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**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
BETWEEN BOURNE ROAD AND
HORSESHOE ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHR97)**

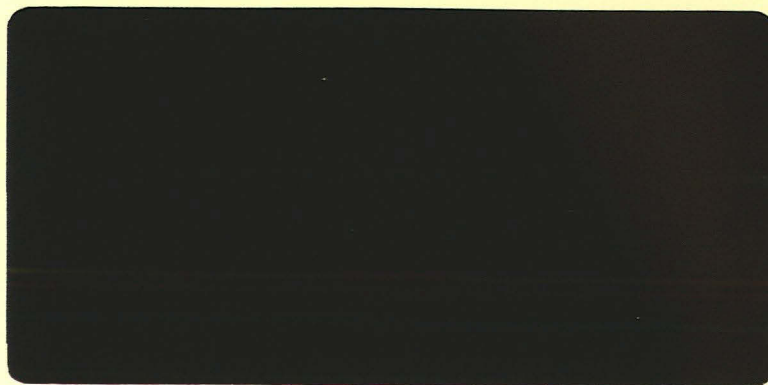


A P S
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PROJECT
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BETWEEN BOURNE ROAD AND
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(SHR97)**

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd

July 1997

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

A.P.S. Report No: 26/97

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land between Bourne Road and Horseshoe Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the development. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is restricted to the find of two stone axes, probable imports into the town.

Romano-British (A.D. 50-400) occupation of the region has been identified in the vicinity of the proposed development and suggest a landscape of small agricultural and settlement enclosures following the course of the Baston-Outgang, a Roman road across the fens. An archaeological investigation nearby revealed a Romano-British site sealed beneath alluvium.

Saxon (A.D. 650-850) activity is indicated by documentary references of the 7th century, that mentions the tribe 'Spaldas'. At present, no indication of the size or nature of this settlement can be ascertained.

Medieval activity is well represented in the vicinity. Spalding was an important centre during this period and boasted a priory and a possible stone castle. The priory became one of the richest in the country and maintained a grange, Monk's House, located north of the Bourne Road.

The earliest maps indicate that the investigation area was once open ground prior to the 19th century. Development since then has largely been associated with a nursery comprising large glasshouses.

Present ground conditions and the likelihood of alluvium suggest the possibility of fair preservation of any surviving archaeological remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd to undertake a desk-top assessment of land between Bourne Road and Horseshoe Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning application H16/1145/97. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

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

The proposed development site is located c. 2km west of Spalding town centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of c. 3.5m OD on land bounded by Bourne Road to the north and Horseshoe Road to the south and east (National Grid Reference TF 2315 21997), the proposed development sites cover approximately 4.3 hectares on fairly level ground (Fig. 3).

Local soils are of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils developed in stoneless marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 36-37). These soils are developed on young marine alluvium or former estuarine deposits and overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (B.G.S. 1992).

3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate and, if present, appraise known archaeological sites in the vicinity and to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed development programme.

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals
- place-name evidence

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the proposed development site. This walk-over survey investigated the present land-use and condition; the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; the presence, or otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey.

Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Data

Spalding is first referred to in a Tribal Hideage of the 7th century where a tribe known as the *spaldas* are recorded. Spalding itself probably dates back to the Old English *Spaldingas* 'descendants of *Spaldas*' (Ekwall 1974, 432). The first written account was 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 Croyland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976, 60, 89 and 184). The survey also mentions the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. Although the name is thought to be Saxon in origin, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954).

Crowland Abbey had been given land in Spalding by Thorold of Buckenhale, sheriff of Lincoln in 1051. Money was provided to build a chapel and for six brethren to maintain it (Page 1906, 118). However, after the conquest Ivo Taillebois settled in Spalding and forced the monks of Crowland out of the town and then invited the abbot of St. Nicholas of Angers to build a monastery in its place (*ibid*, 119). The monastery had several granges, one located at Monks House, 350m north of the development site. Monk's House was certainly in existence by the end of the 13th century, when it was noted in a survey of that period (Hallam 1965, 177). Local tradition talks of Monk's House being associated with torture and of a tunnel, beneath the Westlode, connected to

a nearby nunnery (Gooch 1940, 346-7), although this does not appear to be based on any firm evidence.

Ivo Taillebois was also responsible for building Spalding Castle north of the town centre. Nothing survives of this monument but it is thought to have once been a substantial structure comprising a complex of buildings including a stone keep and a great hall (Heritage Lincolnshire 1991). The moat of the complex was apparently visible in 1746 and was associated with fragments of carved stone (Marrat 1814).

The parish church of St Mary and St Nicholas was built under Prior William de Littleport about 1284 (Pevsner and Harris 1989). The site on which the church was built was that of the Norman cemetery chapel of St Thomas Beckett.

During the Medieval period Spalding was an important fishing centre. The Prior was the owner of a significant seasonal herring fleet (Pawley 1993a, 56). Spalding may also have had some importance in the export of salt, produced in the Fens. However, the importance of Spalding as a port declined as Bicker Haven gradually silted up during the 15th and 16th centuries (Pawley 1993b, 58)

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Spalding was still an important centre located as it was on the lowest bridging point of the Welland. The river was still navigable to Stamford and Spalding became a centre for river traffic between the fens of south Lincolnshire and the uplands to the west. The river Westlode, located along the northern boundary of the proposed development site, was also an important feature and was used to import corn from the surrounding villages (Spalding Guardian, June 7th, 1963). This importance as a river traffic centre meant that the Welland had to be maintained and

in 1743 the river was canalised and deepened by John Grundy (Wright n.d.).

The 17th century also saw the widespread drainage of the fens. Deeping Fen was drained in 1642 by the construction of Vernatt's Drain, c. 1km north of the development (Wheeler 1896, 323).

5.2 Cartographic Data

The area to be developed is situated west of the town of Spalding. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

An undated map known of the vicinity, entitled *A Plan of the Parish of Spalding in the County of Lincoln* by George Clarke, shows Bourne Road and also depicts Monk's House. However, the proposed development area is not shown in any detail and is simply referred to as *Commons*.

A second map by George Clark, dating to the early 19th century, does show the development area. Named *Map of the Parish of Spalding in the County of Lincoln*, the area is depicted as largely open ground between the Westlode Drain and Horseshoe Road. Minor field boundaries are evident towards the east, alongside Horseshoe Road.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* (1828) portrays Spalding but with little detail apparent. Horseshoe Road, Monk's House and the Westlode Drain are all visible. No other detail is apparent.

The 2nd edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map shows the fields between Bourne Road and Horseshoe Road as divided into smaller units, the easternmost corresponding to the field boundaries mentioned before. A pond is visible in the northeast field and gradual development is

noticeable along Bourne Road. Later Ordnance Survey maps show glasshouses constructed on the eastern boundary of the site.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs, including those published or transcribed in secondary sources, were examined for evidence of archaeological remains.

Several aerial photographs of Spalding are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. However, none of these clearly show the proposed development area. Many photographs exist of cropmarks to the west and southwest of the site and these have been digitised and are indicated on Fig. 5.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire were consulted. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within a kilometre of the proposed development area are collated here and committed to Fig. 5.

Map Code No.	Sites and Monuments Record No.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	20288	Dismantled railway, in use between 1866 and 1965	
2	22343	Line of Roman road from Baston Outgang, shows as a cropmark	
3	22345	Romano-British cropmark complex	TF 21850 20100
4	22356	Monk's House, site of medieval grange with moats	TF 23120 22150
5	23204	Romano-British pottery	TF 22600 21850
6	23510	World War II pillbox	TF 23050 21450
7	23511	World War II pillbox	TF 23050 21880
8	23577	World War II pillbox	TF 23030 22060
9	23613	Romano-British field system, cropmarks	TF 22800 22250
10	23614	Romano-British settlement, cropmarks	TF 21850 21200
11	23623	Romano-British settlement, cropmarks and finds of pottery, bone, slag and burnt clay	TF 22530 22620
12	-	Archaeological watching brief, possible Romano-British industrial site	TF 23150 22000

Spalding is situated in an area of moderate known archaeological activity. Earlier prehistoric activity has not been identified within the area under investigation. It is likely that most of Spalding was typically salt marsh or submerged during the prehistoric period, though the course of the river Welland may have come through this area at this time.

Romano-British activity is best represented by the Baston Outgang, a gravel road that starts in Baston and has been traced by cropmarks to within 700m of the investigation area (Hallam 1970, 30; Margary 1973, 235). By continuing the alignment of the cropmarks, the Baston Outgang road would cross the proposed development site and meet with the Westlode, a possible Romano-British

canalisation of a former river (Hallam 1970, 34). There is a change in the direction of the Baston Outgang road southwest of the site. One reason for this has been to align it with a crossing point over the River Welland, although an alternative is that it follows a roddon or infilled creek, thus raising it above the surrounding land (Hayes and Lane 1992, 171). The location of the Baston Outgang road and a potential river crossing suggests a possible small but important settlement in the vicinity of Spalding. It has been further suggested that Spalding may have been a Roman port (Tom Lane *pers. comm.*).

The Fenland Survey correlated Roman sites and cropmarks to landscape data to within a kilometre of the investigation site (Hayes and Lane 1992). This showed that Roman

sites were concentrated on the raised silt levees of ancient watercourses. However, in the vicinity of the proposed development the Roman landscape shelves beneath thickening, Post-Roman, silts representing marine flooding, thus preventing the development of cropmarks (Lane 1996).

Cropmarks have also revealed trackways and settlements branching off from the Baston Outgang road (Nos. 3, 9 and 10 on Fig. 5). The settlement features comprise regular enclosures and larger field system with particular concentrations around Pode Hole, east of the investigation area (Phillips 1970, 288-89).

Archaeological investigations along the course of Pennygate Drain, 1.2km northwest of the proposed development area, revealed a significant number of Romano-British ditches and gullies. Finds of pottery, animal bone and slag were also recorded and indicate a high status settlement occupied from the first to second centuries AD (Herbert 1996, 7).

Recent investigations have also taken place adjacent to the proposed development area (Tann 1997). A watching brief, carried out in June this year revealed ditches and pits sealed by layers of alluvium (mainly silt and degraded peat). The alluvium contained fired clay and was perhaps mixed with industrial waste and was up to 0.15m thick.

Though no Saxon activity has been identified in or around Spalding it is maintained that the site of the town continued in importance after the Romano-British period as suggested by the name and the tribal hideage of the 7th century (Phillips 1970, 30, 41 and 60). It may be possible that the alluvial silts that seal Roman deposits, also seals some later activity.

Medieval activity is represented by Monk's House, 400m to the north of the development site. This is the site of a moated grange belonging to Spalding Priory. No trace of the medieval moats can be seen and the house dates to the 16th or 17th centuries. Although it has been suggested that the Westlode was Romano-British in date, it is equally possible that the canalisation took place in the earlier medieval period, especially when related to the New Fendyke and Old Fendyke, both of which are first mentioned at this time, although may be of earlier origin (Hallam 1965, 51-3).

Recent archaeological activity is represented by the course of a former railway, south of the development area, and a defensive line of three pill boxes dating to World War II.

5.5 Walk-over Survey

In early July 1997, a walk-over survey of the proposed development site was undertaken. Visibility was good.

The north eastern quarter of the proposed development site was taken up by the concrete floors of former greenhouses. It was noted that the concrete was up to 0.6m deep. A rectangular building stands in this area and is connected to services. A line of recent man-holes indicate the line of the proposed road eastwards.

The centre of the site is taken up by two concrete paths that have extended from the east. These two parallel paths are partly interconnected by small concrete strips, each delineating a rectangular area. North of these and against the Phase B and C boundary are two large spoilheaps with an area of standing water between them.

The west of the site is largely open ground

dominated by wild plant growth. A hedge alongside a north-south drain appears relatively modern.

Due to the concrete floor and foundations, geophysical survey methods are considered as inappropriate for much of the eastern extent of the site.

No archaeological features or artefacts were identified during the walk-over survey.

6. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 2).

Period:

Romano-British settlement is to be expected within the development area. No other period is known to significantly impinge on the proposed development.

Rarity:

Romano-British settlement, consisting of enclosures next to a Roman road are not in themselves particularly rare and represent the most common feature of settlement of the Lincolnshire Fens. However, elements of any settlement may contain rare or unusual features.

Documentation:

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Synopses of all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity have previously been produced. A number of historical syntheses of Spalding have previously been produced and include a history of the industrial heritage of the town. However, the present historical

documentation largely refers to the town of Spalding.

The present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

Group value:

By virtue of the conjunction of the Baston Outgang with settlement and fields along its course infers moderately high group value.

Higher group value can be obtained by the association of industrial and habitation finds from nearby investigations.

Survival/Condition:

Limited invasive post-medieval development has occurred on the sites and is restricted largely to the eastern half of the site where former glasshouses were located. However, Romano-British deposits are thought to underlie deposits of alluvium. This would have the affect of protecting archaeological features and deposits.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

As the proposed developments will impact the investigation area into natural strata, any and all archaeological deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable.

Diversity:

High functional diversity is indicated by the association of Romano-British roads with settlement and possibly industrial sites.

Low period diversity is suggested by the overall Romano-British occupation of the area, although the location of Monk's House to the north may indicate a moderate period diversity.

Potential:

Potential for Romano-British settlement, field systems and possibly industrial sites occupying the development area is considered high. The Baston Outgang road is believed to cross the proposed development site.

Potential for finding the original course of the River Westlode is moderate and the possibility of environmental indicators, specifically waterlogged material, is moderate to high.

6.1 Site Importance

Romano-British activity has been identified in the general proximity of the site. In itself this is not rare, though Romano-British is scarce in the locality and elements of a possible settlement may contain unusual features.

Saxon occupation, though suggested for Spalding, has not yet been identified, but if encountered would be considered locally and regionally important.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The concentrations of archaeological finds and observations represent occupation and use of this area of Spalding in the past.

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity is virtually non-existent. Although finds of this date are recorded from Spalding, archaeological features of this period are considered to be masked by later alluvial deposits.

Aerial photographs have revealed extensive Romano-British settlement and agricultural enclosures to the north and west of the proposed development site. These enclosures are connected by the Baston-

Outgang, a gravel road across the Fenland, which, if the course of it was extended would cross the development area. No Romano-British material has previously been identified from the development area and suggest a covering of post-Roman alluvium. Furthermore, finds from recent archaeological investigations suggest occupation from the first century to the fourth and occasionally indicate high status settlement, often alongside industrial occupation.

Saxon settlement from at least the 7th century has been recognised in historical sources. To date, no known evidence for the nature of this settlement is known and it is conceivable that deposits of this feature are masked by alluvium as with the Romano-British remains or even by medieval and later development.

The medieval town of Spalding was located east of the development area and may have had little impact on the investigation area. However, the nearby Monk's House was formerly a small moated grange that may have been the centre of a small agricultural estate.

The area under investigation appears to have largely been developed in the latter part of this century when the site was used as a nursery. The foundations of greenhouses are apparent at the eastern end of the site. Geophysical survey can only be undertaken at the west of the area which is dominated by open ground.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Simon Liquorish of Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd who commissioned this report. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane.

Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start, the director of Heritage Lincolnshire, permitted examination of the parish files. Illustrations were undertaken by Paul Matthew

9. REFERENCES

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

A.P.S. Archaeological Project Services

B.G.S. British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

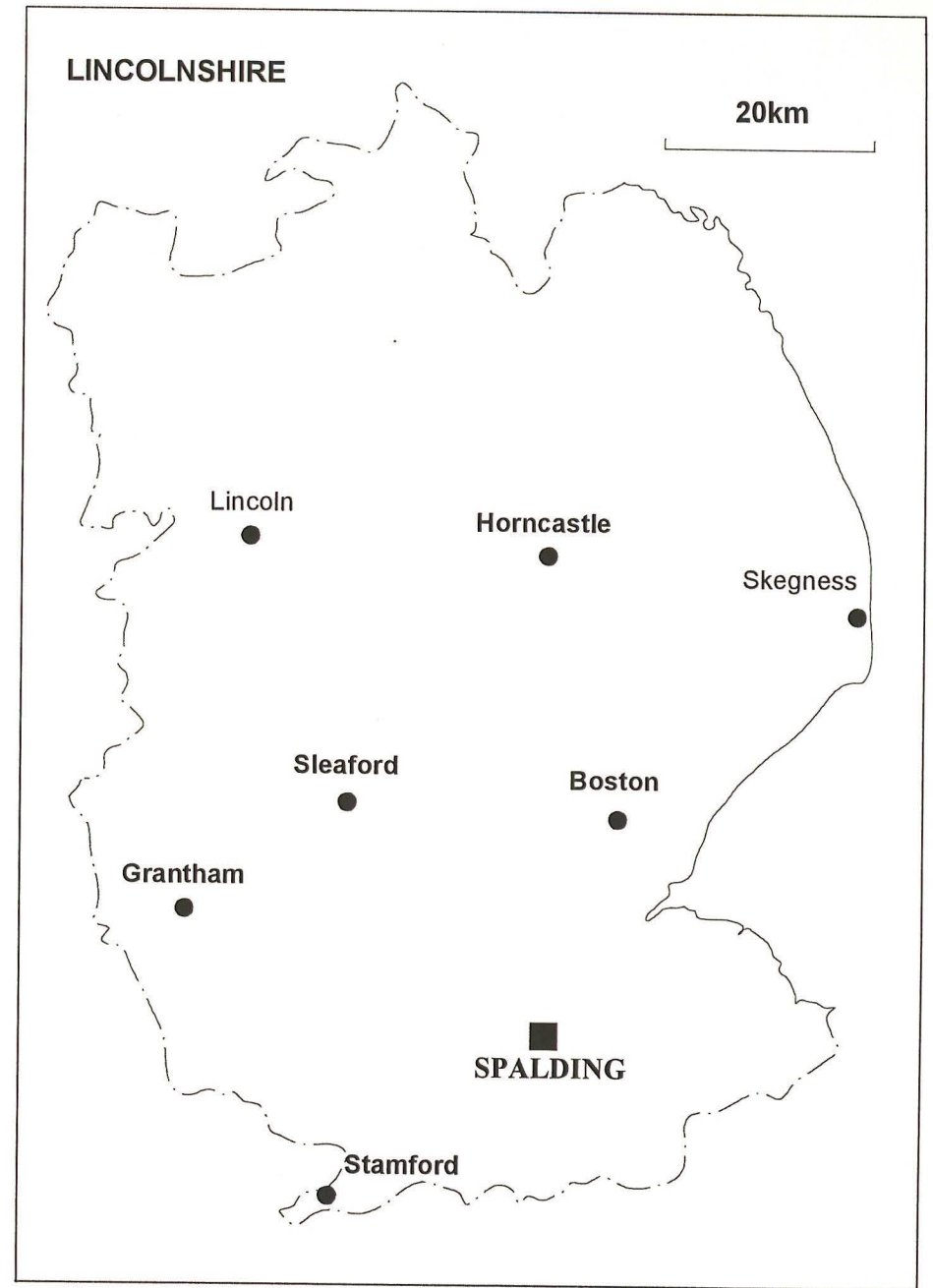
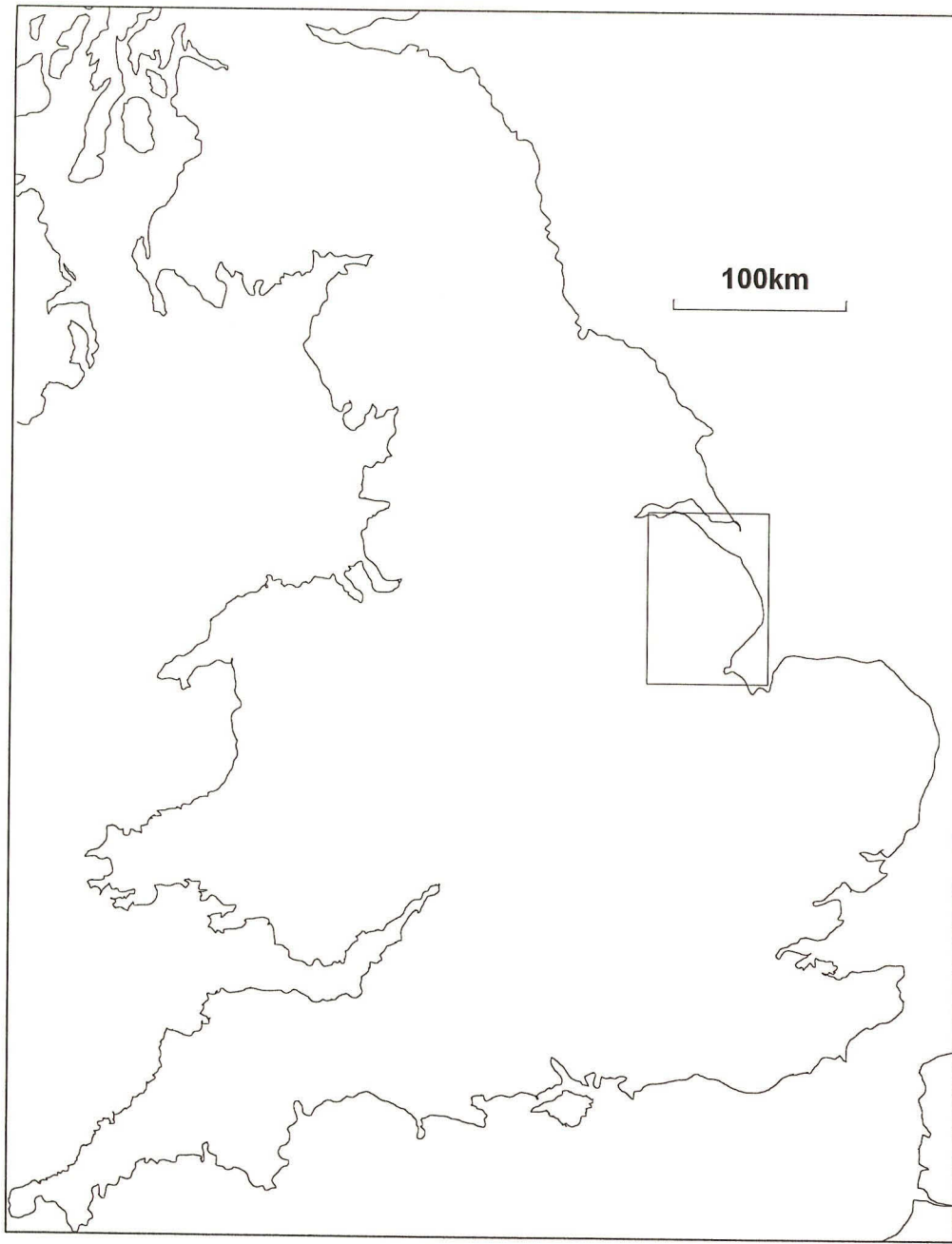


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

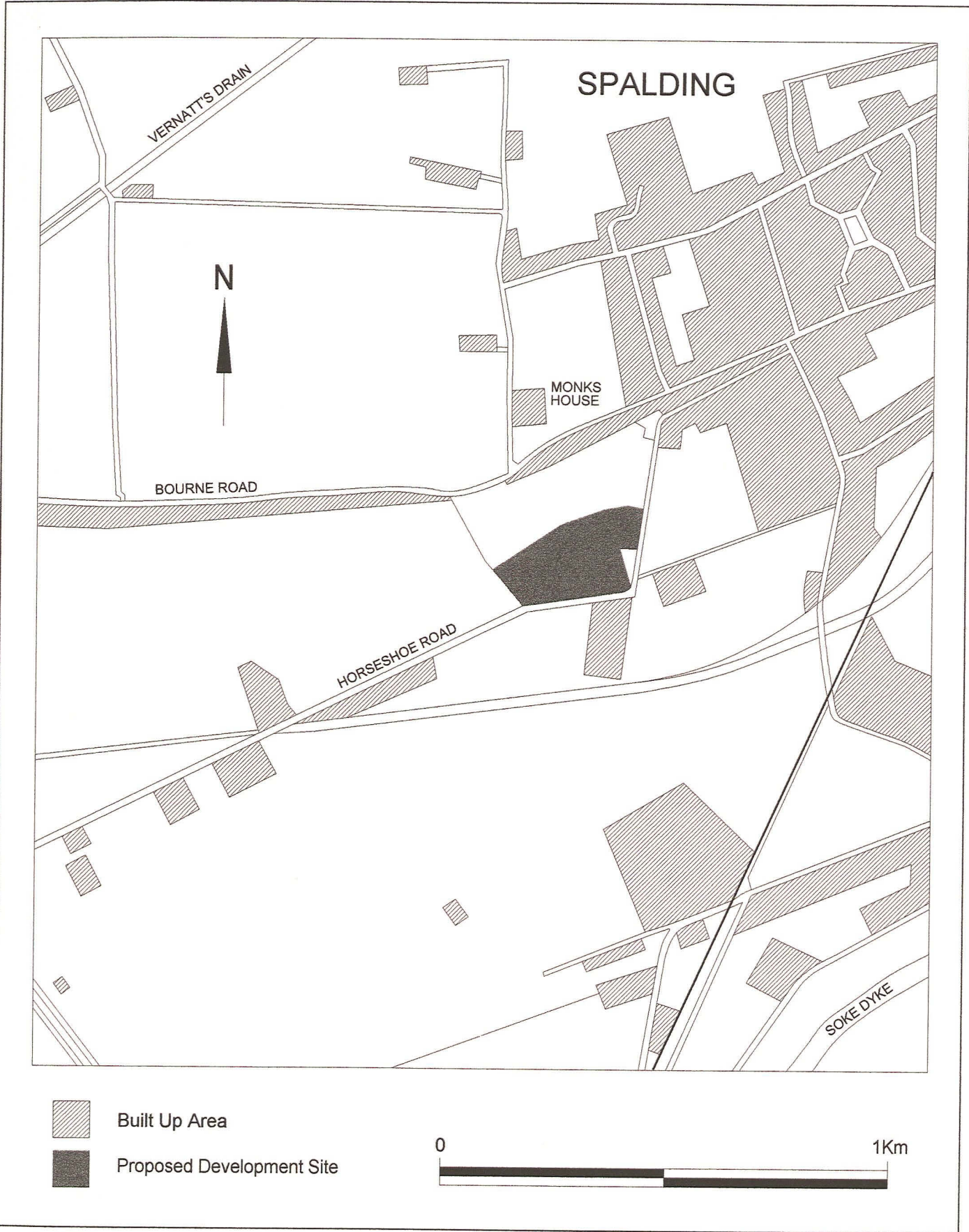
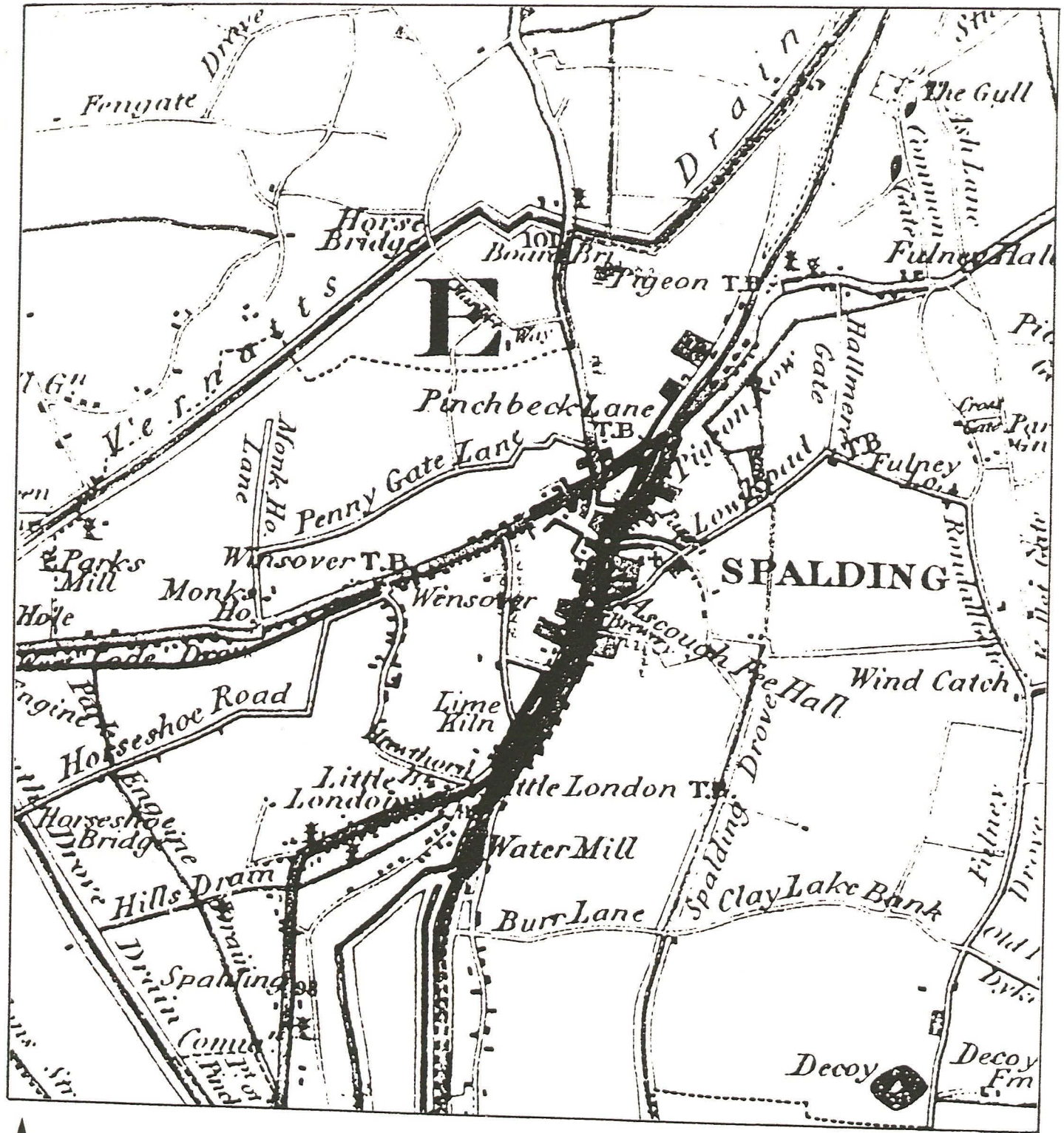
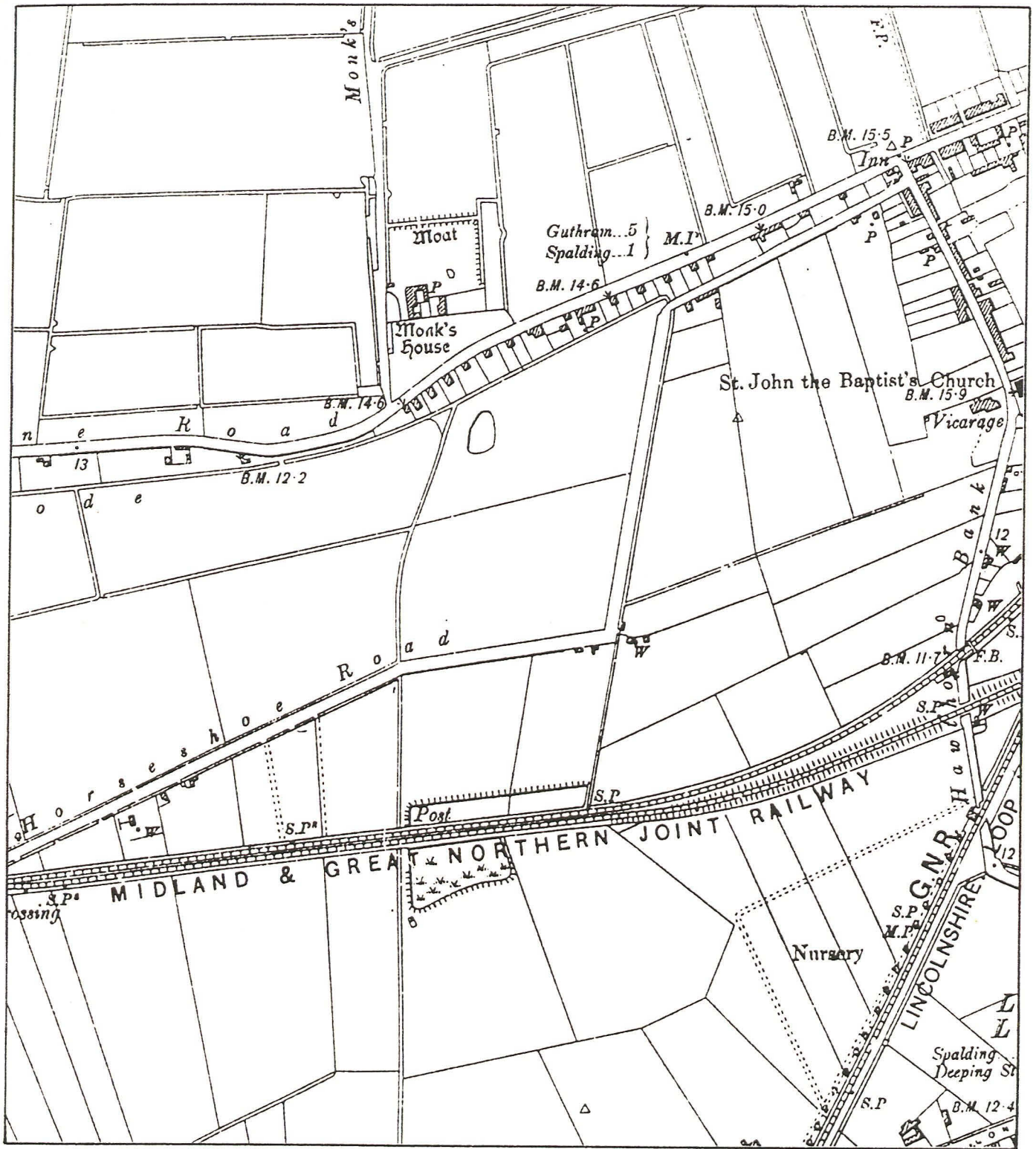


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan



No scale available

Figure 3 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828



Scale: 6 inches to the mile

Figure 4 - Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1906

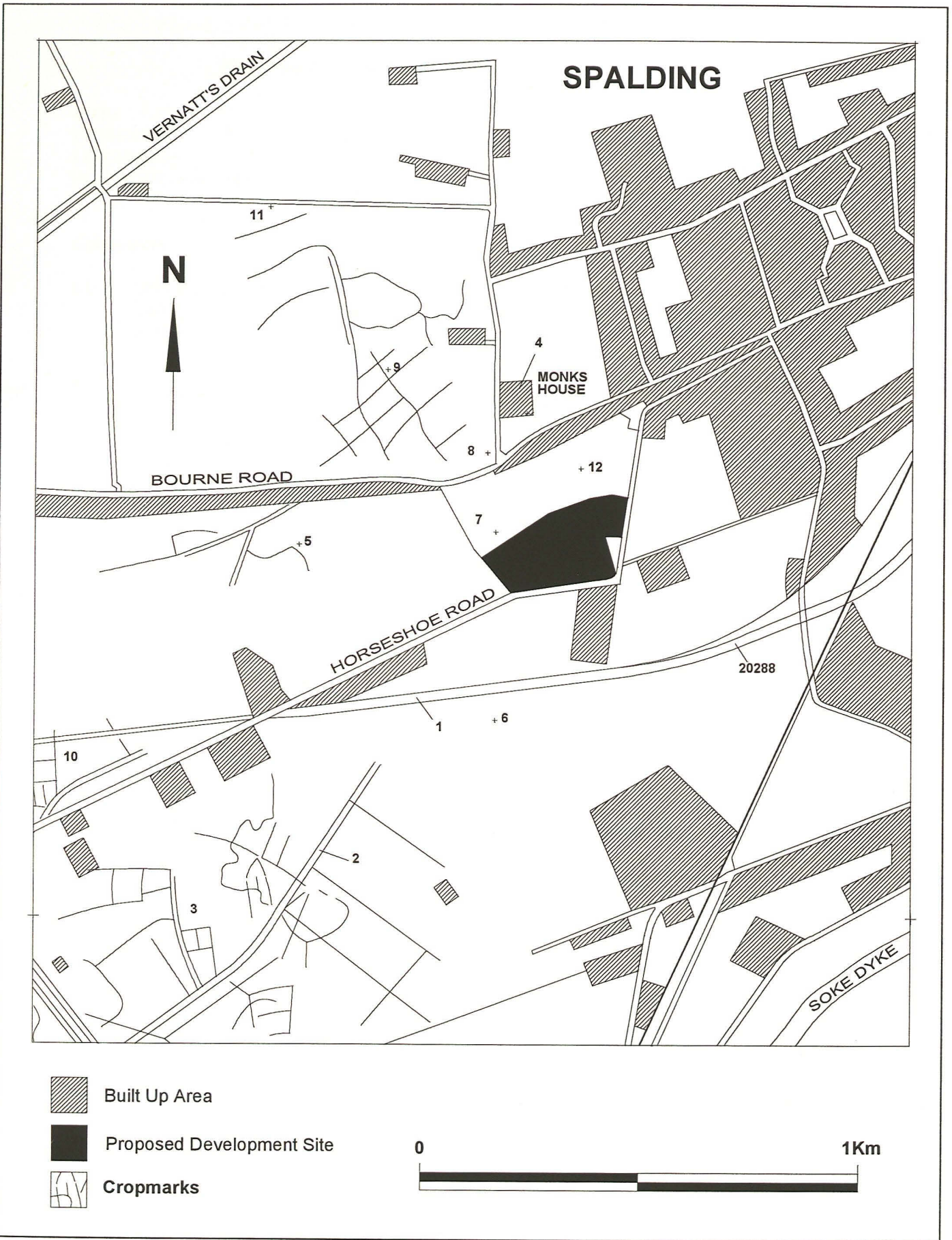


Figure 5 - Location of Archaeological Sites in the vicinity of proposed development

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

SITE: Bourne Road/Horseshoe Road
COMPANY: Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd
LOCATION: Spalding, LINCS
PLANNING APP. NO.: H/16/1145/97

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological work to be undertaken on a scheme of residential development at land between Bourne Road and Horseshoe Road by Broadgate Builders (Spalding) Ltd. It sets out the requirements for a full field evaluation to be carried out of the area which should help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains. Evaluation offers an efficient and effective way of retrieving such information. Guidelines on such matters are set out in D.O.E. Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990), see paragraph 21.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted to the company above subject to approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, the client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site location and description

- 2.1 Spalding is situated approximately 55km southeast of Lincoln on the east coast within the fens of southern Lincolnshire. The site is situated to the north of Horseshoe Road (which also bounds the site to the east) and to the south of associated development presently being constructed off Bourne Road. To the west is agricultural land. The NGR is TF 23152197.
- 2.2 The site is of an irregular shape and occupies an area of approximately 4.3 hectares. At present much of the central area of the site is occupied by the remains of glasshouses consisting of shallow concrete bases within which the area is filled by sand over some form of plastic sheeting. Some of the site at the western end is waste ground and grass and may be suitable for geophysical survey. This end of the site is crossed by a north-south drain and band of mature trees. The eastern part of the site contains some hard standing and grass.

3. Planning background

- 3.1 Outline planning permission was granted for this site for residential development on 24th June 1994 by South Holland District Council (H16/0215/92). No archaeological condition was attached. Further planning permission was granted on 23rd January 1996 for modification to phasing of residential development (H16/1180/95). Detailed planning permission already exists for phases A, B and C. An application for renewal of outline planning permission H16/0215/92 was submitted to the planning authority in December 1996 (H16/1145/96). The applicants were requested by the planning authority to provide further information in the form of an archaeological evaluation prior to the determination of the application.

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 Finds of prehistoric material in this area of the fens is not common. Occasional stray finds have been reported but stratified archaeological deposits of these periods most probably lie beneath later deposits laid down by inundations.
- 4.2 Roman period activity in this area is widespread. Aerial photographic evidence has revealed that much of the fen area is covered in a complex network of farmsteads, settlements and field systems of this date. Fieldwalking and watching briefs have further enhanced our understanding of the distribution of the archaeology of this period.
- 4.3 Spalding itself has produced evidence of Roman period occupation and possible settlement sites have been identified at Pennygate Lane to the northwest of the site and west towards Pode Hole from fieldwork and aerial photographs.
- 4.4 Of particular interest to this site is a probable Roman trackway running towards Spalding from Baston Outgang. The road is of gravel and is flanked by settlements, field systems and trackways along its route. Just to the southwest of Spalding and the site in question the line of the road fades but aerial photographs clearly suggest that the road continues towards the town. The projected line of the road would take it through or close to the development site. If the road is heading for a river crossing as has been suggested then establishing the line of the road at this point could be invaluable to the location of the crossing. It is assumed that the reason that the cropmarks are not visible in this area is due to the presence of alluvial deposits which cover the archaeological deposits.
- 4.5 The site lies beyond the periphery of the medieval town but to the north of the site off Bourne Road is the site of Monk's House, once a moated grange of Spalding Priory much evidence of the moat has disappeared, having been incorporated into drainage features while the present buildings date to the 16th and 17th century.
- 4.6 To the north and south of the development site runs a line of second world war defences defined by pillboxes. One of these pillboxes has been incorporated as a feature of the development immediately to the north.

5. Objectives of an archaeological evaluation

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.
- 5.2 In particular the evaluation will seek to establish whether the gravel road (see 4.4 above) runs through the site, whether it is associated with any other settlement or agricultural features of the period and the reason for the masking of the deposits. The potential of environmental evidence must be considered.

6. Requirements for work

- 6.1 In order that the planning authority has sufficient information upon which to base its decision, prior to this scheme of development being undertaken a full archaeological field evaluation must be carried out. If any archaeological discovery is made it will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation *in situ* be given due consideration. Preservation by record is considered an action of last resort.
- 6.2 Where relevant, the archaeological evaluation should attempt to address the relationship between any upstanding structure and the buried archaeology.
- 6.3 If upstanding earthwork remains or buildings form part of the archaeological record these must be considered part of the evaluation phase. Such remains should be surveyed to a standard and level of accuracy in line with the recording of the buried remains.

7. Stages of works and techniques

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation must be preceded by a fully detailed desk-top assessment. This will indicate the presence of any archaeological constraint hitherto unidentified. As this detailed desk-top assessment will be followed by a field investigation of the sites identified and an evaluation of the threat to their survival *in situ*, the project specification must be sufficiently flexible.
- 7.2 The desk-top assessment should include an assessment of the site within the local, regional and national context. It should highlight any particularly relevant research priorities which may be addressed by this project.
- 7.3 In order to ensure that all possible archaeological constraints are evaluated thorough use must be made of all secondary sources as part of the desk-top assessment. The project design should detail those sources to be consulted, but it is expected that they should include:
 - 7.3.1 the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record;
 - 7.3.2 all Ordnance Survey maps;
 - 7.3.3 Tithe, Enclosure Award and parish maps (where available);
 - 7.3.4 historical documents, particularly those held by Lincolnshire Archives Office;
 - 7.3.5 archaeological books and journals;
 - 7.3.6 unpublished reports and archives (where appropriate);
 - 7.3.7 aerial photographs;
 - 7.3.8 a survey of available borehole and other geophysical and/or geotechnical information;
 - 7.3.9 any other sources deemed appropriate;
 - 7.3.10 a visit to verify site conditions.
- 7.4 For the field evaluation phase, the specification will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. The rejection of a particular technique must be explained. Consideration should be given to additional aerial survey, fieldwalking, site survey, geophysical survey and the observation of geotechnical test pits (if appropriate) as well as the undertaking of archaeological test-pits as possible field evaluation techniques. When preparing the specification account must be taken of the local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.
- 7.5 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

8. Methods

- 8.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's project design:
 - 8.1.1 a proposed timetable for the various stages of work;
 - 8.1.2 the staff structure and numbers, including a list of all specialists and their respective roles;
 - 8.1.3 a statement on Health and Safety policy and site security;
 - 8.1.4 a full description of the field survey techniques to be used, including such details as plotting conventions, transect spacing, presentation of geophysical and statistical data and the plotting of aerial photographs.
- 8.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:
 - 8.2.1 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;
 - 8.2.2 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;
 - 8.2.3 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade;
 - 8.2.4 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;
 - 8.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;

- 8.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural);
 - 8.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation;
 - 8.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857 and subsequent legislation regarding the exhumation of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 8.3 It is expected that an acceptable recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures. The recording procedure must take into account the long-term archival requirements of archaeological records. Due attention must be given to the drawn and photographic record. Both artefacts and ecofacts must be handled in a way sympathetic with the requirements of the document "Guidelines for the transfer of project archives" produced by City and County Museum, Lincoln and in line with national guidelines as detailed therein. Prior to fieldwork commencing discussions should take place with City and County Museum regarding archive deposition. At this time an accession number will be issued and should be used throughout the project.

9. Post-fieldwork programme

- 9.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:
- 9.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all artefacts in City and County Museum, Lincoln;
 - 9.1.2 that a site archive is produced and should be deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1.1;
 - 9.1.3 a full report is produced and deposited with the appropriate bodies, see 10.1 below.

10. Reporting requirements

- 10.1 The final report must be produced in two stages. There must be a preliminary report of the desk-top assessment. This report must:
- 10.1.1 summarise all available information;
 - 10.1.2 provide a comprehensive list of all sources consulted, along with an explanation if sources detailed in paragraph 6.2 above are not consulted;
 - 10.1.3 outline all possible options for further work, including recommendations for alterations to the original evaluation specification.
- 10.2 The second stage shall be an evaluation report which should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out. Ideally it should be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the County Archaeological Officer must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:
- 10.2.1 computer generated plots of geophysical survey data and interpretation;
 - 10.2.2 distribution plots, analysis and interpretation of field walking and other data;
 - 10.2.3 plans of the trench layout;
 - 10.2.4 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 10.2.5 plans of actual and potential deposits;
 - 10.2.6 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;
 - 10.2.7 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;
 - 10.2.8 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context;
 - 10.2.9 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;

10.2.10 a projected timetable for the completion and final location of the site archive (if not already undertaken).

10.3 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

11. Monitoring arrangements

Curatorial responsibility for this project lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. He should be given at least seven days notice, in writing, of the proposed date of commencement of site work and may exercise his prerogative of monitoring fieldwork.

12. Additional information

This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded after attainment of the written approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

Brief prepared by Jim Bonnor, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, April 1997

Appendix 2

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
Bronze Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of bronze for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 2000-700 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry survey and resistivity survey.
Droeway	Area between two parallel ditches that was designed specifically for the corralling of livestock.
Enclosure	Area bounded by a ditch along the majority of its perimeter.
Iron Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4000-2000 BC.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.