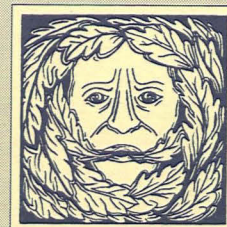
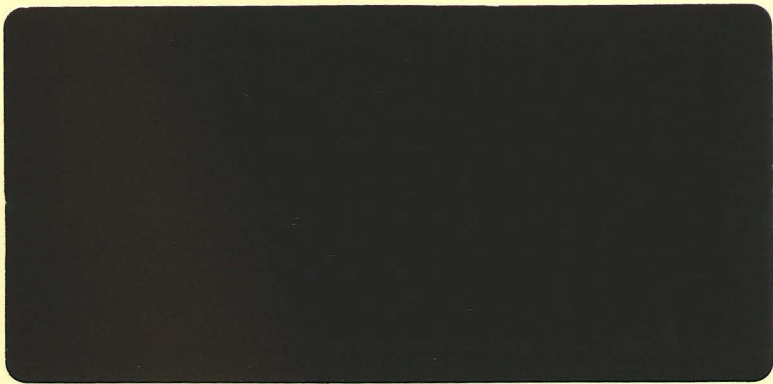


99/23

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE JUNCTION OF HOLBEACH ROAD  
AND ASHTREE LANE,  
SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SHA 98)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE JUNCTION OF HOLBEACH ROAD  
AND ASHTREE LANE,  
SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SHA 98)**

Work Undertaken For  
Brightsolo Limited

Report Compiled by  
Neil Herbert BA (Hons), AIFA

March 1999

National Grid Reference: TF 2664 2394  
City and County Museum Accession No: 111.98

A.P.S. Report No: 31/99



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken on the site of a proposed petrol station at Holbeach Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The work formed the final stage in a programme of archaeological investigation at this site, which had already been the subject of a desk-based assessment, fieldwalking and evaluation.*

*Scatters of Late Saxon (AD 850-1150) and medieval (AD 1066-1485) pottery were found on the site surface during fieldwalking. The first stage of the evaluation revealed early Roman (AD 43-200) ditches or gullies, sealed by later alluvial deposits, in the eastern part of the site.*

*The later evaluation, at the western fringe of the site and the subject of this report, recorded natural channels and alluvial silts overlain by a topsoil which contained post-medieval (after AD 1485) artefacts. These deposits were extensive and did not contain evidence for human activity. As such, it is probable that Roman occupation did not extend into this part of the site. Additionally, the watching brief, undertaken nearer to the earlier discoveries of Roman remains, recorded only natural silts.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Following a desk-based study and programme of fieldwalking undertaken in April 1998 (Cope-Faulkner 1998), Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Brightsolo Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at the junction of Holbeach Road and Ashtree Lane, near Spalding, Lincolnshire.

This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of the construction of a proposed petrol station, restaurant and landscaped surround. The first stage of this evaluation was finished in June 1998 and has previously been reported (Fig. 3; Miller 1998).

This report covers a later period of evaluation and watching brief, staged to run in conjunction with the development timetable, completed between October 1998 and January 1999.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1). The watching brief was conducted according to the standards defined by the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCCAS 1998).

### 2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation is defined as:

*'A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).*

### 2.3 Definition of an Archaeological Watching Brief

An Archaeological Watching Brief is defined as:

*'A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits will be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).*

### 2.4 Topography, Geology and Soils

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford, Lincolnshire (Fig.1).

The proposed development site is located c. 2km northeast of Spalding town centre as defined by the market place (Fig.2). Situated at a height of c. 4m OD on flat land, the site is bounded by Holbeach Road to the south, the A16 Spalding bypass to the west and is crossed by Ashtree Lane (National Grid Reference TF 2664 2394). The proposed development site is approximately 0.5 hectares in extent.

Local soils are of the Stockwith Series, typically silty over clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils developed over creek ridges (Robson 1990, 28). Coarse silty alluvial soils of the Wisbech Association occur to the east and west of the site (*ibid.*, 36). These soils are developed on young marine alluvium or former estuarine deposits and overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

### 2.5 Archaeological Setting (Fig.2)

Plotting of cropmarks has shown former field systems in the vicinity of the proposed

development. These are probably of Roman date and together with occasional finds suggest agricultural settlement during the Romano-British period (AD 50-410). An earlier stage of archaeological evaluation on the eastern side of the proposed development recorded gullies and ditches containing 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery, sealed beneath a later alluvial sequence at a depth of c. 1m below present ground levels (Fig.3; Miller 1998).

The 7<sup>th</sup> century Tribal Hideage refers to a tribe named the 'Spaldas' who are thought to have inhabited the southern Lincolnshire Fenland, presumably centred on Spalding. The town itself probably derived its name from the Old English '*Spaldingas*', meaning 'descendants of the *Spaldas*' (Ekwall 1974). The first written account referring to Spalding occurs in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978). The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Spalding was owned principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also belonging to Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). The survey also mentions a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. Although the name of the town is Saxon in derivation, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954, 8).

Quantities of Late Saxon (AD 850-1150) pottery, including Stamford ware, have been found during fieldwalking at two locations immediately west of the proposed development area, close to Fulney, now a suburb of Spalding. Moreover, Late Saxon and medieval pottery was found more recently, during fieldwalking undertaken within the proposed development area (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

The first reference to Fulney is in 1189 when Ælfric de Fulney is mentioned amongst those that invaded the lands of Crowland

Abbey on behalf of the Prior of Spalding (Hallam 1954, 31). By 1307 there was a track named *Fulnedrove* and a drain named *Fulney Gote* (Wheeler 1896, 103, Appendix 1.16). Such evidence confirms that Fulney was established as a hamlet by the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Historical records refer to a chapel sited at Fulney in 1486 (Marrat 1814, 275; Gooch 1940, 117). The placename of Fulney is probably Old English in origin and may mean 'foul island' (Ekwall 1974, 189). The presence of the Late Saxon pottery recovered during fieldwalking may indicate an earlier origin for Fulney than that suggested by the historical references.

### 3. PROJECT AIMS

#### *Evaluation*

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resource on the site.

#### *Watching Brief*

The aim of the watching brief was to allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works (LCCAS 1998, 5.7).

### 4. METHODS

#### *Evaluation*

A mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, was used to open the 3 evaluation trenches. All measured approximately 1.5m wide and were dug by machine to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the present site surface, in order to test for the presence of deeply buried archaeological remains. Previous investigations had shown that archaeological remains of early Roman date occurred *c.* 1m below the present ground surface.

Due to the unique nature of local stratigraphy, whereby archaeological remains may occur at some depth beneath natural alluvial silts, machine excavation was conducted through the natural geology until an archaeological horizon, or a depth of 1.2m was reached. Each deposit, or feature, was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record, including colour slide and black and white film, was compiled and sections and plans were drawn at scale 1:20. Recording of deposits was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice, in conjunction with the Museum of London Site Manual (MOLAS 1994).

The position of each trench was recorded using a Geodolite Total Station in conjunction with a Psion Datalogger. This survey used known Ordnance Survey features to situate the trenches within the National Grid.

#### *Watching Brief*

The watching brief monitored the excavation of a trial pit, which measured approximately 9m square and 1m deep. A section of this pit was cleaned and recorded as per the evaluation methodology. The position of the trial pit was ascertained



through measured reference to features shown on the main development plan.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Phasing

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were washed, marked, subjected to specialist analysis, and a date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears at Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based upon artefact dating, the nature of deposits, and their recognisable stratigraphic relationships. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A total of two phases was identified:

<i>Phase 1</i>	Natural Deposits
<i>Phase 2</i>	Topsoil

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. Numbers in square brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### 5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

**Trench A (Figure 4, Plate 2):** The earliest horizon comprised a reddish-brown clayey silt [210], containing a thin horizontal lens of grey clay, sealed by a 0.3m thick deposit of reddish-yellow silt [209]. A linear feature with irregular concave sides [211] was cut into layer [209] and contained fills of grey or brown clayey silt [207 and 208]. Cut [211] followed a north-south orientation and is interpreted as a palaeochannel.

Paleochannel [211] was sealed by later deposits of light grey and light yellow-brown silts [206 and 205] that developed to a thickness of *c.* 0.5m. The uppermost silt [205] was cut by a linear feature with irregular concave sides and base [204],

containing a single fill of yellow-brown silt, representing a later palaeochannel feature.

No artefacts, or other inclusions, were recorded within this sequence.

**Trench B (Figure 5, Plate 3):** A deposit of yellow-brown silt [214] was exposed at the base of this trench, sealed by a later horizon of brown-yellow silt [213], forming a layer with a combined thickness of *c.* 0.8m. These deposits represent sustained alluvial deposition.

A steep-sided feature with irregular sides [218] cut through these layers and appeared to follow a west-east orientation. This cut [218] contained a grey basal silt [217] that was sealed by later deposits of brown silt [216 and 215]. As such, cut [217] most probably represents a palaeochannel.

Palaeochannel [217] was sealed by a 0.4m thick layer of grey-brown silt [212], reflecting a later period of alluvial inundation.

**Trench C (Figure 6, Plate 4):** Light grey silt [222], measuring approximately 0.9m thick, was the earliest recorded deposit. This was sealed by less substantial horizontal deposits of light grey or light brown silt [221, 220 and 219] representing a similar sequence of alluvial deposition to that recorded within Trenches A and B.

**Watching Brief (Figure 7):** A large test-pit, measuring approximately 9m square, was dug as part of the development programme. Topsoil had already been stripped from this area, and the machine excavation exposed a sequence of natural silt [223].

### 5.3 Phase 2: Topsoil deposits

**All Trenches (Figures 4, 5 and 6):** The alluvial sequences (Phase 1) were sealed by

between 0.3m and 0.4m of mid-brown silt [201 and 202] that formed the present site surface. These layers represent topsoil that was, until recently, used for horticultural purposes. A few fragments of post-medieval pottery and brick were retrieved from this layer.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The three evaluation trenches contained deposits of alluvial silt and clay interspersed with palaeochannel features (Phase 1), sealed by a later horizon of topsoil (Phase 2). The thick alluvial sequences and palaeochannels reinforce the assumption that the local environment was much wetter, and more likely to be subject to flooding, during antiquity. Although none of the alluvial layers contained dateable artefacts, they can be suggested to represent separate periods of inundation, both pre and post-Roman, with the break between periods occurring locally at around 2.6mOD to 2.8mOD (Miller 1998, 4).

The darker coloured silty topsoil has formed as a consequence of modern horticultural practice, whereby the land was used for the cultivation of rose beds. Post-medieval pottery and brick was recovered from the topsoil, perhaps reflecting occasional refuse disposal or manuring practice.

An earlier stage of evaluation recorded 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century gullies or ditches, though no additional evidence was recorded during the later work. This suggests that early Roman activity may be confined to the eastern part of the proposed development area.

Although the fieldwalking identified scatters of both Late Saxon and medieval pottery in the topsoil, evidence for occupation in the form of features of this date was not present within the investigation area. It is possible

that the pottery represents sherds deposited during manuring scatters, implying that the fields lay at the periphery of settlement at these times.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Although several ancient natural channels were identified, no archaeological remains were revealed. No Romano-British remains were encountered, suggesting that the features previously identified did not extend westward into the present investigation area. Evidence for post-Roman occupation was absent, suggesting that Saxon and medieval pottery retrieved during previous fieldwalking is unlikely to represent occupation, and most probably constitutes a manuring scatter.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Keith Flintham of Brightsolo Limited who commissioned this report. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Gary Taylor also reported on the finds.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
Site Assistant: Jenny Young  
Watching Brief: Mark Dymond  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
CAD Illustration: Neil Herbert  
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Herbert

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LCCAS Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section

MOLAS Museum of London Archaeology Service

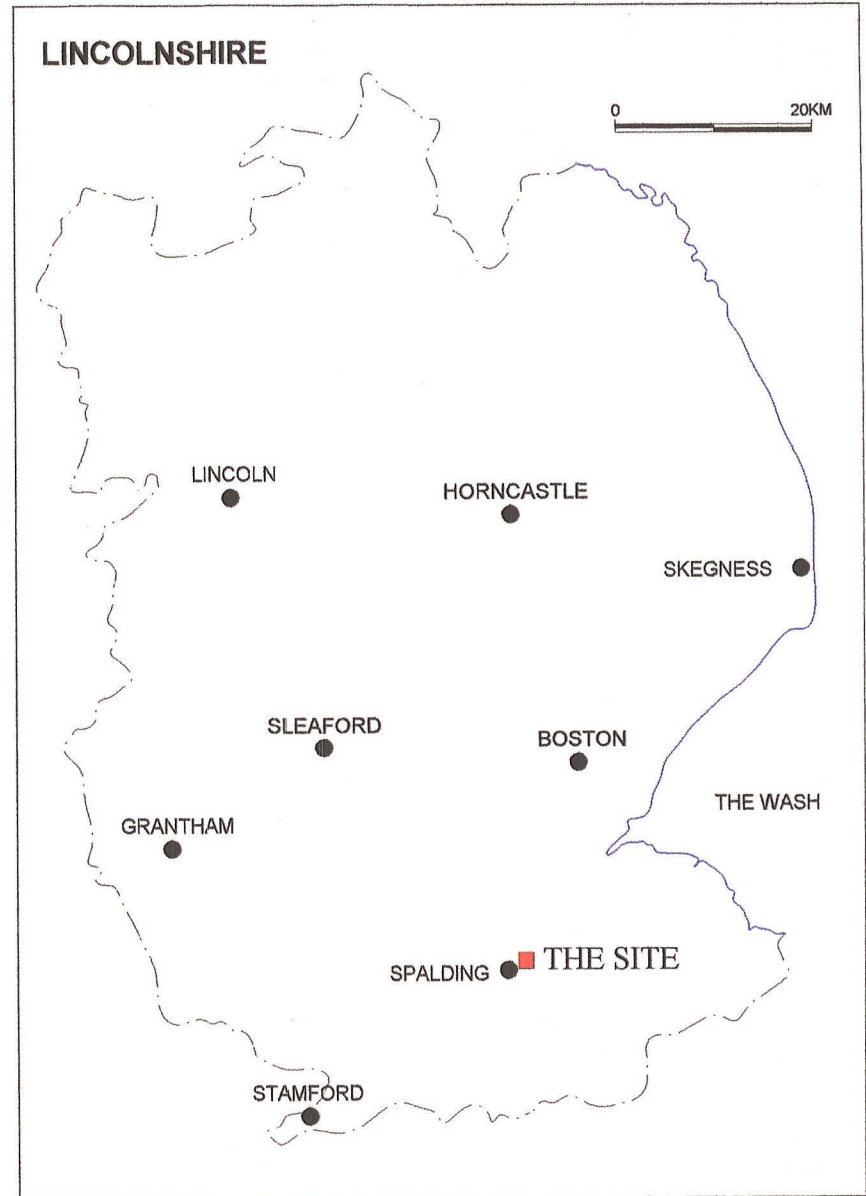
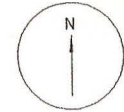
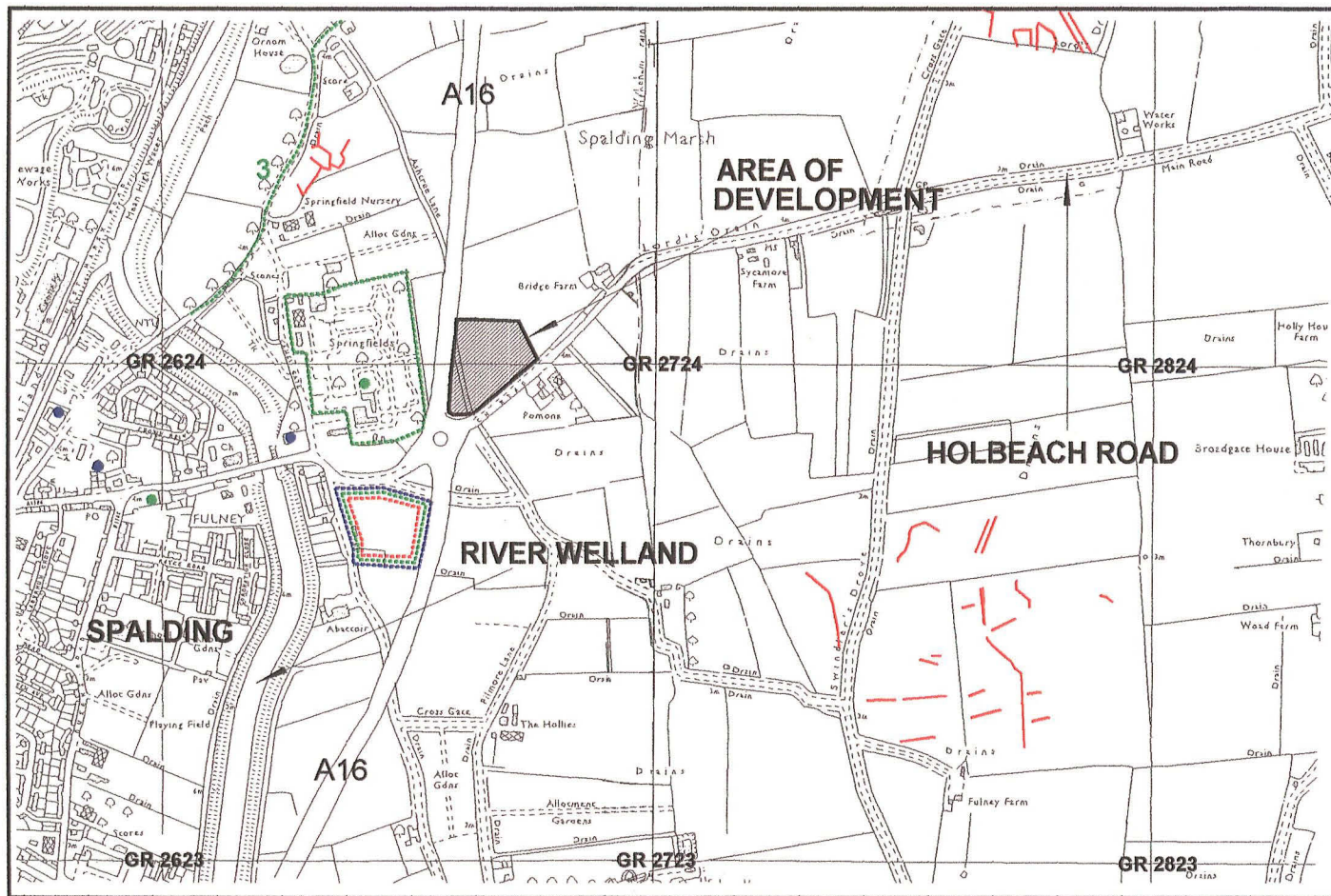


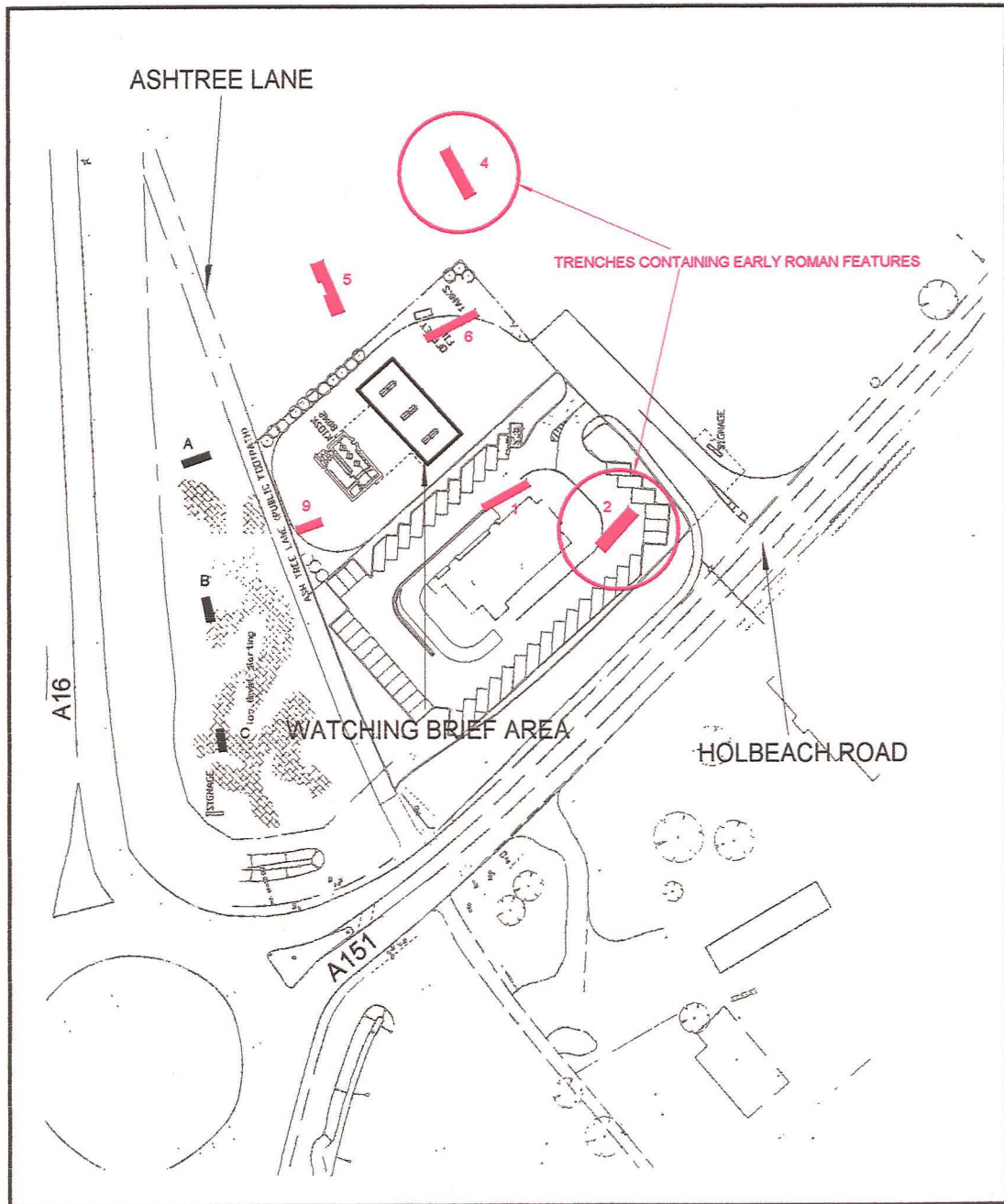
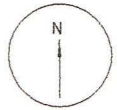
Figure 1: General location plan



- KEY**
- ROMANO-BRITISH FINDSPOTS
  - MEDIEVAL FINDSPOTS
  - POST-MEDIEVAL FINDSPOTS
  - CROPMARKS



Figure 2: Area in detail, showing development location and surrounding archaeological sites



KEY



DEVELOPMENT DETAIL



PREVIOUS EVALUATION TRENCHES (MILLER 1998)



EVALUATION TRENCHES (THIS REPORT)



Figure 3: Area of investigation, showing trench layout

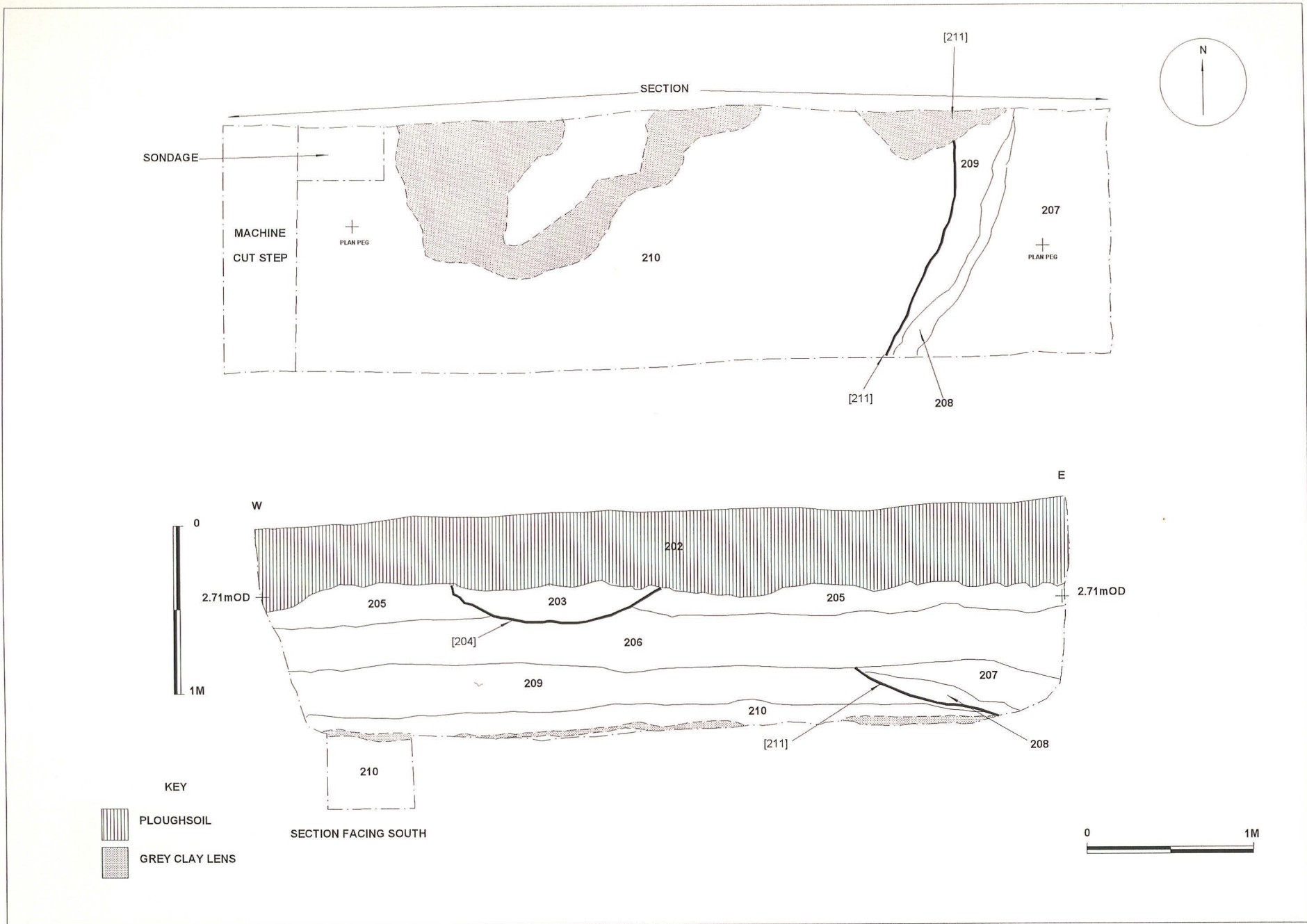


Figure 4: Trench A showing deposits in plan and section

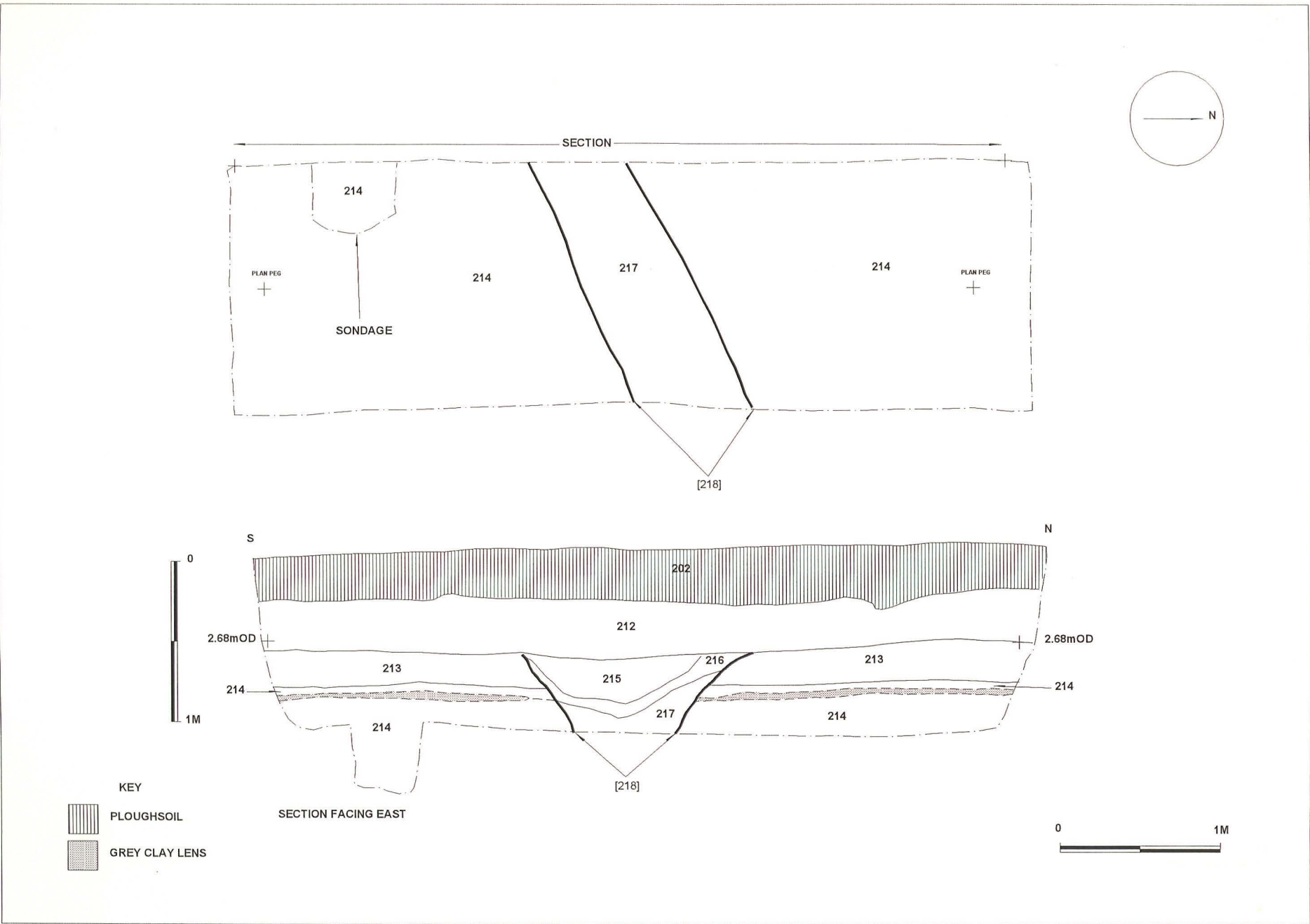


Figure 5: Trench B showing deposits in plan and section



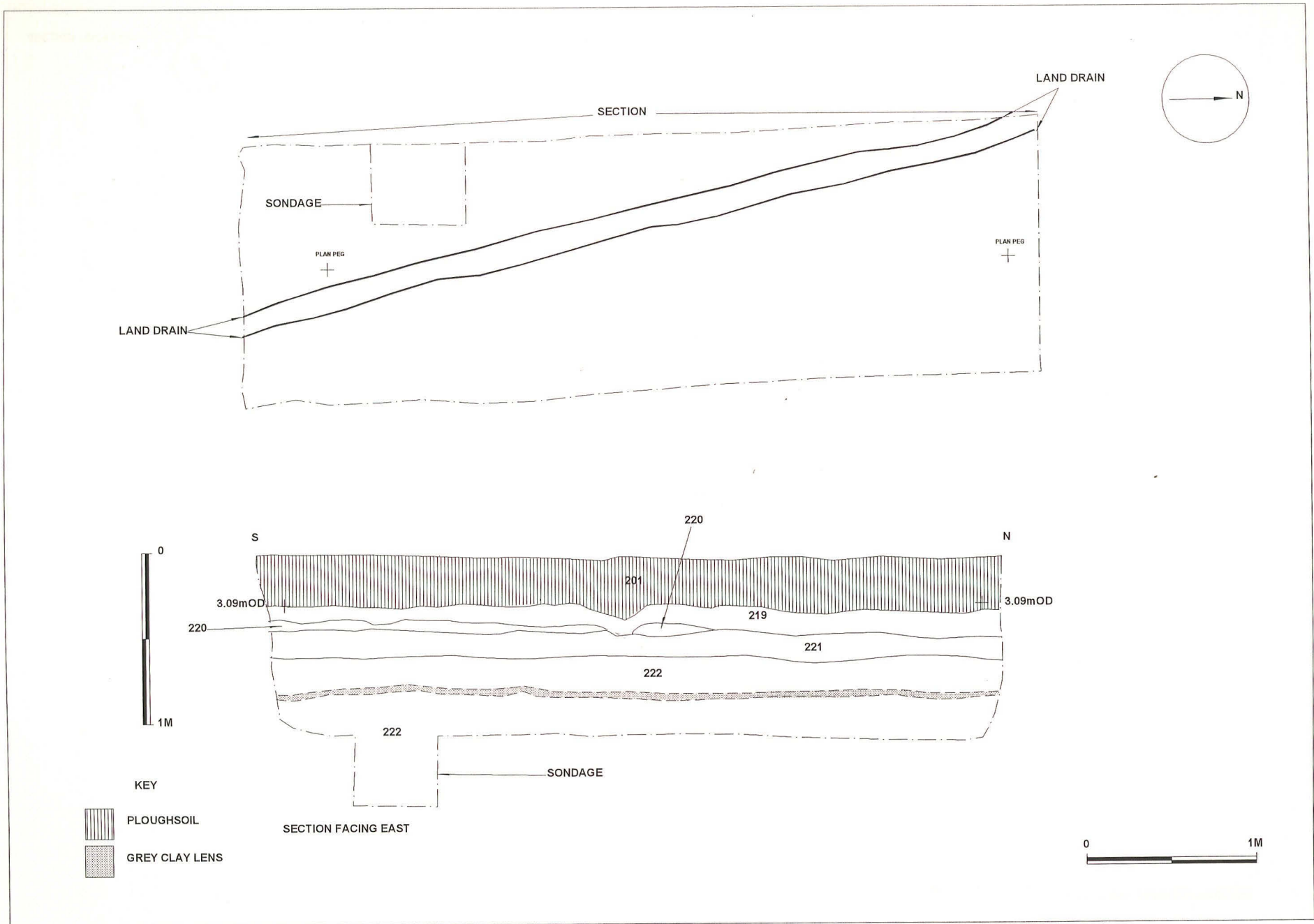
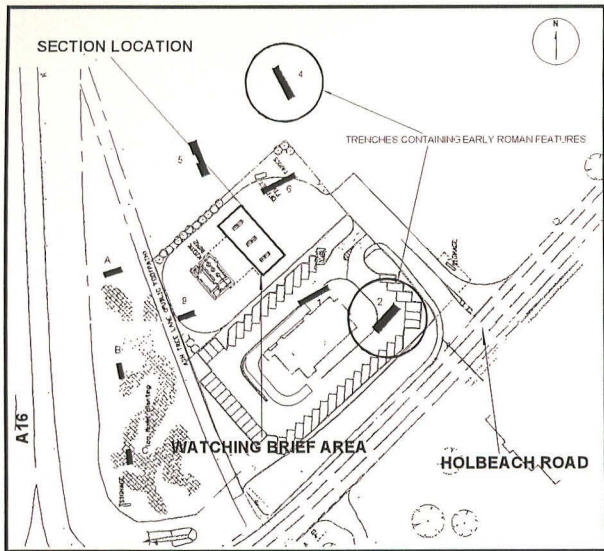
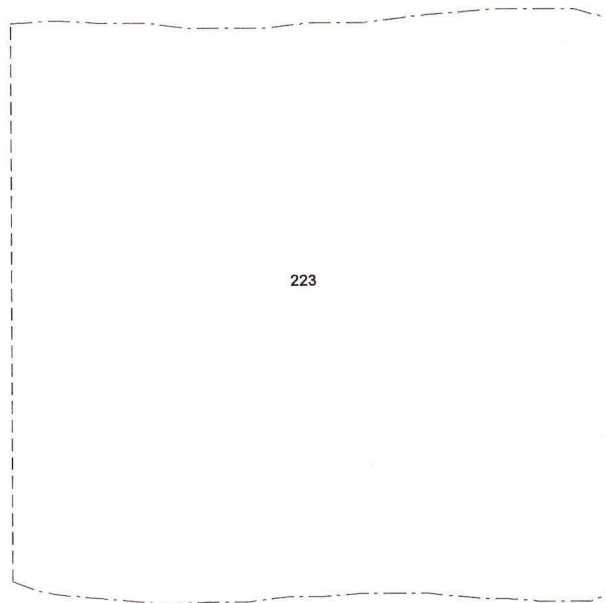


Figure 6: Trench C showing deposits in plan and section



NW SE

TOP STRIPPED OF TOPSOIL



LIMIT OF EXCAVATION

SECTION FACING SOUTHWEST



Figure 7: Deposits exposed during the watching brief



Plate 1: General site view, looking southwest towards the A16 and A151 roundabout.



Plate 2: Trench A, looking north, showing sequence of natural silts and palaeochannel [211] (bottom right).

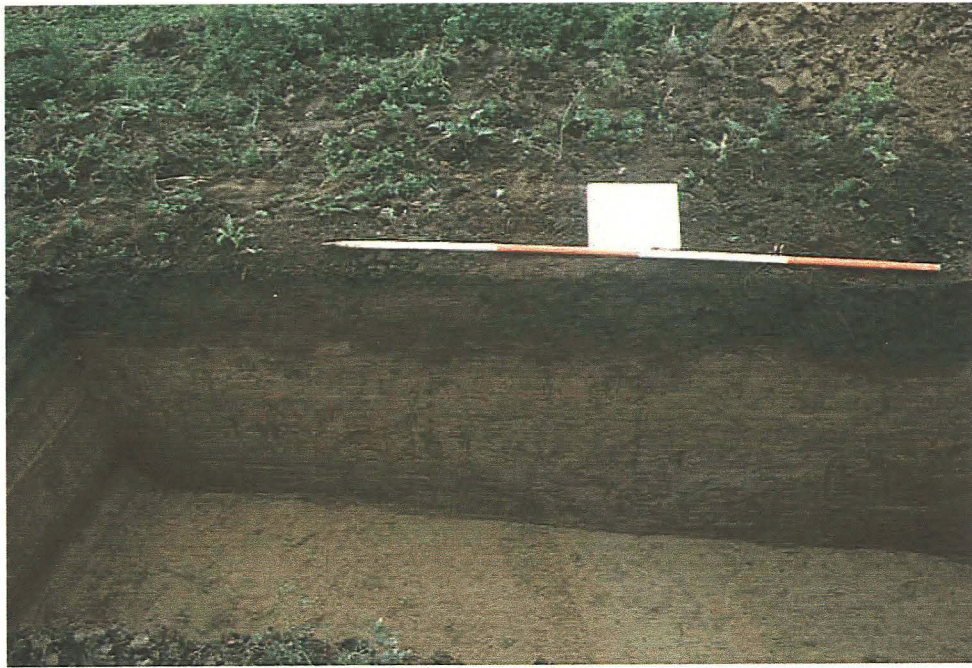


Plate 3: Trench B, looking west, showing sequence of natural silts and palaeochannel [218] (centre).



Plate 4: Trench C, looking west, showing sequence of natural silts.

**Appendix 1**

**SPECIFICATION  
FOR THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OF LAND AT  
HOLBEACH ROAD/ASHTREE LANE,  
SPALDING**

**PREPARED FOR  
BRIGHTSOLO LTD**

**BY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
(INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS'  
REGISTERED ORGANISATION NO. 21)**

**MAY 1998**

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Figure 2 Site Location Plan ..... Between pages 1 and 2

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land alongside Holbeach Road, Spalding.*
- 1.2 *Late Saxon and medieval pottery has previously been found immediately to the west and south of the site and fieldwalking of the area recovered large quantities of similar material, suggestive of settlement.*
- 1.3 *A planning application has been made for development of the area. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations, photographs and specialist reports where relevant.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the field evaluation of land alongside the A151 Holbeach Road and crossed by Ashtree Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The investigation site is located at national grid references TF 266 367, and is shown on Figures 1 and 2.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

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- 3.1 Spalding is located approximately 22km southwest of Boston in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site is located northwest of the town at the junction of the A16 Spalding bypass and the A151 Holbeach Road. The site is a triangular area of general agricultural land and is located at national grid reference TF 266 367.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Brightsolo Ltd have applied to South Holland District Council for planning permission to construct a petrol station and restaurant at the junction of the A151 Holbeach Road and the A16 Spalding bypass. The Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council have requested an archaeological evaluation of the site. This initially consisted of a desk-top study and programme of fieldwalking which revealed a high probability for the location of archaeological remains of Late Saxon to post-medieval date on the site. Now further field investigation, in the form of evaluation excavation, is required.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Spalding is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land and lies at approximately 3m OD. Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys with, immediately to the west, Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys. Both soils are developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338; 361).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Moderately large quantities of pottery of Late Saxon and medieval date has previously been recovered on the Springfield site, immediately west of the present investigation area, and the field just to the south. Much of this material is Saxo-Norman in date (10th-12th centuries AD) and the two separate collections are very similar in composition. The medieval aspects of the assemblages are smaller in quantity and noticeably later, dating mainly from the 15th-17th centuries. The Saxo-Norman material, in particular, may signify that settlement of that period is located in the proximity. Additionally, a small number of worn Roman pottery sherds have been found on the field to the south.
- 6.2 Fieldwalking of the present investigation site recovered a large quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery suggestive of settlement of the periods in the area. Additionally, a small but noticeable concentration of Late Saxon pottery was found on the west part of the site (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 6).
- 6.3 Evidence of Romano-British activity has not been located in the vicinity of the site

but may be deeply buried beneath alluvium.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, to be able to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resource present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the evaluation will be to establish:
- 7.2.1 The type of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 The likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 The extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
  - 7.2.4 The way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
  - 7.2.5 The date and function of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 8.1 Reason for not using this technique
- 8.1.1 Geophysical survey is used as a means of identifying buried archaeological remains. However, for effective survey, the ground should be clear of debris, long vegetation and buildings. The investigation area is situated within farmland with most of it under an established crop. Additionally, the western side of the site appears to have been subject to some dumping of materials, perhaps during construction of the adjacent bypass.

## 9 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 9.1 Prior to the commencement of the evaluation the arrangement of the trial trench will be agreed with the Archaeological Curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## 10 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 10.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 10.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 10.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a *c.* 2% sample of the proposed development area. As the site is divided by Ashtree Lane the extents of both parts of the site will be calculated and *c.* 2% of each part will be examined.
- 10.1.3 Some of the trenching will be focussed on parts of the site where the development proposals are for deep excavations or other disturbance, for example, the location of underground fuel tanks. In these areas evaluation trenches may be wider than the usual 1.6m to permit investigation of potential Roman or prehistoric ground surfaces beneath later alluvium. Augering may also be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present. Other trenches will be placed partially at random and located to give sample coverage across the entire area.
- 10.1.4 In general, evaluation trenches will be long slit trenches excavated to JCB bucket width. However, in the western part of the site, due to existing vegetation and the need to provide sample coverage across that area, trenches may be more square with dimensions perhaps 2m x 2m. or as appropriate.

### 10.2 General Considerations

- 10.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 10.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21).
- 10.2.3 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological

sequence present on the site is established.

10.2.4 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the County Archaeological Officer, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of any depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety problems.

### 10.3 Methodology

10.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

10.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

10.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

10.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

10.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- 10.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 10.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - 10.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 10.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 10.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work
- 10.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department and the police informed.
- 10.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 10.3.8 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 10.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 11 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 11.1 If deemed necessary, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialists assessment will be incorporated into the final report

## 12 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 12.1 Stage 1

- 12.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they

form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

12.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

12.2 Stage 2

12.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

12.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

12.3 Stage 3

12.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

12.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.

12.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to the desk-top assessment.

12.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area

12.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.

12.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the evaluation.

12.3.1.6 Plans of the trench showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be

produced.

- 12.3.1.7 Sections of the archaeological features.
- 12.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 12.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 12.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.
- 12.3.1.11 A critical review of the effectiveness of the techniques used during the evaluation.
- 12.3.1.12 A consideration of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits encountered, and the options available for the mitigation of any such impact.

### 13 ARCHIVE

- 13.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

### 14 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 14.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, Brightsolo Ltd; the County Archaeology Section (County Sites and Monuments Record); and South Holland District Council Planning Department.

### 15 PUBLICATION

- 15.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for

for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

16 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

16.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. Seven days notice in writing will be given to the officer prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

17 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

17.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written acceptance from the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

17.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

18 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

18.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  Roman: B Precious, independent specialist  Anglo-Saxon: J Young, City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Lincoln  Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist



Flints	Dr I Brooks, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

19 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

19.1 See enclosed programme of works.

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Cope-Faulkner, P, 1998 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development of land at Holbeach Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SHA98)*, Archaeological Project Services Report No: **32/98**

Hodge CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales No. **13**

## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

CTX            Context Number  
 INTERP       Interpretation  
 PH            Phase  
 TR            Trench or Area  
 U             Undated Deposit

CTX	TR	DESCRIPTION	PH	DATE	INTERP
201	C	Mid-brown silt	2	Modern	Topsoil
202	A	Mid grey-brown silt	2	Modern	Topsoil
203	A	Mid yellow-brown silt	1	U	Fill of [204]
204	A	Linear cut 0.25m deep x 1.2m wide	1	U	Palaeochannel
205	A	Light yellow-brown silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
206	A	Light grey silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
207	A	Mid reddish-brown silt	1	U	Fill of [211]
208	A	Light grey clayey silt	1	U	Fill of [211]
209	A	Mid reddish-yellow silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
210	A	Mid reddish-brown clayey silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
211	A	Linear cut 0.3m deep x 0.6m wide to LOE	1	U	Palaeochannel
212	B	Light greyish-brown silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
213	B	Light brownish-yellow silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
214	B	Light yellow-brown silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
215	B	Light brown-grey silt	1	U	Fill of [218]
216	B	Light grey silt	1	U	Fill of [218]
217	B	Light greyish-brown silt	1	U	Fill of [218]
218	B	Linear cut 0.5m deep x 1.4m wide	1	U	Palaeochannel
219	C	Light brown silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
220	C	Light grey silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
221	C	Light grey silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
222	C	Light grey silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit
223	WB	Light brown silt	1	U	Alluvial deposit

## Appendix 3

The Finds  
Gary Taylor BA, MA

### Provenance

All of the stratified finds material was recovered from the topsoil and the collection was random in distribution, being recovered from all of the three trenches. The pottery is probably a Staffordshire product, though the burnt brick from (201) could have been made relatively locally.

### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

The earliest datable artefact is the pottery fragment, which is 18th-early 19th century. However, the burnt bricks could be earlier. Brick is the major component of the small assemblage.

Table 1: Artefacts

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Trench B, unstratified	1x black-glazed earthenware pancheon, ?Staffordshire	18th-early 19th century
201	4x handmade brick, burnt	
202	1x moulded machine-made brick/drain	20th century

### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

### Documentation

The present investigation site has previously been the subject of programmes of documentary and field research which have been reported (Cope-Faulkner 1998; Miller 1998). These previous investigations identified dense scatters of Late Saxon-medieval pottery on the field surface and early Roman remains at depth.

### Potential

The assemblage has low potential and all of it could have entered the area as manuring scatter or through dumping associated with the recent construction of the adjacent bypass.

### References

Cope-Faulkner, P, 1998 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development of land at Holbeach Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SHA98)*, Archaeological Project Services report no. 32/98

Miller, I, 1998 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Holbeach Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SHA98)*, Archaeological Project Services report no. 52/98

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

110	Context records
6	Photographic record sheets
23	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

The records and artefacts detailed above is the total archive resulting from the present investigation reported here, and previous examinations at the site reported by Cope-Faulkner (1998) and Miller (1998). See bibliography in main report for details of these two reports.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 111.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SHA98

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.

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