taylor, pers comm).

The accounts of the port of Spalding for the period 1850-60 indicate that the blacksmith of Chain Bridge Forge was servicing the boats there.

In 1899 the forge was acquired by Mr George Dodd. It remained in the possession of his family for three generations, during which time it predominately serviced the community by shoeing horses, and doing agricultural repairs. With the decline of the traditional blacksmith's role through the twentieth century, Mr Geoffrey Dodd, the grandson of George Dodd, adapted the business and spent much of his time building the frames for floats in Spalding's Flower Parade.

South Holland District Council bought the forge from Mr Dodd in 1989. It was restored with the assistance of English Heritage.

3. AIMS

The aim of the building recording was to provide a record of the standing building on the site prior to refurbishment. The objectives of the recording were to establish: the form of the building; the date and phasing of the building and features of special interest; the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present; and to identify functional aspects of the building and its parts. Examination was also made of the river wall to assess its association with the smithy.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken to Level 2 standard, according to the English Heritage specification (2006) and ALGAO (1997) guidelines.

Subject to accessibility, the recording of the building included:

- A photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation

areas; detailed views of structural, decorative and functional evidence; detailed view of ephemeral remains such as masons' or carpenters' marks and graffiti.

- Measured, scaled plans of all floors as existing (Fig. 6), incorporating details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest and functional evidence; sectional drawings or elevations to record the form and location of significant structural and functional detail; supplemented by

- A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials, function, possible dates and development, and an account of the fixtures and fittings associated with the building, and their purpose.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a macro lens; and a digital camera. Monochrome print and colour slide films were used whilst digital photographs were in colour. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

The forge comprises two adjacent and connected blocks, with common exterior walls. Both the blocks are of handmade brick in English Garden Wall Bond, with red pantile roofs.

Exterior

Eastern elevation (Fig. 7; Plates 1-2)

The eastern, road frontage, elevation encompasses the two blocks of building. At the southern end is the two-storey section, with the single storey block to the north.

At ground floor level, the 2-storey block has a planked door with a segmental arch of brick rubbers (Plates 1, 2). The upper storey contains a Yorkshire sliding-sash window, topped by another segmental arch of brick rubbers. Bricks within this two-storey section of elevation have a mix of horizontal and diagonal stacking marks.

There is an iron I-shaped tie clamp at the junction of the 1- and 2-storey sections of the elevation.

Within the single storey block, the eastern elevation contains a planked stable door at the south end and, at the northern end, double planked doors with ventilation slats in their upper half. Between the two entries are two windows, one of three lights, the other with two. Pintles protrude from the frames of these windows, with a pair on either side of the 3-light window and a single pair on the south side of the 2-light window.

Bricks with horizontal stacking marks make up almost the whole of this section of the eastern elevation, except between the windows. In this area, above the bases of the windows, the bricks are mixed, with both horizontal and diagonal stacking marks.

Southern elevation (Fig. 8; Plates 1, 3)

The southern elevation is provided by the south side of the 2-storey block, and is plain. It is built of bricks with a mixture of horizontal and diagonal stacking marks and is surmounted by a hipped roof.

Western elevation (Fig. 9; Plates 3-5)

Facing the river, this elevation, like the east side, comprises the single and two-storey blocks.

Within the elevation of the two storey block are two windows, one each on the ground and upper storeys. The ground floor window has a much narrower frame

than any other window in the building. There is a section of straight join from the northern end of the wooden lintel, down alongside the window. Additionally, there is also a length of header bricks, in what is otherwise a course of stretchers, directly above and restricted to the width of the window (Plates 5, 5a).

The upper storey contains a Yorkshire sliding sash window, the top immediately below the eaves.

In the remaining, single-storey, section of the western elevation are four windows. Two of these are 2-light openings and the other two are smaller, single-light windows (Plate 4). Adjacent to the northern windows is a section of timber, held in place at the top by a bolt to a tie rod. The bricks in this elevation have a mix of horizontal and diagonal stacking marks. There is a small brick plinth at the foot of the wall. A brick chimney protrudes out of the roof on this side of the building.

Northern elevation (Plates 2, 4, 6)

Only the two-storey block has exposed sections of northern elevation. These are evident above the roof of the attached single storey section. The roof is half-hipped and the elevation is predominantly plain, except for a small area of tumbled brickwork at the bottom of the east side of the elevation (Plate 6).

Interiors (Figs. 6 and 8; Plates 7-21)

Southern two-storey block

The southern block consists of a single room at ground level and another on the upper storey. There is much stored material in both rooms.

The ground level flooring is of stone (Fig. 6). Just inside and to the south of the eastern doorway is a ladder up to the first floor (Plate 7). Towards the eastern end of the north wall is a small unglazed window opening with a wooden frame. There is also a ragged join by the eastern end of the north wall.

In the western end wall is a glazed window. Immediately to the left (south) of this is a length of straight join which extends for the height of the window. Between the straight join and the window frame is a vertical band of bricks, with alternate ones protruding into the room space.

Just to the north (right) of this window, at the western end of the north wall, is a vertical area of handmade brick, which is later than that of the surrounding wall. This is defined by straight and ragged joins, and the brick protrudes from the wall slightly.

Toward the western end of the south wall, about 1m from the west wall, is another area of protruding bricks. Some of the bricks in this vertical band have been cut off to reduce the amount they protrude. This band is located between 1.7m and 2.3m from ground level, the top being at the base of the upper floor.

A fixed step ladder provides access to the upper storey. In the east and west walls of the upper storey are Yorkshire sliding-sash windows (Fig. 6; Plate 8). The north wall is a trapezoidal, truncated, gable. Evident within this elevation are the pitch lines of a triangular gable (Fig. 8; Plate 9).

Northern single-storey block

The northern block consists of two rooms. At the various times of recording a moderate amount of material was stored in both rooms.

The main room, which is L-shaped, is accessed from the street through a door near the southeastern corner (Fig. 6; Plate 10).

Within the southern wall of the room, towards its middle, are two ragged joins,

apparently defining an infilled or patched section about 0.75m high. A second pair of ragged joins is located at the western end of the wall and the narrow, near-vertical, band they bracket is infilled to about 1.8m height with handmade brick.

Most of the southern wall of the room is on a plinth. This plinth is at a slight angle to the wall above, extending out more to the north at its eastern end. The adjacent floor covering of flagstones is set parallel to this plinth, rather than the wall (Fig. 6; Plate 11). Similarly, the forge, located south of the centre of the room is set parallel with the flagstones and plinth and not square to the room. Additionally, the anvil is also set approximately parallel with the flagstones. Adjacent to, and on the south side of, the anvil base are some slightly upstanding stones, apparently a right-angled extension to the plinth by the south wall. More stonework continues immediately to the north of the anvil but is level with the ground and is worn smooth.

The forge is mostly of handmade brick with some pieces of stone, including a limestone block with a chamfered opening that serves as the top of the lower flue (Plate 12). The forge appears to have been extended on the front, east, side with a slightly lower and narrower platform. Constructed of handmade late 19th century brick, this platform is used to support quenching troughs. On the west side of the forge, at its northern end, is a straight join. To the north of this straight join, and providing the entire north side of the forge and extension, is walling that incorporates handmade late 19th century, brick.

On the east side of the forge is the chimney which passes upwards and through the roof. In its lower parts, for about 11 courses, the chimney is built of late handmade bullnose bricks of probable late 19th century date (Plate 13). Above this the chimney is of older, probably 18th century, handmade brick. As it rises the chimney twists to become square with the building and exits the roof parallel to the ridge line.

To the east of the forge, set in to the floor, is a millstone. This, specifically its socket, may have functioned as a previous base for an anvil. Toward the southwestern corner of the room are a rotating jib (Plate 13) and a concrete block machinery base. On the rotating beam of the jib are the initials 'WM' and 'WMS'.

In its western part, the northern side of the room extends northwards beyond the remainder (Plate 14). In this section, within the north wall there is a straight join set about 1.5m above ground level, with the base of a chimney rising from this. In this part of the room the floor is a mixture of boards and late 19th century handmade bricks, with areas of exposed earth. On the east side there is also a concrete block machinery base, containing four cut-off screws that machinery would have been secured with (Plate 15). Removal of some of the floor boards during the survey revealed a quantity of late 18th and 19th century artefacts. Above this recessed section of the room is a raised platform for storage.

All of the east wall in this recessed part of the room is of mid 20th century machine-made brick. There is a straight join where this wall meets the north wall of the remainder of the room. This northern wall is of late 19th century handmade brick to about 1.4m high. Above this the wall is of late 20th century machine-made brick. Against the wall, near its western end, is a 20th century mechanical drill (Plate 14). Behind this, low in the wall, is a small open recess through to the northern room. Towards the eastern end of the wall is the door to the north room. Several animal feet, believed to be hares, are nailed above this doorway (Plate 16). The door is a two-leaf stable door and there are numerous inverted horseshoes nailed to the upper leaf (Plate 17). There are also several marks on the door, formed by testing

brands. These include 'ATW', '8', 'J SHEPHERD' 'BURG' and 'WT' (Plate 17).

Alongside the doorway, in the northeastern corner of the room, is an upright beam, the upper part of which is divided into two. The two sections have a series of holes drilled through them (Plate 18). This beam functioned with an adjacent hand drilling machine and supported a weighted horizontal beam that was fixed to a pivot fitted through the holes in the vertical beam. At a couple of points on the split section of the vertical timber the initial 'W' is inscribed (Plate 18). Stretching away from this upright down the east wall of the room is the main work bench.

The doorway provides access to the northern room, which has a floor of handmade brick. The north wall of this room is of probable 19th century handmade brick and contains a blocked window high towards the western end (Plate 19). At the eastern end of the wall is a 20th century machine-made brick pier which forms the north jamb of the double doors that form the east side of this room. The 20th century pier meets the north wall in a straight join.

The south wall is in separate sections, split by the doorway to the main southern room. East of the door, and to the top of the doorway, the walling is of handmade 18th century, brick (Fig. 8). Above this level the walling is of mixed brick but includes late 20th century brick. To the west of the doorway the walling is of mid-late 19th century handmade brick, with bullnose bricks at the door jamb. The south wall terminates at the height of the purlin and does not go up to the ridge line (Plate 20).

The west wall is fairly plain and appears to be of mid-late 19th century handmade brick. There is a row of four iron tether rings set in the wall, about 1.3m up from ground level (Plate 21). At about 2m height the wall thins and steps back half a brick's width (Fig. 8). Set on the ledge formed by this reduction in width is a series of joist ends, the joists passing through the wall to the adjacent room where they provide supports for a raised storage area (Fig. 8).

River wall (Plates 22-4)

Immediately alongside, to the south of, the smithy is a section of walling. This walling is constructed of handmade brick and stone and mostly butts against the smithy, although a part is cut into the base of the western elevation of the smithy (Plate 22). At its southern end, at the southern boundary of the smithy property, the walling appears to have a gap in it, though this area is much obscured by vegetation. However, this gap has the appearance of a drain outfall.

South of the vegetation the river wall is of limestone blocks, one of them marked with what appears to be circles (Plates 23, 24).

6. DISCUSSION

Survey of the forge building has identified several separate functional structures and phases of construction.

The earliest indications of a building at the site are represented by a low plinth which is on a slightly different alignment to the present standing walls of the forge. This plinth appears to represent the remnants of walls of an earlier smithy, and these dictated the position of the forge which is at the same skewed angle to the main superstructure of the present building. The date of the building represented by the plinth is unknown but perhaps is of the mid 18th century, maybe around the 1740s-50s. Although Grundy's 1732 illustration of the Chain Bridge might be selective and representational, it does not show any building adjacent to the bridge, suggesting the smithy did not exist at that time. It seems probable, therefore, that the smithy was located alongside the pre-existing

bridge to take advantage of the junction of two land-based transit routes into and out of Spalding, as well as riverine transport.

Subsequently, the smithy was rebuilt on a slightly different footprint, though the substantial forge base remained in place. This building was a single storey structure with a gabled roof. There were windows in both gable ends and a large opening for illumination on the eastern, road frontage, side. This opening was probably shuttered, rather than glazed.

This reconstruction of the smithy may have involved the creation of a brick-walled single celled structure. However, a section of internal wall perhaps suggests that its alignment was extended by a partition wall that divided the space into separate rooms. This conjectural wall was probably not of brick but of other materials, such as timber.

Although there is a lack of clear chronological indicators to date this phase of the building, the nature of the bricks suggests this reconstruction occurred later in the 18th century, perhaps about 1760-80. While examination of bricks in dated buildings in nearby King's Lynn has suggested that bricks with diagonal stacking marks are earlier than those with horizontal marks (James and Rose nd), the pattern may not be followed in Spalding. Moreover, the reverse may be the case, as sections of walling in the smithy where bricks exclusively (or very predominantly) have horizontal stack marks are clearly butted or overlain by sections where bricks have diagonal stack marks.

Probably towards the end of the 18th century, perhaps *c*. 1780-1800, a 2-storey extension was built on the south side of the smithy, to be used for storage and other purposes. Construction of this extension encapsulated the gable of the earlier smithy.

Later, probably in the mid-late 19th century, brick walls were erected within the smithy. These may have replaced the earlier partition walls and created a second room in the northeastern corner of the building. This room was used as a shoeing shed and was provided with tether rings along one wall to secure horses. An opening in the south wall of this room defines the former position of a second forge which was probably used exclusively for the farrier operations. In addition, the chimney of the main forge was probably partially reconstructed and its upper parts re-aligned so that it could exit the roof more conveniently. Also at this time, just before 1850, the building on the north side of the smithy was erected. This building, a sail maker's shop and loft, rendered the north gable window of the smithy redundant and it was blocked.

A variety of further alterations were made in the 20th century. Amongst these were the removal of the second forge and the addition of a second brick skin to the east wall in the northern section of the main forge room.

Immediately south of the smithy is a section of low wall at the top of the river bank. This butts against the southern extension to the smithy and, therefore, is clearly later and probably of 19th century date. It probably functioned as a revetment to create an area of level ground immediately alongside the building. A possible drain outlet perforates the walling at the southern limit of the smithy property. South of this is river walling that drops vertically to the water. This walling if constructed of limestone that perhaps derived from medieval Spalding Priory, after its dissolution in the mid 16th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Historic building recording was undertaken prior to the refurbishment of the Chain Bridge Forge building on High Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The survey

was requested to attempt to interpret the structural chronology of the building, which is of interest in terms of industrial archaeology, vernacular architecture and history.

The survey has suggested that the initial smithy was smaller than at present and was set at a slightly different angle. This perhaps dated from the mid 18th century but little of it remains and, with the exception of the forge, it was entirely rebuilt, perhaps about 1760-80. During this phase, the smithy probably consisted of a single cell with some internal partitions, perhaps of timber.

Toward the end of the 18th century a two-storey extension was built on the south side of the smithy. Perhaps also at this time a house was built on the north side of the smithy. In consequence of this the north gable window was blocked. A fourth phase of construction was the erection, probably in the mid-late 19th century, of brick walls within the smithy. Perhaps replacing the earlier, conjectured partitions, these created a separate room which was used for the shoeing of horses. This was provided with a second forge, which was subsequently removed as part of a series of 20th century alterations.

It seems likely that the smithy was located adjacent to the pre-existing Chain Bridge to take advantage of traffic making use of the bridge or along High Street. Walling alongside the smithy appears to act as a revetment to enable the creation, during the 19th century, of an area of level ground by the building. River walling slightly further south is constructed from large limestone blocks, perhaps obtained from the site of Spalding Priory after its dissolution in 1540.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Geoff Taylor of the Friends of Chain Bridge Forge, who commissioned this work. Mr Taylor also provided copies of the initial architectural drawings. Thanks are also due to Mr & Mrs Dodd. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. David Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives and Lincoln Central Reference Library.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Gary Taylor
Photographic reproduction: Gary Taylor
CAD Illustration: Gary Taylor
Analyst: Gary Taylor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Dugdale, W, 1655-73 *Monasticon Anglicanum: a History of the Abbies and other Monasteries, Hospitals, Frieries, and Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, with their dependencies, in England and Wales* **3**

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

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

James, EM and Rose, EJ, nd *The Norfolk Skintling Survey, Results 1995-2003*

Leveritt, N and Elsden, MJ, 1986 *Aspects of Spalding 1790-1930*

SHDC, 2007 *Spalding Conservation Area*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
APS	Archaeological Project Services
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
OS	Ordnance Survey
SHDC	South Holland District Council

Figure 1 General Location Plan

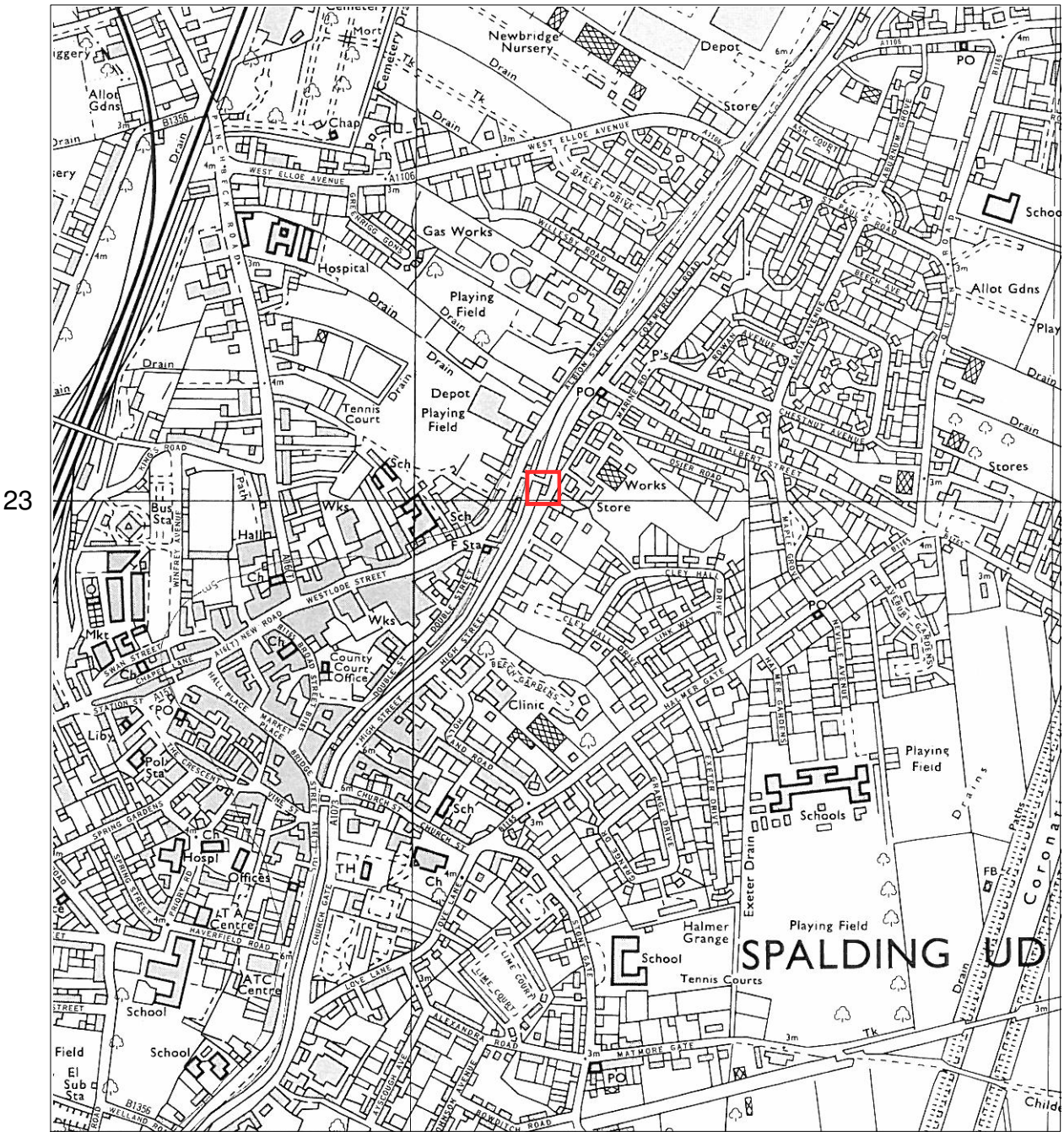
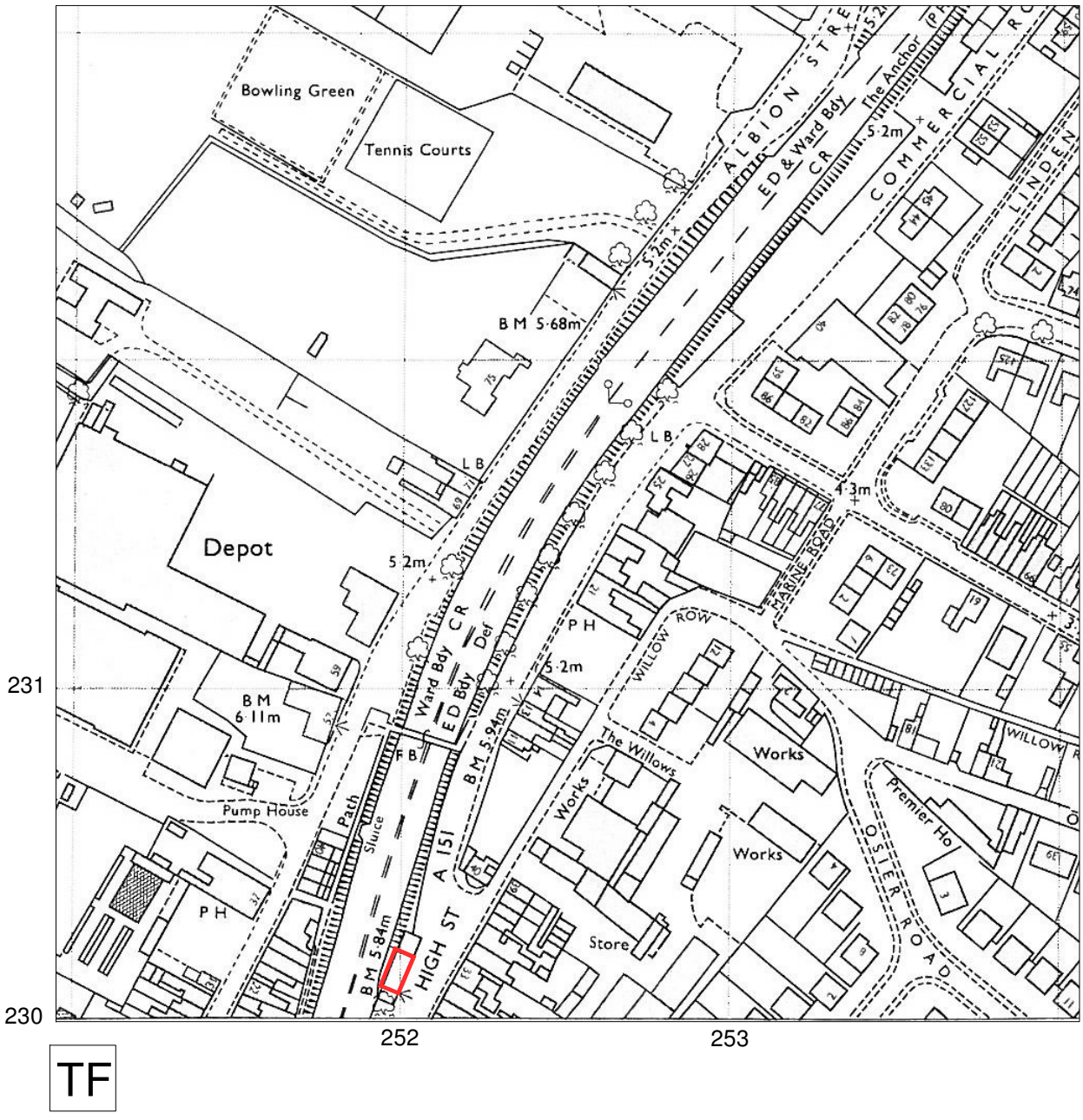


Figure 2 Site Location Map

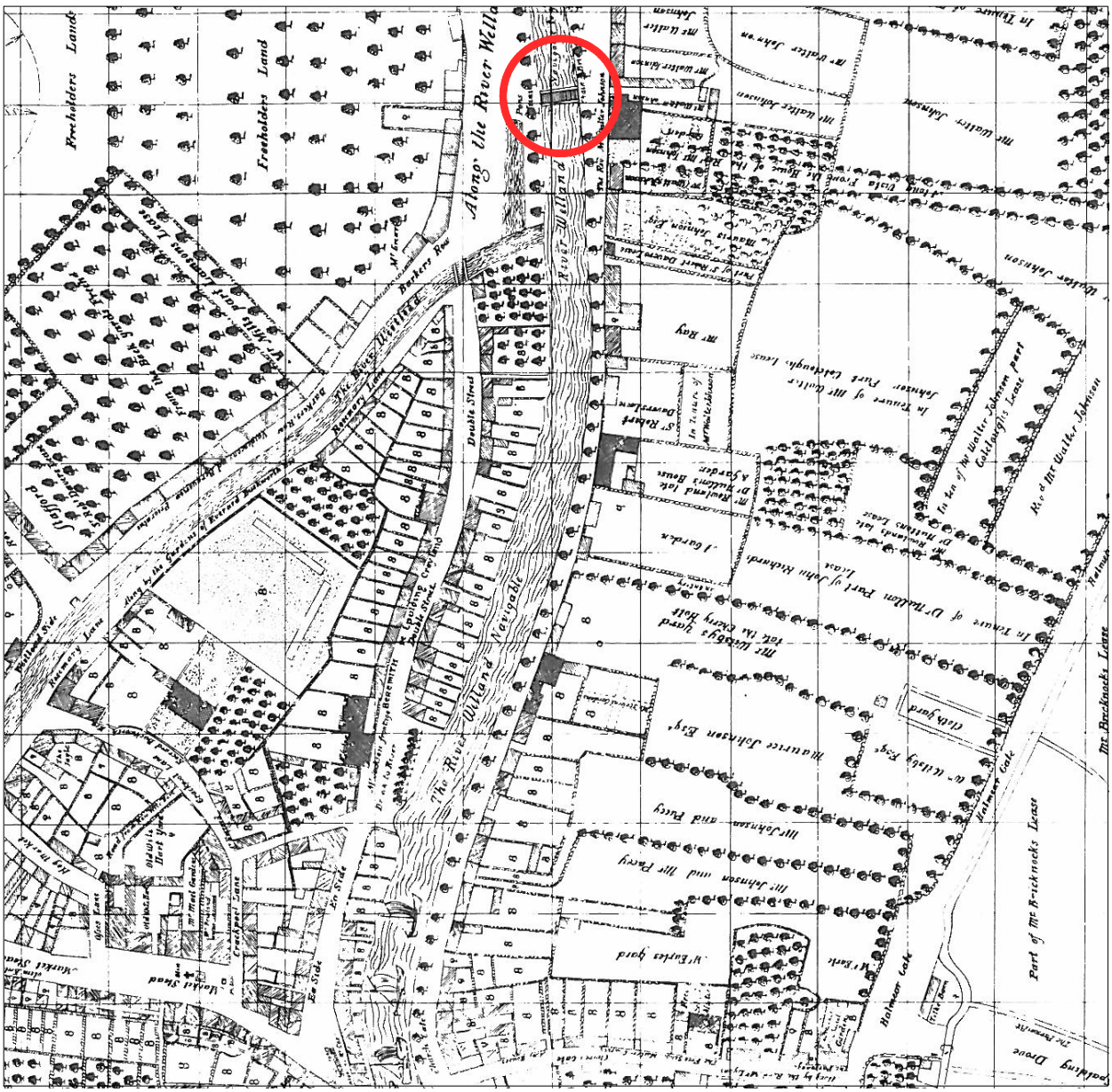


The recorded building

0 100m

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11		
Scale 1:2000	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

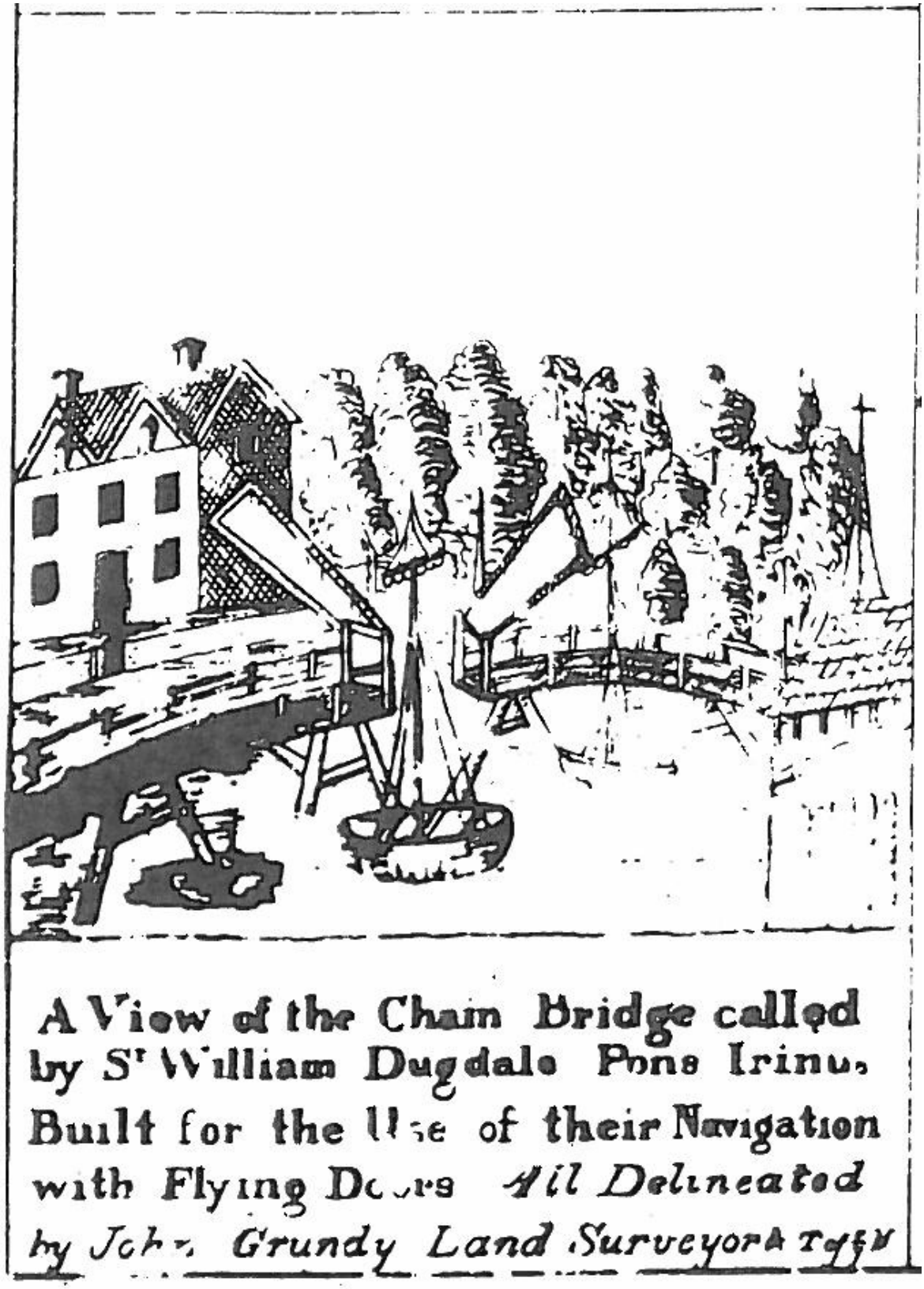
Figure 3 Detailed Site Location Map



Location of Chain Bridge

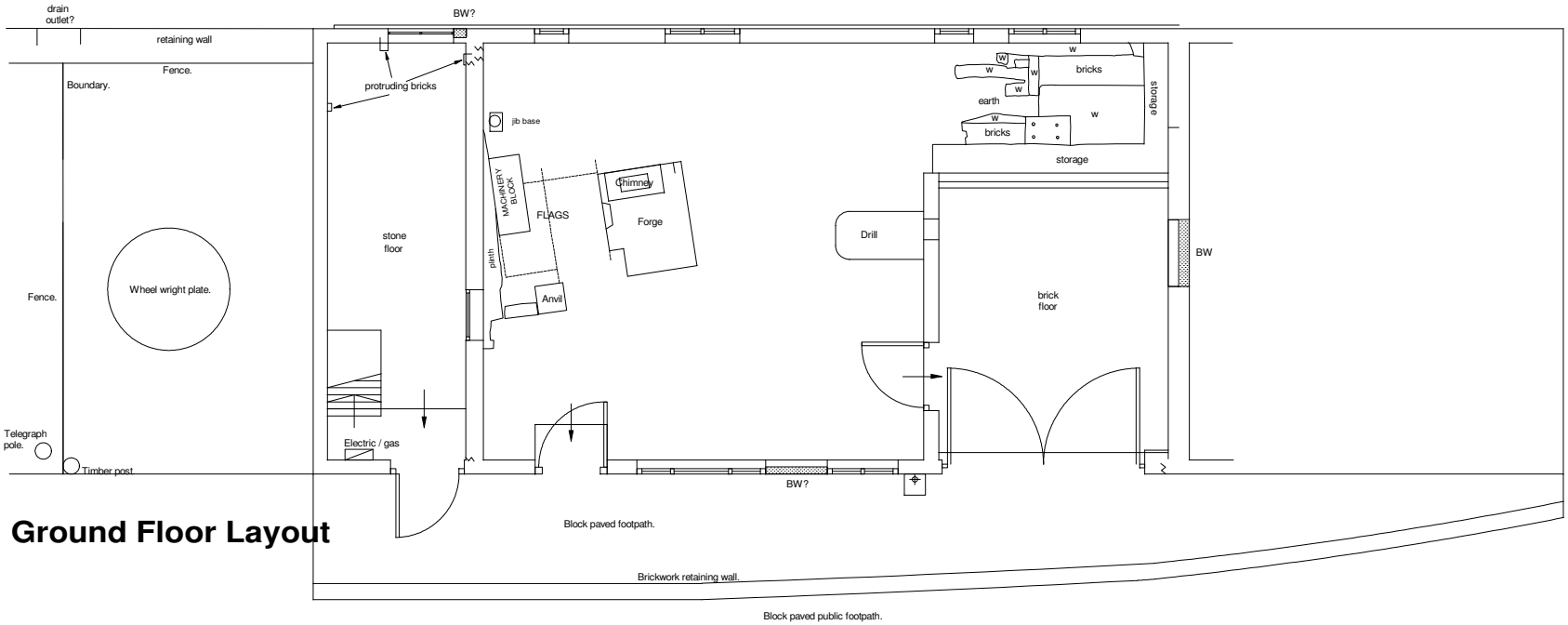
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11		
Not to Scale	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

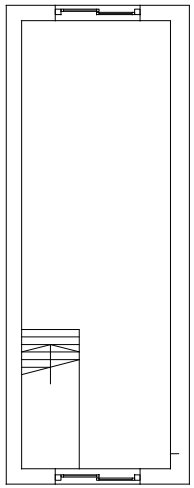
Figure 4 Extract from Grundy's 1732 Map of Spalding, showing the position of Chain Bridge



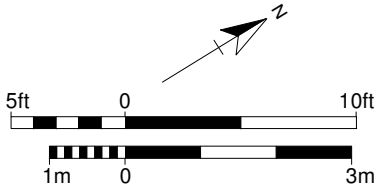
Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Spalding Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11	
Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

Figure 5 Illustration from Grundy's 1732 Map of Spalding, showing the Chain Bridge





First Floor Layout



KEY

W	Wood
BW	Blocked Window

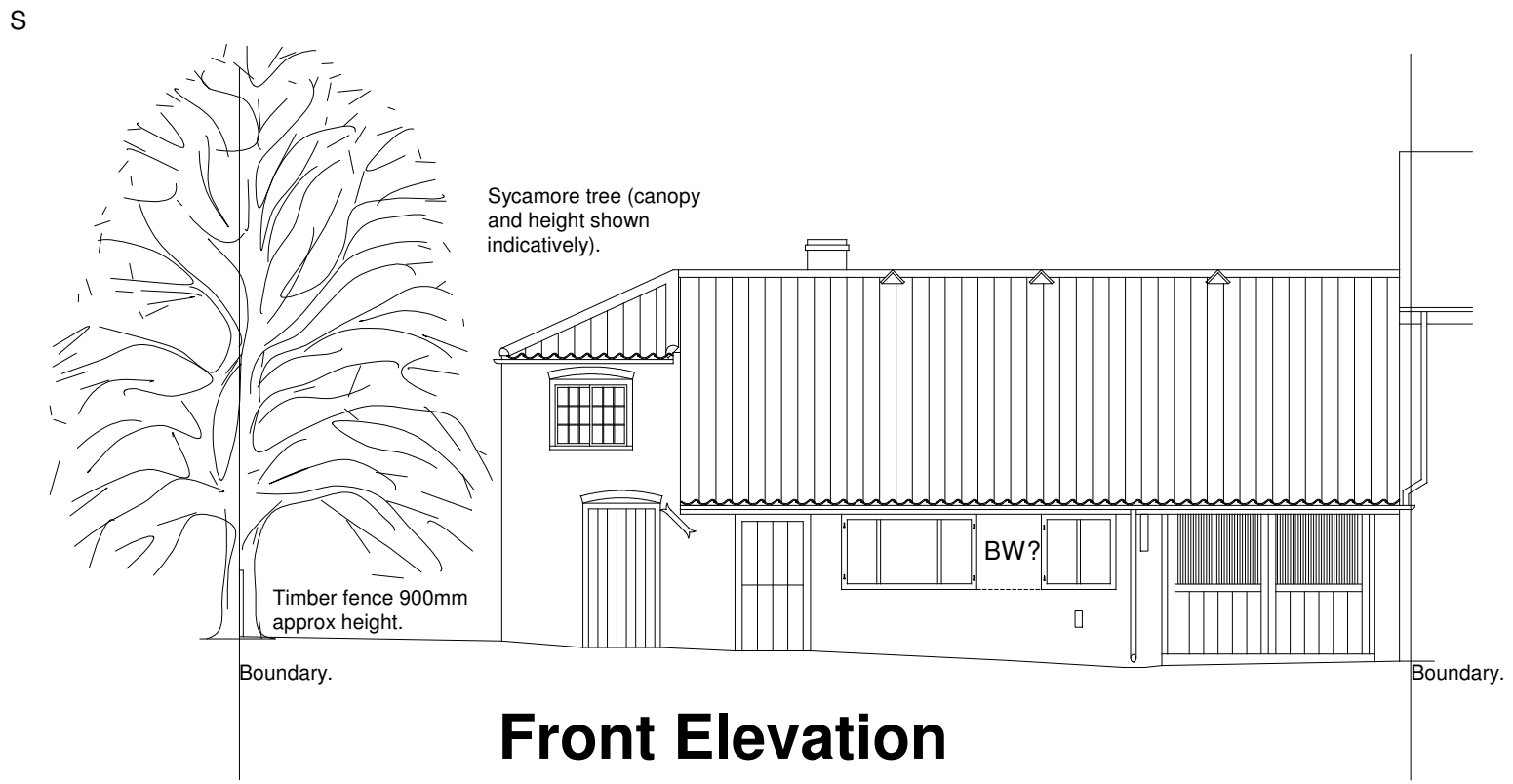
Based on plan supplied by client

Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Spalding, Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11

Scale 1:100	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

Figure 6 Plan of Recorded Building



Front Elevation

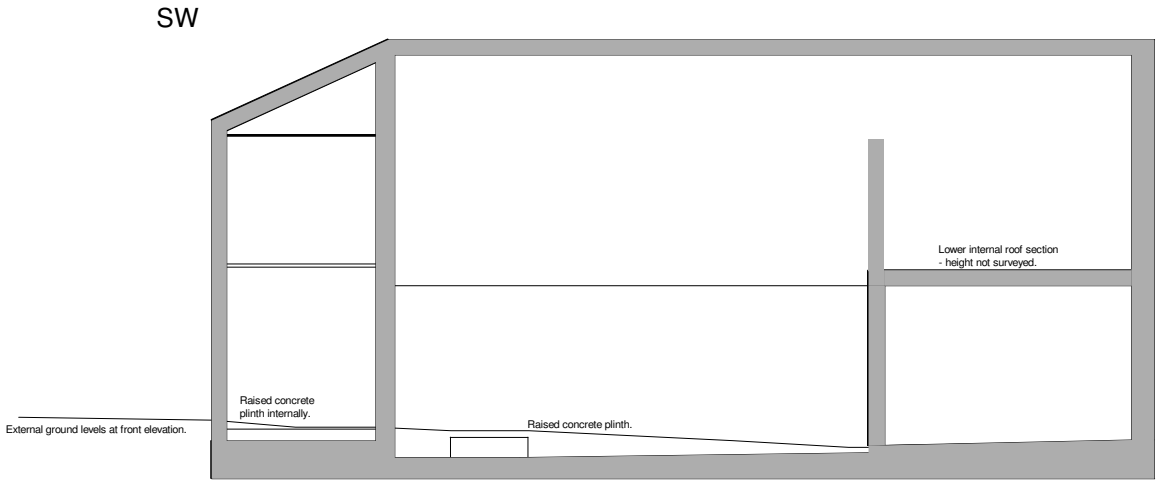
5ft 0 10ft

1m 0 3m

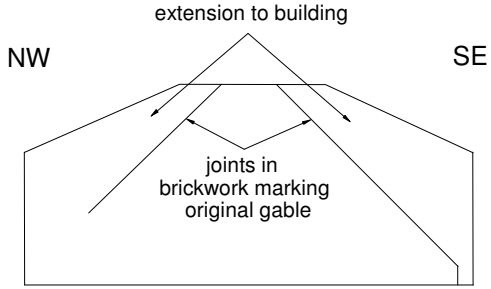
Based on plan supplied by client

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

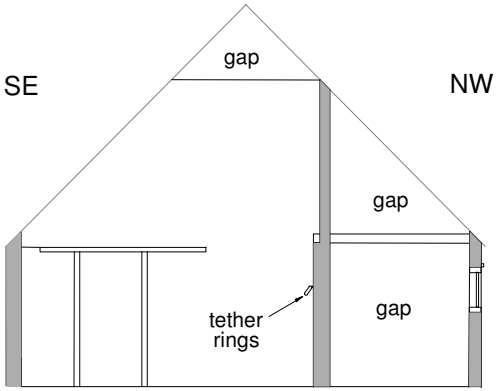
Figure 7 East, Frontage, Elevation of Recorded Building



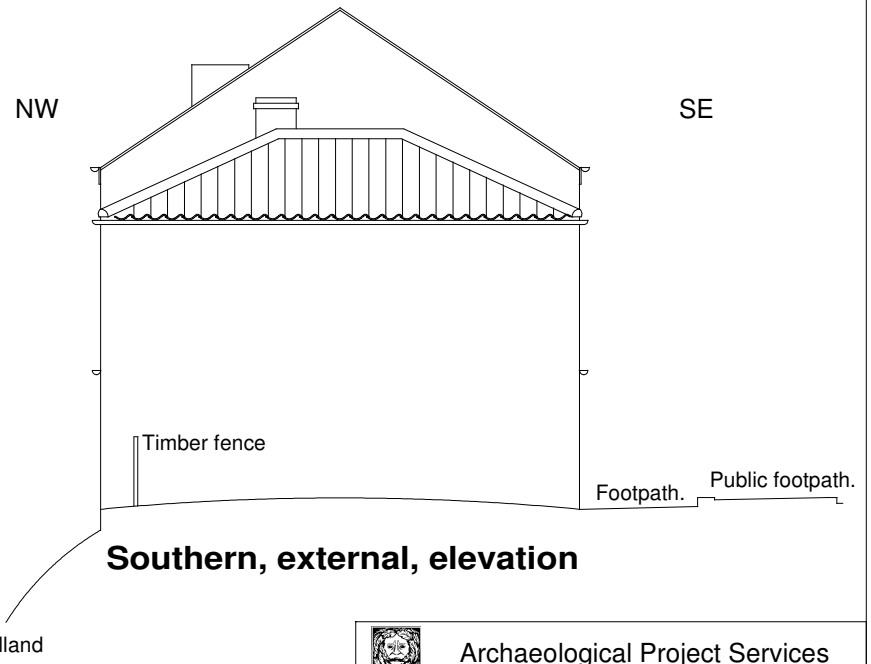
Section A - A



First Floor Elevation



Elevation/Section of shoeing room and adjacent



Southern, external, elevation

Based on plan supplied by client

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

Figure 8 Elevations and Sections of Recorded Building

Rear (river side) Elevation

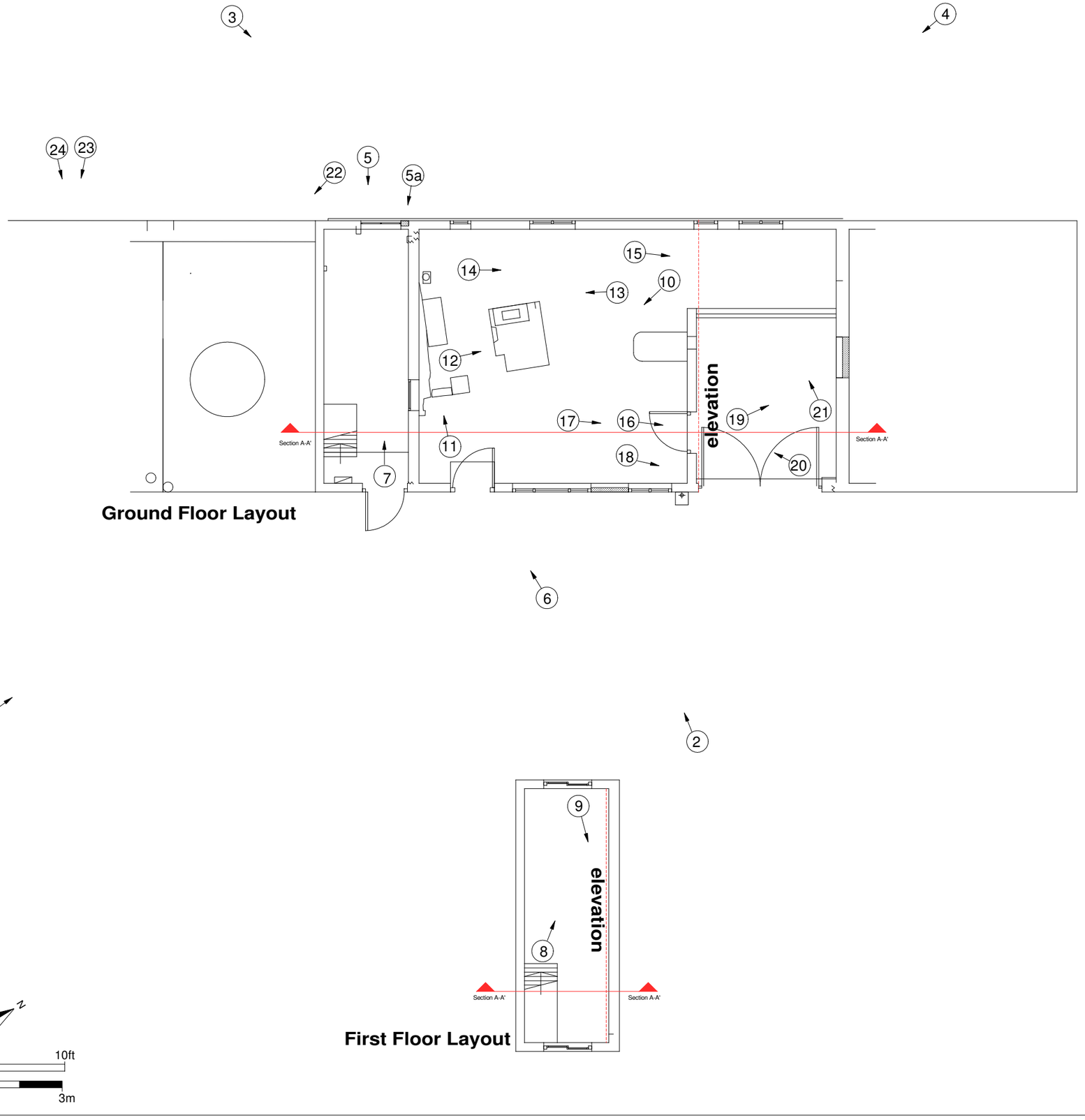
5ft 0 10ft

1m 0 3m

Based on plan supplied by client

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

Figure 9 Western, Rear, Elevation of Recorded Building



KEY

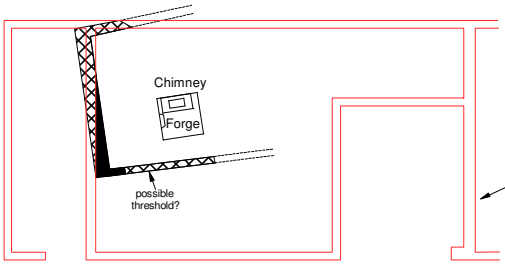
5 Plate number and direction of view

Based on plan supplied by client

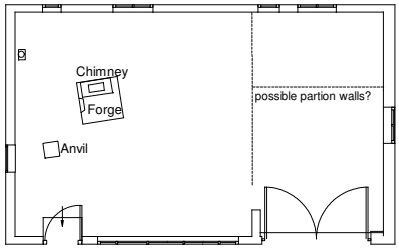
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding, Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11		
Scale: 1:200	Drawn by:GT	Report No: 150/11

Figure 10 Plan showing locations of sections/elevations and plate views

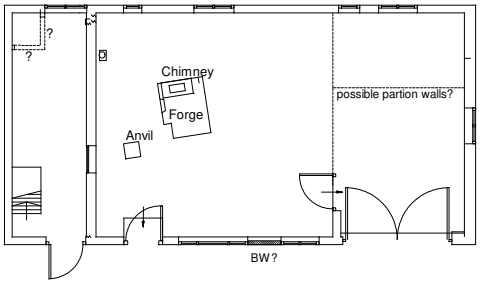
mid 18th century



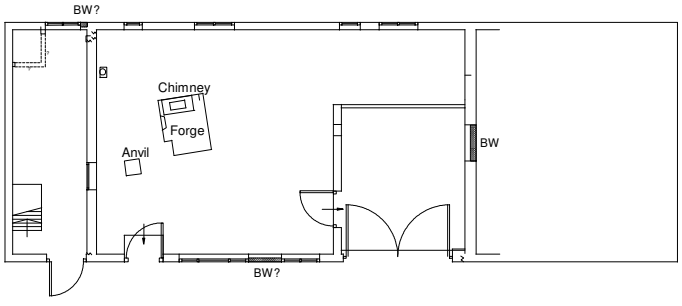
c. 1760-80?



c. 1780-1800?



mid 19th century



Based on plan supplied by client

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding, Chain Bridge Forge SPCB11		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 150/11

Figure 11 Conjectured phasing of the smithy

Plate 1 General view showing east and south sides, looking north

Plate 2 Eastern elevation, looking west

Plate 3 General view showing west and south elevations, looking east

Plate 4 Western elevation, looking southeast

(left) Plate 5 Detailed view, western elevation of 2-storey block

(below) Plate 5a Western elevation, detailed view of straight join by window

Plate 6 Detailed view, northern elevation of 2-storey block, looking southwest

Plate 7 Two-storey southern block, ground floor, looking northwest

(below) Plate 8 Two-storey southern block, upper floor, looking northwest

Plate 9 Two-storey southern block, upper floor, showing lines of original gable, looking northwest

Plate 10 Smithy main room, general view, looking south

Plate 11 Detail of plinth and possible return wall, and flagging, by south wall of smithy, looking west

(below) Plate 12 Forge, detail, looking north

Plate 13 Forge chimney. Note rotating jib, to right of chimney, looking south

Plate 14 Smithy, northern part of main room, looking northeast

Plate 15 Detail of floor of northern section of main room, looking northeast

(below) Plate 16 Detail of doorway to northern room, showing animal feet nailed to lintel, looking northeast

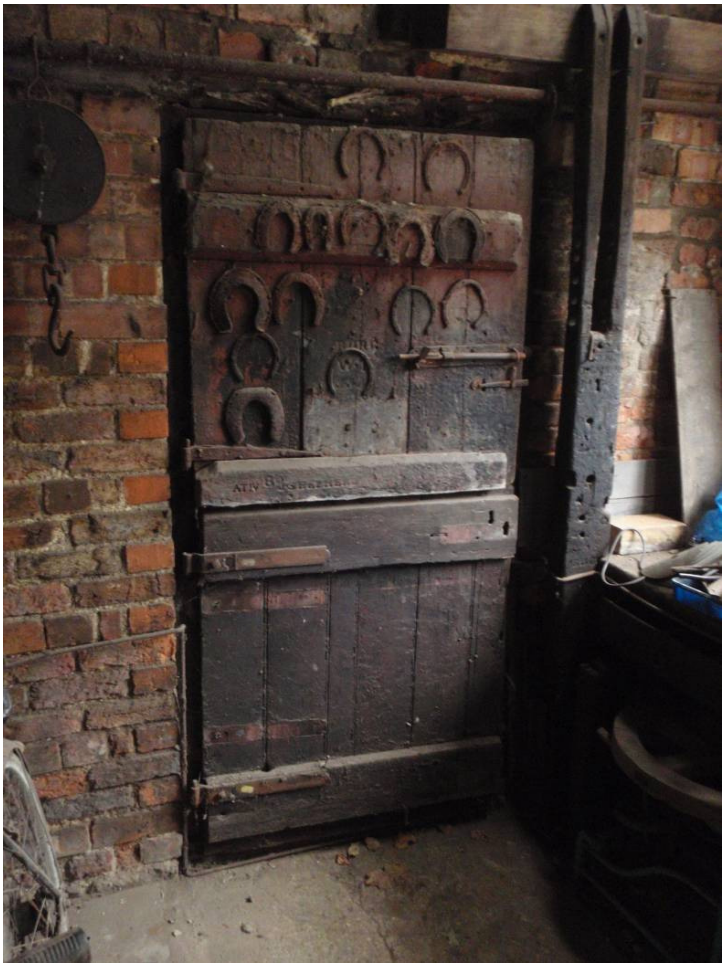


Plate 17 Door to northern room, looking northeast

Plate 18 Detail, upright beam, showing paired drilled holes and incised ‘W’, looking east

Plate 19 North wall of northern room, showing blocked window, looking north

Plate 20 South wall of northern room, looking southwest

Plate 21 West wall of northern room, showing line of tether rings, looking west

Plate 22 Section of wall adjacent to smithy building, looking south

Plate 23 River wall, looking southeast

Plate 24 Detail of river wall, showing incised stone, looking southeast

APPENDIX 1

Glossary

Bullnose brick	Brick with one, or occasionally two, rounded edges, used where a sharp edge would be inconvenient or liable to damage.
English garden wall bond	Brickwork arranged with multiple (usually 3 or 5) courses of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) between layers of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
Purlin	Longitudinal timber giving support to the rafters of a roof.
Ragged join	Approximately vertical, slightly irregular, junction between sections of walling where one elevation has been cut and bonded into an earlier one.
Rubber	Soft brick that can be sawn and rubbed to the required shape, used for making gauged arches (*q.v.*).
Segmental heads/arches	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
Stable door	Door divided horizontally in two, with each of the upper and lower halves capable of being opened or closed independently of the other. Also known as Dutch door.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
Tumbled gable	Gable in which bricks by the eaves are laid at 90^0 to the slope of the roof line, forming a pattern of a sequence of triangles where these bricks taper into the horizontal courses.
Yorkshire sliding sash	Sash window (*q.v.*) in which the separate lights slide horizontally.

APPENDIX 2

The Archive

The archive consists of:

4	Daily record sheets
3	Photographic register sheets
8	Sheets of annotated drawings and notes
1	Plan sheet
	Digital photographs, colour slides and black and white print photographs

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2011.412
Archaeological Project Services site code:	SPCB11
OASIS Reference:	archaeol1-115872

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