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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT CLAY LAKE LANE (PHASE II),
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCL03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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Quality Control

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT CLAY LAKE LANE (PHASE II),
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCL03)**

Work Undertaken For
HPC Homes Ltd

April 2003

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

H16/815/02
Planning Application No: H16/1173/00
National Grid Reference: TF 255 215
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2003.73

A.P.S. Report No. 96/03

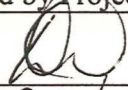
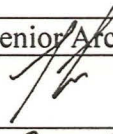
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations on land at Clay Lake Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 255 215), were undertaken because the area is potentially archaeologically sensitive.

Settlement in the area dates from the Romano-British period, and deposits of this date are encountered in and around Spalding

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The investigation revealed a general sequence of natural alluvial deposits, sloping to the south, probably towards a defunct and fossilised watercourse. A palaeochannel, possibly a tributary of the main watercourse, was recorded at the eastern boundary of the site.

No finds were recovered during the investigation.

No evidence of a buried (Roman) land surface was present.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An 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, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 12th and 14th March 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Clay Lake Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (H16/1173/00) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the residential development at Clay Lake Lane, Spalding. An archaeological evaluation was required to assist in the determination of the planning application.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by HPC Homes Ltd to undertake the trial trenching. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced by APS and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1).

The development site lies on the southeast side of the town approximately 1km from the town centre, on the east side of Clay Lake Lane (Figure 2). The site comprises approximately 1.8 hectares of fairly level ground at c. 3m OD, centred on National Grid Reference TF 255 215.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils over marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Spalding is situated in an area of known archaeological remains that date primarily from the Romano-British period and later.

No evidence of prehistoric (pre 50 AD) archaeology has been identified in the vicinity of the investigation. The area was subject to periods of marine incursion from the Neolithic through to the mid- to late Iron Age. Consequently there was little human use of the landscape during that time.

The Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) saw a drop in sea level, which resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts. It is believed that subsequent marine incursions late in the period, possibly during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites. Later alluvial silts mask Romano-British ground levels and deposits in the area of the proposed site and further to the south.

A group of small enclosures and ditched droveways have been recorded a short distance to the west of the site. A cremation dating to the Late Iron Age / early Romano-British period was found c300m to the southeast of the site. Cropmarks have been identified to the south of the development site relating to probable Romano-British field systems. Romano-British pottery scatters have also been recorded further to the south (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

A watching brief undertaken to the south of the development site revealed several undated ditches buried by flood silts of probable late or post-Roman date (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

No archaeological evidence of the Anglo-Saxon period (410 -1066 AD) has been identified within the immediate area. However, the settlement of Spalding seems to have Anglo-Saxon origins and it has been suggested that the Baston Outgang Roman road continued in use into this period (Phillips 1970, 30). Remains of this period may also be buried beneath later alluvial deposits.

Spalding is first referred to as *Spaldingis* in c.1074. The place-name is derived from that of an Anglo-Saxon tribe, the *Spalde*, who are recorded in a 7th century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998, 114).

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Spalding was held by Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon. A market was recorded at the town and the manor included six fisheries, salt pans and a wood of alders (Morris 1986).

During the medieval period the town became an important trading centre. Its history and development are well documented, but as these are not directly relevant to the development area they are not discussed here. In contrast to the town itself, information relating the proposed development site is less abundant.

In recent times, the land immediately to the west of the site has been occupied by buildings, including factories. In the latter half of the 20th century these buildings were identified on maps as 'Skin Yard', located to the southwest of the development area, and 'Pickling Factory', to the northwest.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a

policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Ten trial trenches were positioned as evenly as possible over the entire extent of the development area. A mechanical excavator removed the layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket, until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered, or to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings (Figure 3).

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts

recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figures 4 – 6)

The results of the trial trenching established the general depositional history of the site.

The earliest deposit revealed during the investigation was more than 0.30m of mottled brown and grey sandy clayey silt (603) in Trench 6 close to the northern boundary of the site. Overlying this deposit, and extending across the majority of the site (Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9) was orange-brown sandy silt (203, 305, 402, 502, 602, 702, 802 & 902) that was recorded up to 0.60m thick, and in many places extended below the base of the trial trenches. Occasional patches of grey mottling were observed within the deposit, probably the result of localised stagnogleying.

At the eastern side of the site (Trench 3) an approximately north-south oriented, 2.0m wide palaeochannel (304) was observed with a laminated blue-grey silty lower fill (303) and an upper fill of dark grey silty clay (302).

Towards the southern end of the site, the sandy silt layer (203 etc) was overlain by a mottled brown and grey clayey silt deposit (102, 202 & 1002), which was 0.20m thick in Trench 2 and became deeper to the south and west (Trenches 1 and 10) where it extended below the base of the trenches.

Covering the entire site was a grey-brown sandy clayey silt topsoil layer (101, 201,

301, 401, 501, 601, 701, 801, 901, 1001) up to 0.50m thick. Sparse CBM fragments were present in the topsoil but not retained.

6. DISCUSSION

The general sequence of natural deposits suggests the presence of a substantial defunct watercourse, somewhere to the south of the site, with alternating coarse and fine sediments being deposited during phases of high and low energy fluvial activity.

The palaeochannel revealed in Trench 3, was possibly a tributary of this watercourse, which silted up and became a narrow muddy creek, before drying up completely.

The topsoil layer was quite thick and suggests either prolonged or intensive agricultural activity on the site.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 14).

Period

Only natural deposits and recent topsoil were identified during the evaluation.

Rarity

Alluvial deposits and palaeochannels are common in the fens, and recent topsoil is ubiquitous.

Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Spalding have previously been undertaken

and reported. Additionally records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are kept in the files of the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Group value

The deposits revealed have a low group value.

Survival/Condition

Undisturbed natural deposits were revealed during the investigation directly below the topsoil.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is unlikely to impact any features other than natural deposits. No vulnerable archaeological remains were revealed.

Diversity

Period and functional diversity are low.

Potential

There is low potential for further archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the natural features and deposits revealed during this investigation are of low local and regional importance.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Low Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the area is potentially archaeologically sensitive. Settlement in the area dates from the Romano-British

period, and deposits of this date are encountered in and around Spalding. The investigation revealed a general sequence of natural alluvial deposits, sloping to the south, probably towards a defunct and fossilised watercourse. A palaeochannel, possibly a tributary of the main watercourse, was recorded at the eastside of the site.

No finds were recovered during the investigation.

No evidence of a buried (Roman) land surface was present.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of HPC Homes Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Tobin Rayner and Tom Lane edited this report.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record Office

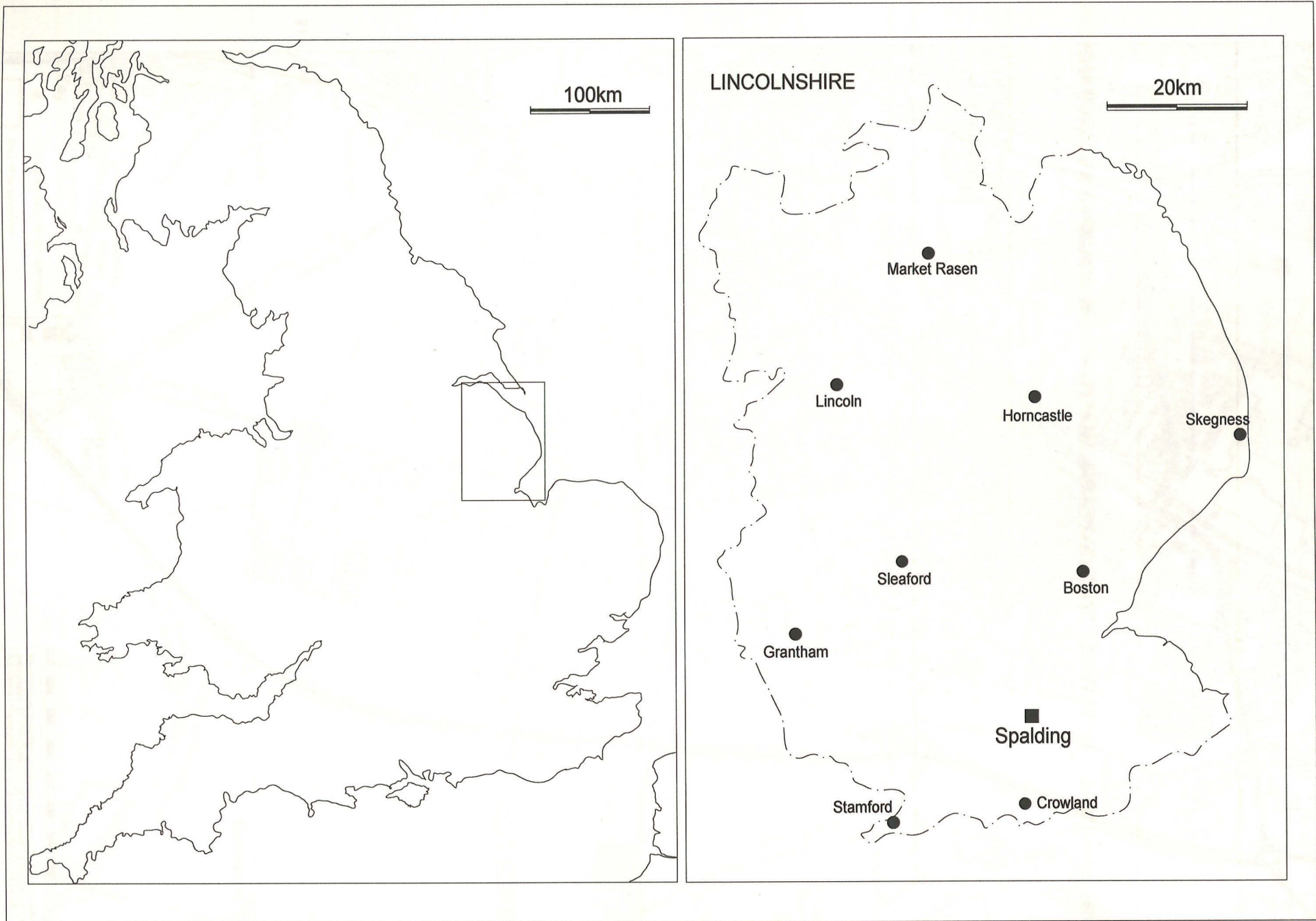


Figure 1: General Location Plan

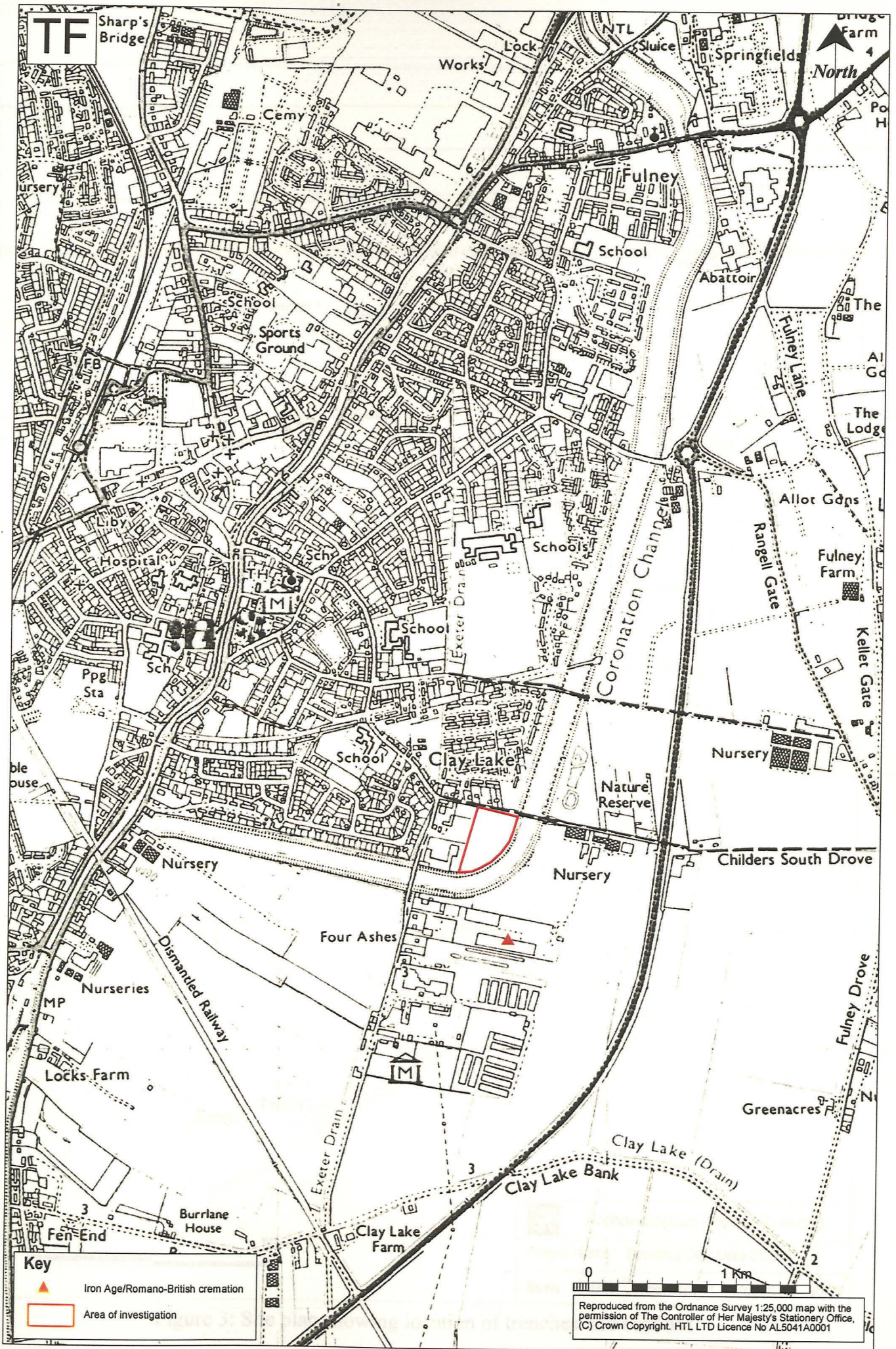


Figure 2: Location plan and archaeological setting

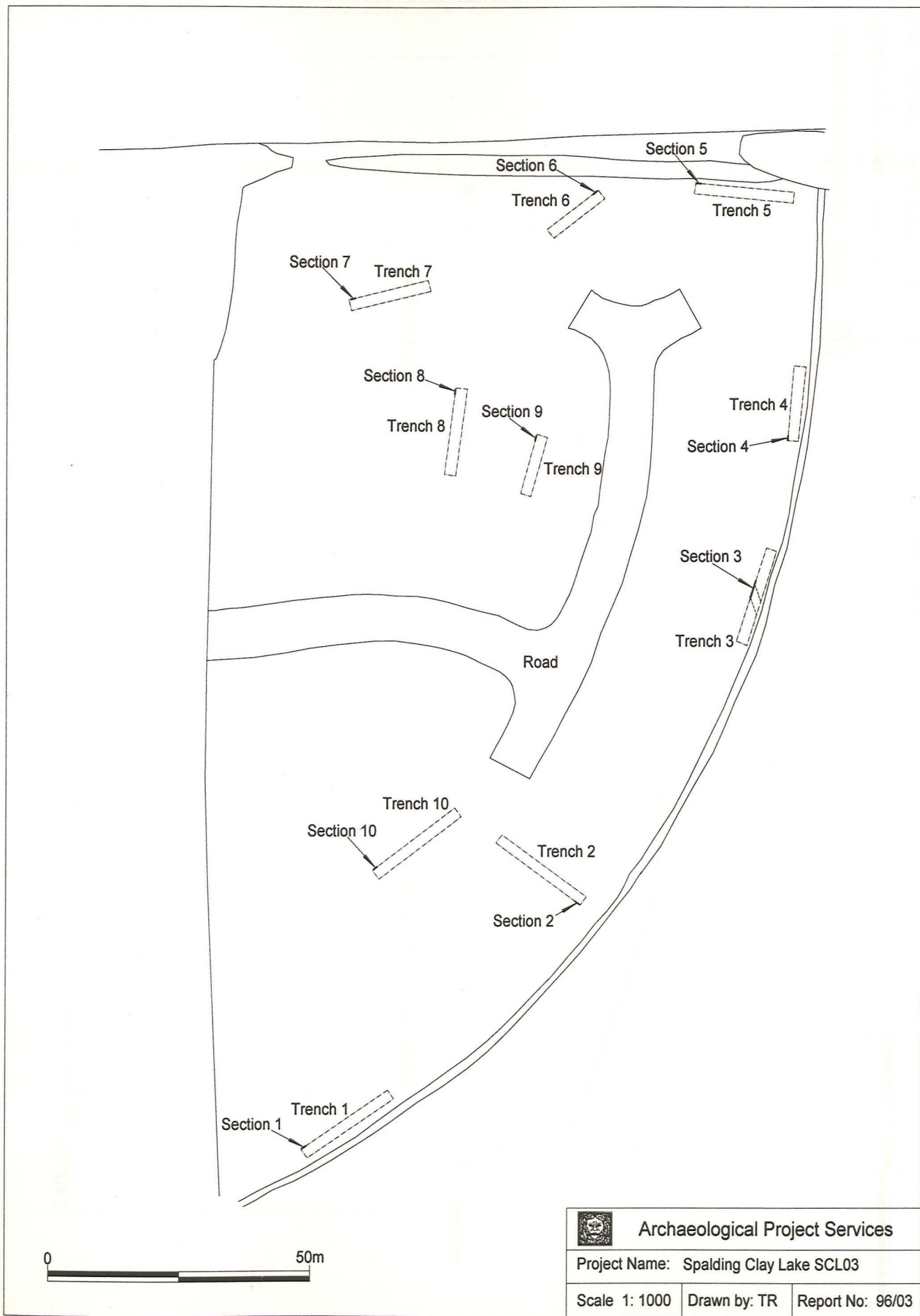
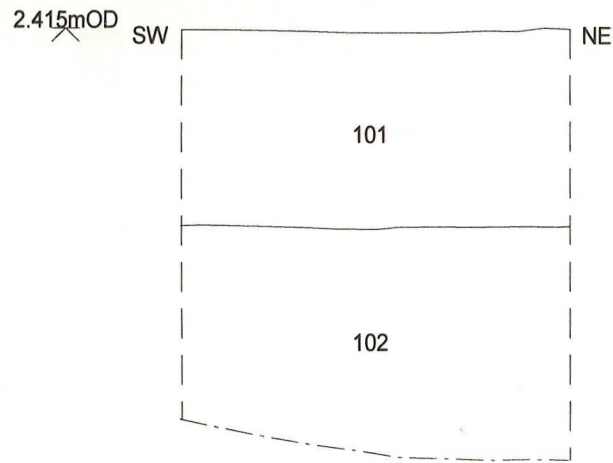
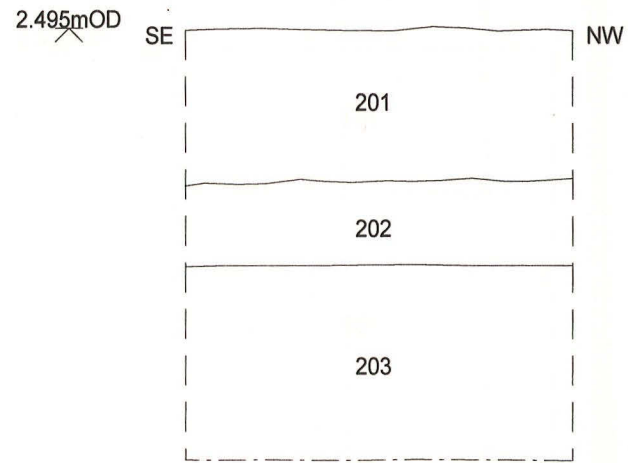


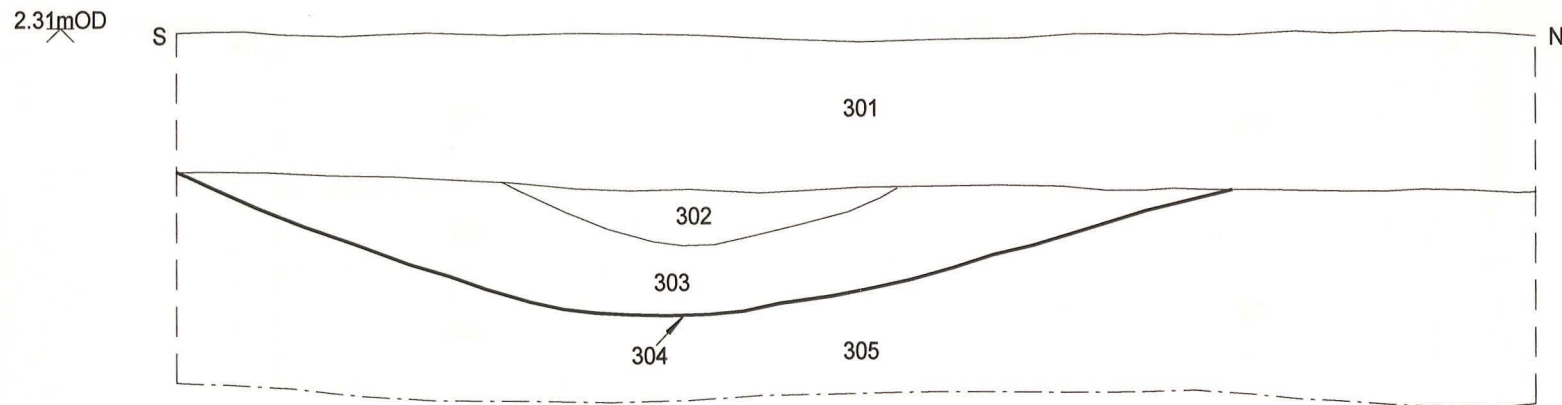
Figure 3: Site plan showing location of trenches and sections



Trench 1, Section 1 Southeast Facing



Trench 2, Section 2 Northeast Facing



Trench 3, Section 3 East Facing




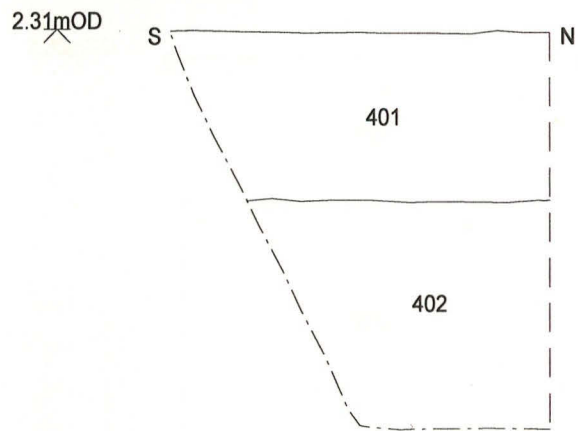
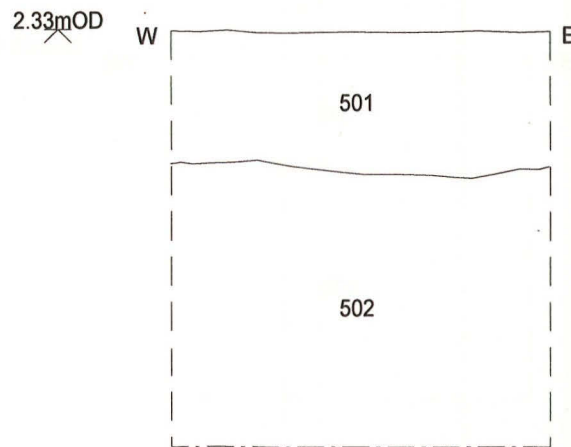
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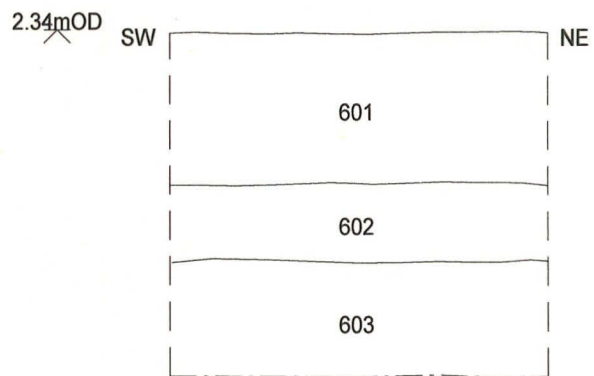
Figure 4: Sections 1 - 3



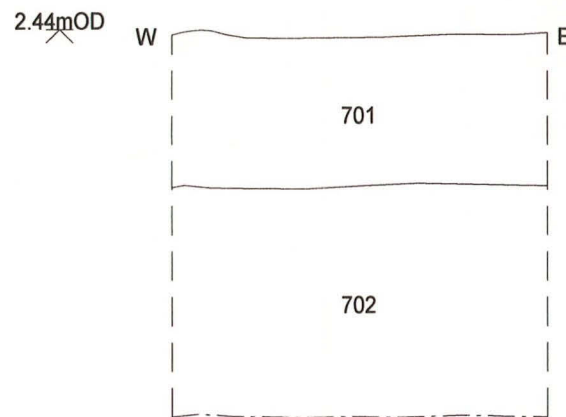
Trench 4, Section 4 East Facing



Trench 5, Section 5 South Facing



Trench 6, Section 6 Southwest Facing



Trench 7, Section 7 South Facing




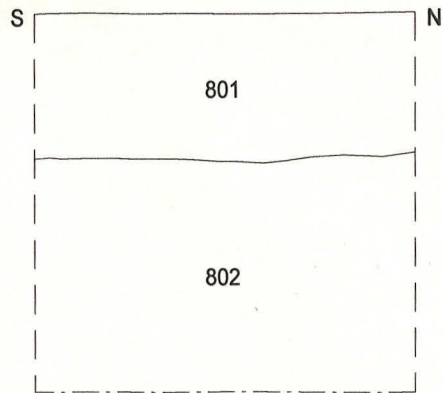
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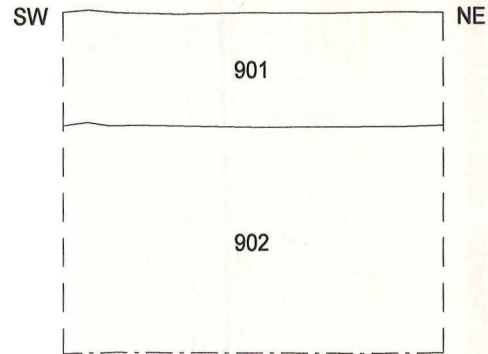
Figure 5: Sections 4 - 7

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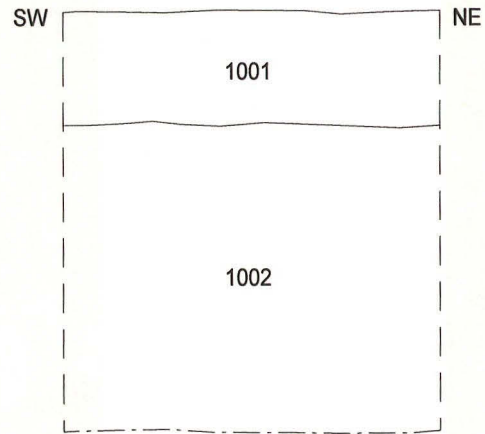
Trench 8, Section 8 East Facing

2.28mOD



Trench 9, Section 9 Southeast Facing

2.29mOD



Trench 10, Section 10 Southeast Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Claylake Lane, Spalding (SCL03)

Scale 1: 20

Drawn by: JGS

Report No: 96/03

Figure 6: Sections 8 - 10



Plate 1: General view of natural alluvial deposits in Trench 2, looking northwest



Plate 2: General view of natural alluvial deposits in Trench 3, looking northeast



Plate 3 General view of natural alluvial deposits in Trench 6, looking southwest



Plate 4 Section through palaeochannel (304), looking northwest.

Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT CLAY LAKE LANE
(PHASE II), SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1. This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Clay Lake Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2. The site is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating primarily from the Romano-British period and later. A group of small enclosures and ditched droveways and a cremation dating to the Late Iron Age / early Romano-British period have been recorded in the vicinity of the site.*
- 1.3. Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The site is subject to a planning condition requiring an archaeological scheme of works. The evaluation is being undertaken as part of that condition.*
- 1.4. On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Clay Lake Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 255 215.
- 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 LOCATION

- 3.1. Spalding lies in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site is located on the southeast side of Spalding approximately 1km from the town centre. The proposed development area, approximately 1.57ha in extent, lies on the east side Clay Lake Lane at National Grid Reference TF 255 215.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1. Planning permission (application number H16/1173/00) for the residential development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. Development has commenced at the site. The client, in consultation with the archaeological curator, has requested an archaeological evaluation be undertaken on the, as yet, undeveloped parts of the site. The evaluation will comprise a programme of trial trenching.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1. The site lies in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire on fairly flat land at c5m OD. The site is a roughly rectangular block of land bounded by the Coronation Channel (river Welland) to the south and residential development to the north.
- 5.2. Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils over marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1. Spalding is situated in an area of known archaeological remains that date primarily from the Romano-British period and later. Since at least 2000 BC the area has been subject to a series of freshwater and marine inundation resulting in the deposition of several metres of alluvium. During the Romano-British period the former marshland stabilized enabling settlement. Evidence of Romano-British activity have been found in and around Spalding.
- 6.2. A group of small enclosures and ditched driveways have been recorded a short distance to the west of the site. A cremation dating to the Late Iron Age / early Romano-British period was found c300m to the southeast of the site. Cropmarks have been identified to the south of the development site relating to probable Romano-British field systems. Romano-British pottery scatters have also been recorded further to the south (Archaeological Project Services 1998).
- 6.3. A watching brief undertaken to the south of the development site revealed several ditches, although undated these were buried by flood silts of probable late or post-Roman date (Archaeological Project Services 1998).
- 6.4. Archaeological investigations to the west of the site revealed undated gullies and possible medieval post holes (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1. The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2. The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1. Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2. Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3. Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4. Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6. Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7. Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8. LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1. Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the location of the trenches will be agreed with the

9. TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1. Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1. Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2. The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of 10 trenches, measuring 20m in length by 1.6m wide (approximately 2% of the application area). Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.
- 9.1.3. Trenches will be excavated in the areas yet to be developed in the gardens /open areas of the development, avoiding the location of the house footings. The trench locations will avoid areas of known disturbance, such as former buildings and areas already disturbed by decontamination works.

9.2. General Considerations

- 9.2.1. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3. Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4. 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 necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation 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.
- 9.2.5. Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3. Methodology

- 9.3.1. 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.
- 9.3.2. 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

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT CLAY LAKE LANE, SPALDING

disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 9.3.3. 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.
- 9.3.4. 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.
- 9.3.5. 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:
 - 9.3.5.1. the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2. the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3. individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4. groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5. the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6. Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7. 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.
- 9.3.8. The spoil generated during the investigation 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.
- 9.3.9. The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1. If appropriate, during the investigation 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 specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11. POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1. Stage 1

- 11.1.1. 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

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT CLAY LAKE LANE, SPALDING

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.

- 11.1.2. 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.

11.2. Stage 2

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

- 11.2.2. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3. Stage 3

- 11.3.1. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- 11.3.1.1. A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.2. A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 11.3.1.3. Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- 11.3.1.4. Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- 11.3.1.5. A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.6. Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 11.3.1.7. Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 11.3.1.8. Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 11.3.1.9. Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 11.3.1.10. Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 11.3.1.11. A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12. ARCHIVE

- 12.1. The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation 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.

13. REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1. Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Client; the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14. PUBLICATION

14.1. A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal 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 medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15. CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1. Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16. VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1. Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

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

17. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1. The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist with G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

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Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1. Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 4 staff, a supervisor and 3 assistants, and to take about seven days.

18.2. Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 15 person-days within a notional programme of 20 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allotted in the project budget.

18.3. Contingency

18.3.1. Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump; lithics; Roman pottery - large quantities; Anglo-Saxon pottery; Medieval and post-medieval pottery - large quantities; faunal remains - large quantities; Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2. Other than the fencing, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological, not Archaeological Project Services.

19. INSURANCES

19.1. Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20. COPYRIGHT

20.1. Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

20.2. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3. In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

20.4. The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services 1998 *Archaeological watching brief of development at Turner's Turkeys, Clay Lake, Spalding, Lincolnshire (STT97)* APS Report No. 57/97

Archaeological Project Services 2002 *Archaeological Scheme of Works on land at Clay Lake, Spalding, Lincolnshire (CLS01)* APS Report No. 43/02

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Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

Number	Section	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Soft, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.50m thick.	Topsoil.
102	1	Friable to soft, mottled mid brown and grey sandy clayey silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.
201	2	Friable to firm, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
202	2	Soft, mottled mid brown and grey sandy clayey silt, up to 0.20m thick.	Natural alluvium.
203	2	Soft, orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.50m thick.	Natural alluvium.
301	3	Soft, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
302	3	Firm to friable, dark grey silty clay, with frequent roots, up to 0.15m thick.	Fill of (304).
303	3	Firm, to friable, blue-grey laminated silt, with thin lenses of clay and sand, up to 0.24m thick.	Fill of (304).
304	3	Linear cut, c. 2.0m wide and 0.32m thick, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Palaeochannel.
305	3	Friable, orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.55m thick.	Natural alluvium.
401	4	Friable to firm, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
402	4	Soft, mottled blue-grey and orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.
501	5	Friable to firm, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
502	5	Friable, orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.
601	6	Soft, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
602	6	Friable, pale orange / yellow-brown sandy silt, up to 0.20m thick.	Natural alluvium.
603	6	Friable to soft, mottled mid brown and grey sandy clayey silt, > 0.30m thick.	Natural alluvium.
701	7	Soft, dark grey-brown sandy silty clay, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
702	7	Friable, orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.

Number	Section	Description	Interpretation
801	8	Friable to firm, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
802	8	Friable, orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.
901	9	Soft, dark grey-brown sandy silty clay, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
902	9	Friable, orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1001	10	Friable to firm, dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, up to 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1002	10	Friable to soft, mottled mid brown and grey sandy clayey silt, > 0.80m thick.	Natural alluvium.

Appendix 3

Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Palaeochannel	A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Roddon	Silt ridges formed from deposition at the sides of old watercourses. The watercourses often show as dark channels between two roddons.

Romano-British

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Transformed

Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 4

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 2 Context register sheets
- 25 Context records
- 1 Sheet of plans
- 3 Sheets of section drawings
- 3 Daily Record sheets
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 2 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2003.73

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SCL03

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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