

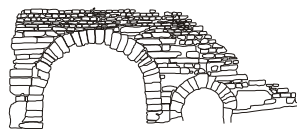
**A PROGRAMME OF MONITORING AND RECORDING  
OF GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL PITS  
AT HOLBEACH ROAD, SPALDING,  
A16/A151 JUNCTION (SOUTH EAST QUADRANT)**

Site Code: HRSR 10  
NGR: TF 2664 2379  
Planning Ref: H16-0397-04  
Accession No: LCNCC 2010.143.

Report prepared for  
Jerone Properties Ltd  
By

S. Williams

July 2011



MIDLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERVICES

Midland Archæological Services  
Old House  
59 Church Street  
Digby  
Lincoln  
LN4 3LZ

e-mail: [info@midlandarchaeologicalservices.co.uk](mailto:info@midlandarchaeologicalservices.co.uk)  
[www.midlandarchaeologicalservices.co.uk](http://www.midlandarchaeologicalservices.co.uk)

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### Summary

- A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on land at Holbeach Road, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (South East Quadrant). This was conducted by Midland Archaeological Services during the excavation of geotechnical trial holes associated with the development of the site.
- Natural deposits were encountered and also a 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Century ditch.
- The programme of works concluded that archaeology was present towards the southern extremes of the site area and of Roman origins.



**Fig. 1:** General site location. Scale 1: 25 000 (O.S. Copyright Licence no: 100049426)

## 1.0 Introduction

Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) was commissioned by LCV Ltd on behalf of their client Jerone Properties Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during geotechnical trial hole excavation on land at Holebeach Road, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (South East Quadrant), (para 1.4, Appendix 4).

These works were undertaken at the request of South Holland District Council to fulfil a condition attached to a planning permission. This approach is consistent with the *Planning Policy Statement 5* (Planning for The Historic Environment 2010), Standard

and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IFA, 2008) and the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (*revised* 2010).

The work was undertaken by the author on the 18<sup>th</sup> November 2010.

## **2.0 Site location and description**

Spalding is located c.33.5km north of Peterborough and c.24.8km south/south/west of Boston.

The development area is located to the immediate south/east intersection of the A151 Holbeach Road and A16 Road and forms a triangular parcel of land approximately 1.5ha in area. To the north of the site lies the A151 with the A16 to the immediate west, the south and eastern boundaries are occupied by agricultural fields and public footpaths. The site is generally flat and is currently occupied by rough pasture. The underlying geology comprises of Terrington Beds: younger marine alluvium; salt marsh tidal creek and river deposits (sandy silt, sand and clay) over Oxford Clay (BGS, 1992).

## **3.0 Planning background**

South Holland District Council has granted planning permission for the construction of a hotel, pub/restaurant, restaurant and drive thru' restaurant with associated works at Holebeach Road, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (South East Quadrant), planning reference: **H16-0397-04**.

Permission is subject to conditions, and by the recommendation of the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council that a programme of strip, map and plan will be undertaken prior to the construction of the above development, as the site lies in an area of archaeological importance (see Appendix 4).

Initially after consultation with both the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council and the client it was agreed that a phased approach was acceptable for the above programme of work. The site was divided into four phases 1, 2, 3 & 4, although this scheme was later altered so that Phase 1 was subject to a separate WSI and programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, this is currently ongoing. The remaining three phased areas are subject to a programme of strip, map and plan, the current scheme also included provision for archaeological monitoring of twelve geotechnical trial distributed across Phases 2, 3 & 4 (fig.3, Appendix 4, para 1.4).

## **4.0 Archaeological and historical background**

In the prehistoric period, the coastline was considerably further inland, and Spalding was situated on an island of land, subject to frequent periods of inundation (Simmons, 1993). As a result, for long periods the area was either under water or unsuited for sustained human occupation.

Prehistoric salt production sites have been recorded close to Spalding, an activity that continued to flourish during the Roman period and into the medieval periods. Various sites are known, one being just 1.8km south/east of the current development

area, with further sites lie approx 4km south-west the site, while the Wash creeks may have been used for river traffic and fishing. Settlement increased greatly during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, probably due to a widespread drainage and administration programme (Hallam, 1970). A number of Romano-British coins and pottery scatters are recorded in the HER within Spalding itself. Other significant finds from the area include a statue, probably of Venus (HER ref. 22372).

By the Saxon period, falling sea levels had encouraged the emergence of Spalding as a coastal settlement, although the coastline still varied with tide and season. The Fenland Survey records 6<sup>th</sup> century and later Saxon pottery in the west of the parish (Sawyer, 1998). The name itself is ascribed to the *Spalda*, one of the local tribes listed in the 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> century *Tribal Hidage*, (Mills, 1998).

Saxon and medieval development of the area was strongly influenced by monasticism. Crowland Abbey established a Benedictine priory at Spalding: the charter granting land for its foundation is dated 1051, but it may not have been built until after the Norman Conquest (Sumner, 1988). The priory is well documented, but archaeologically, little survives. Ivo Tallboys was made 'Lord of Spalding and all Holland' in 1073, and subsequently built a castle in the town at Coney Garth.

Both the town and the district were radically altered by the massive enclosure and drainage projects carried out in the Fens in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries: large areas of previously unexploited wetland came under cultivation, and much of the produce was exported via Spalding, a prosperous port whose population doubled in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Closer to the site, adjacent to the north side of the A151 archaeological field walking was undertaken in 1998 prior to a programme of trenched field evaluation in the same year (HER 23650, 23651). The field walking produced scatters of early medieval and post-medieval pottery, while the subsequent evaluation revealed a possible ditch or natural creek buried approximately 1.00m below the present ground surface and which contained 2<sup>nd</sup> Century AD pottery and marine flood deposits (Miller, 1998). Fieldwalking during the 1960's 100m to the south- west of the site recovered assorted pottery wares belonging to the early and late medieval periods (HER No. 23063), while early medieval pottery has also been found to the north of the area (HER No. 38969). The evidence of medieval pottery throughout these areas may suggest that the area is on the periphery of the early medieval settlement of Fulney to the west of the site.

## **5.0 Aims and objectives**

The objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording was to investigate the archaeological potential of the site, to ensure that any deposits and features, artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest, were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

To preserve any archaeological remains by record.

Establish if any archaeological deposits had survived within the areas monitored, with regard to any which were significantly important enough to merit preservation *in situ*.

## 6.0 Methodology

The methodology required that twelve geotechnical trial pits were monitored and recorded for archaeological deposits/features/artefacts. During on-site investigations the geotechnical consultant for Jerone Properties Ltd decided that only nine pits were required and located throughout areas 2, 3 and 4 only (figs. 3 and 4).

A 360° wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used during all ground excavation. Groundworks were monitored for archaeological remains, spoil and archaeological features were observed visually and metal detected for archaeological artefacts.

Archaeological deposits identified were subjected to recording, in order to assess their nature, dimensions, artefacts were also recovered. These investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions complemented by colour slide transparencies, monochrome images and scale drawings in both plan and section.

## 7.0 Results

Six contexts in total were recorded throughout the site area, these were: (001), (002), (004), (005), [006] and (007), (Appendix 1).

There was little variation in deposits across the site, all nine trial holes contained context (002), an alluvium deposit representing a slow inundation of silting across the site area over a long period of time, (001) topsoil was also present through the site. The underlying natural sub-strata (004) was recorded within trial pits 4, 8 and 9 and sealed by (002), the latter deposit was overlying (005) in trial pit 5 (fig. 5).

Only one feature was recorded throughout the site area, [006] in Trial Pit 8 and which represented a linear feature on a north/east-south/west alignment truncating (002) and sealed by (001). The feature contained one fill (007) which contained infrequent 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> Century pottery sherds and also fragments of burnt clay which may have been associated with the production of salt (Appendix 3).

## 8.0 Discussion and conclusion

Contexts recorded throughout the site comprised of natural deposits, and a ditch possibly dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Natural deposits recorded across the site were consistent with the geological mapping for the area.

## 9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology required the monitoring of all geotechnical trial pits within the development area. Ground excavation was excavated using a 360° wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, ensuring a clean surface was achieved, this made the identification of natural and archaeological deposits clearer. Sufficient time was given by the developer and geotechnical consultant to ensure that archaeological deposits were recognised and recorded, thus enabling the site to be preserved by record.

## 10.0 Acknowledgments

Midland Archaeological Services would like to thank Jerone Properties Ltd for this commission. Thanks also go to Louise Jennings on advice concerning the site.

## 11.0 Publication

A summary of the findings will be prepared for inclusion in the annual round of archaeology in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

## 12.0 Site Archive

An archive of written, drawn and photographic elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincolnshire Archives on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2011; access may be gained to it by quoting reference LCNCC 2010.143.

## 13.0 References

British Geological Survey, 1992. *Spalding. England and Wales Sheet 144. Drift Geology. 1:50000 Provisional Series*. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey.

Gooch, 1940, *A History of Spalding*, The Spalding Free Press Co. Ltd., Spalding

Hallam S.J., 1970, 'Settlement around the Wash', in Phillips C.W. (ed.), *The Fenland in Roman times*, RGS research series no.5, pp.22-113

Miller, I., 1998, *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Holbeach Road, Spalding. Report No. 52/98*.

Morgan P., & Thorn C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

Sawyer P., 1998, *Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire III, History of Lincolnshire Committee, Lincoln

Simmons B., 1993, 'Iron Age and Roman coasts around the Wash II: Archaeology', in Bennett S. & Bennett N. (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire*, pp.20-21, University of Hull Press, Hull

Sumner N., 1988, 'The Countess Lucy's Priory? The Early history of Spalding priory and its estates', in *Reading Medieval Studies*, vol.XIII, University of Reading, Reading.



## Appendix 1: Context descriptions

- (001)** Mid brown silty loam between 0.10-0.20m in thickness. Topsoil
- (002)** Light brown clayey silt 20 % 80 %, sticky, no inclusions, slight iron staining, between 0.45-1.20m in thickness. Natural Alluvium deposit.
- (003)** Void.
- (004)** Mid orange/brownish silty clay 40% 60 %, occasional chalk flecks, in excess of 0.45m in thickness. Natural.
- (005)** Mid grey sticky clay, in excess of 1.20m in thickness. Natural Alluvium.
- [006]** In excess of 2.00m in width and between 0.10-0.20m deep, with very shallow profile. Contains a solitary fill (007). Linear ditch.
- (007)** Mid grey clayey silt 30 % 70 %, slightly sticky. Infrequent pottery sherds and burnt clay fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of [006].
- (008)** Void.

## Appendix 2: Colour Plates





**Plate 3:** Trial Pit 1, looking N/W.



**Plate 4:** Trial Pit 2, looking N/W.



**Plate 5:** Trial Pit 3, looking N/W.



**Plate 6:** Trial Pit 4, looking N/E/E.



**Plate 7:** Trial Pit 5, looking S/E.



**Plate 8:** Trial Pit 6, looking N.



**Plate 9:** Trial Pit 7, looking S/E.



**Plate 10:** Trial Pit 8, [006], looking S/E/E.



**Plate 11:** Trial Pit 9, looking S.

## Appendix 3: Pottery and Fired Clay

### I.M. Rowlandson

Dating summary		
Context	Spot date	Comments
007	3-4C	A small group including a fragment from a lid seated Nene Valley colour coated jar. Also present are fragments of fired clay including one with a flat surface, perhaps from a pedestal.

Ceramic archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Ves s	Alt	Drawin g	Comments	Joi n	Sher d	Weigh t	Rim dia m	Ri m eve
007	NVCC 1	JLS		1			RIM; LIDSEATED BROADLY AS PERRIN 1999 FIG 65.277 (JRPS 8)		1	10	24	4
007	GREY	J		1			BS SHLDR; FEG		1	14	0	0
007	GFIN	-		1			BS; REDUCED SURFACE LIGHT FIRED CORE		1	1	0	0
007	SHELP	-	HM	1	AB R		BASE; PUNCTATE B SHELL		1	31	0	0
007	SHELP	CLSD	WIPE ; WM	1			BS SHLDR; PUNCTATE B SHELL; EXT WIPE- AS BOURNE TYPE JAR		1	4	0	0
007	FCLAY	-		1			FORMLESS; PALE ORANGE FINE FABRIC RARE SHELL MICA AND FE		4	68	0	0
007	FCLAY	-		1			FLAT SURFACE; SUPPORT/PEDESTAL ? PALE ORANGE FINE FABRIC RARE SHELL MICA AND FE		1	29	0	0



## Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

<b>Contractor:</b>	Midland Archæological Services
<b>Application:</b>	H16-0397-04
<b>Site:</b>	Land at Holbeach Road, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (South East Quadrant).
<b>NGR:</b>	TF 2664 2379
<b>Type:</b>	Strip, Map and Plan
<b>Date:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> September 2010
<b>Archive:</b>	The Collection
<b>Site Code:</b>	HRSH 10
<b>Accession no:</b>	LCNCC 2010.143
<b>Client:</b>	Jerone Properties Ltd



(fig.1: Site Location)

(O.S. Copyright Licence no:100049426)

## 1.0. Introduction

- 1.1 Midland Archaeological Services (MAS) have been commissioned by Jerone Properties Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and plan on land at: Holbeach Road, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (South East Quadrant), henceforth called the site.
- 1.2 South Holland District Council has granted planning permission for the construction a hotel, pub/restaurant, restaurant and drive thru' restaurant with associated works at Holbeach Road, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (South East Quadrant), planning reference: **H16-0397-04**.
- 1.3 Permission is subject to conditions, and by the recommendation of the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council that a programme of strip, map and plan will be undertaken prior to the construction of the above development, as the site lies in an area of archaeological importance.
- 1.4 Initially after consultation with both the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council and the client it was agreed that a phased approach was acceptable for the above programme of work. The site was divided into four phases 1, 2, 3 & 4, although this scheme was later altered so that Phase 1 was subject to a separate WSI and programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, this is currently ongoing. The remaining three phased areas are subject to this WSI and a programme of strip, map and plan, the current scheme will also include provision for archaeological monitoring of twelve geotechnical trial distributed across Phases 2, 3 & 4. This document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological conditions imposed

## 2.0 Location and Description

- 2.1 Spalding is located c.33.5km north of Peterborough and c.24.8km south/south-west of Boston. The development area is located to the immediate south/east intersection of the A151 Holbeach Road and A16 Road and forms a triangular parcel of land approximately 1.5 ha in area. To the north of the site lies the A151 with the A16 to the immediate west, the south and eastern boundaries are occupied by agricultural fields and public footpaths; the site is generally flat and is currently occupied by overgrown pasture. The underlying geology comprises of Terrington Beds: younger marine alluvium; salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits (sandy silt, sand and clay) over Oxford Clay (BGS, 1992).

## 3.0 Archaeological/Historical background

- 3.1 In the prehistoric period, the coastline was considerably further inland, and Spalding was situated on an island of land, subject to frequent periods of inundation (Simmons, 1993). As a result, for long periods the area was either under water or unsuited for sustained human occupation.

Prehistoric salt production sites have been recorded close to Spalding, an

activity that continued to flourish during the Roman period and into the medieval periods. Various sites are known, one being just 1.8km south/east of the current development area, with further sites lie approx 4km south-west the site, while the Wash creeks may have been used for river traffic and fishing. Settlement increased greatly during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, probably due to a widespread drainage and administration programme (Hallam, 1970). A number of Romano-British coins and pottery scatters are recorded in the HER within Spalding itself. Other significant finds from the area include a statue, probably of Venus (HER ref. 22372).

By the Saxon period, falling sea levels had encouraged the emergence of Spalding as a coastal settlement, although the coastline still varied with tide and season. The Fenland Survey records 6<sup>th</sup> century and later Saxon pottery in the west of the parish (Sawyer, 1998). The name itself is ascribed to the *Spalda*, one of the local tribes listed in the 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> century *Tribal Hidage*, (Mills, 1998).

Saxon and medieval development of the area was strongly influenced by monasticism. Crowland Abbey established a Benedictine priory at Spalding: the charter granting land for its foundation is dated 1051, but it may not have been built until after the Norman Conquest (Sumner, 1988). The priory is well documented, but archaeologically, little survives. Ivo Tallboys was made 'Lord of Spalding and all Holland' in 1073, and subsequently built a castle in the town at Coney Garth.

Both the town and the district were radically altered by the massive enclosure and drainage projects carried out in the Fens in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries: large areas of previously unexploited wetland came under cultivation, and much of the produce was exported via Spalding, a prosperous port whose population doubled in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Closer to the site, adjacent to the north side of the A151 archaeological evaluation has revealed features buried approximately 1m below the present ground surface (HER 23650), pottery from the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period was also recovered and marine flood deposits recorded (Miller, 1998). Fieldwalking during the 1960's 100m to the south-west of the site recovered assorted pottery wares belonging to the early and late medieval periods (HER No. 23063), while early medieval pottery has also been found to the north of the area (HER No. 38969). The evidence of medieval pottery throughout these areas may suggest that the area is on the periphery of the early medieval settlement of Fulney to the west of the site.

## 4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The objective of the strip, map and plan is to investigate the archaeological potential of the site as a means to inform if further archaeological works are required prior to development and to ensure that any deposits and features, artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest, are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

- 4.2 To evaluate the impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 4.3 To preserve any archaeological remains by record.
- 4.4 To provide sufficient information to create a conservation strategy dealing with the preservation, recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost should anything be found.
- 4.5 Establish if any archaeological deposits have survived within areas monitored, with regard to any which are significantly important enough to merit preservation *in situ*.

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 This document represents a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) and has been based on the guidelines set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning and The Historic Environment). The strip, map and plan will be carried out in accordance with current best practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines, including:

*Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 *as revised*)

Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981.

English Heritage 2002, *Environmental Archaeology*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 1, English Heritage, Portsmouth.

*Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

Health and safety at work Act 1974.

*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council, 2009 *revised*).

*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2008).

*SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services*, 1996 *as revised*.

*The Treasure Act 1996*, Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision) England & Wales.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition).

- 5.2 Works of ground excavation/soil removal carried out by the developer on site in connection with the proposed development shall be carried out in the presence of an archaeologist.
- 5.3 The archaeological advisor to the planning authority will be given ten working days notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site archaeologist.
- 5.4 The developers building contractor shall:
- Allow the site archaeologist who is undertaking the strip, map and plan at all reasonable times sufficient time, facilities and access to identify, clean, record and investigate archaeological features, deposits and structures on the site, subject to Health and Safety considerations and to the requirements of the *Brief*.
  - Not carry out mechanical excavation of foundation trenches, soakaways, rainwater harvesting systems, mains services, geotechnical trial holes or other ground reduction involving the stripping of topsoil in connection with this planning permission unless the monitoring archaeologist is present.
- 5.5 In observing ground excavations/soil removal on the site the site archaeologist shall inform the developer's building contractor as soon as reasonably possible where he/she believes that archaeological features, deposits or structures have been exposed during the course of ground excavations/soil removal on site, that will require identification, cleaning, investigation and recording.
- 5.6 Consistent with the requirements of these Standard Conditions and the *Brief* for archaeological Investigation, carry out necessary identification, cleaning, recording and investigation with due consideration to the developer's work programme and with regard to their desire to proceed with ground excavations and other building works without undue delay.
- 5.7 The site archaeologist shall inform the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council verbally or in writing of completion of monitoring and recording work on site within three calendar days of such completion.
- 5.8 Prior to the start of any fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) online record will be initiated.
- 6.0 Excavation and Recording Techniques
- 6.1 Strip, map and plan strategy will be in accordance with regional and national guidelines.
- 6.2 All areas of the site shall be machined down to the interface between topsoil and subsoil or first recognisable archaeological layer. This will be undertaken with a 'toothless ditching bucket' fitted to a 360° tracked excavator.

- 6.3 All machine excavation of the site area shall be under the direct control of an archaeologist.
- 6.4 A single context recording system will be used. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using MAS pro-forma context recording sheets.
- 6.5 Any discrete archaeological features exposed during earth moving operations will be 'sample' excavated by hand, any finds will be recovered and the feature recorded.
- 6.6 All topsoil and subsoil shall be kept separately in accordance with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) regulations.
- 6.7 Spoil removed from the site shall be subject to scanning for artefactual material.
- 6.8 Metal detector searches shall be undertaken of the site area and spoil by an experienced metal detectorist.
- 6.9. Archaeological features and deposits will normally be sufficiently sample/partially excavated to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function, usually 50% of discrete features (e.g. pits and postholes) and up to a maximum of 25% of any linear feature. This will be at the discretion of the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council.
- 6.9.1 All archaeological features/deposits identified will be planned at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, sections drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 and related to a scale plan of the site tied into the National Grid. These shall be accurately reproduced in the final report.
- 6.9.2 All sections shall be measured from a section line which has been 'levelled' into Ordnance Datum and will be accurately reproduced within the finished report.
- 6.9.3 All archaeological plans will show the relevant Ordnance Datum information and be clearly marked to show north. These will be accurately reproduced in the finished report.
- 6.9.4 A full photographic record will be made, consisting of colour transparencies, monochrome photographs and high resolution digital images. Vertical and horizontal scales, a directional north arrow and information board shall be included in every photograph taken.
- 6.9.5 All gold and silver and any associated objects will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect finds from theft. No title will be assumed by the finder of any item of value.

- 6.9.6 Should human remains be discovered on the site, the Coroner, Environmental Health Officer, client, the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council and our consulting Osteologist will be informed immediately. All statutory provisions will followed.
- 6.9.7 A programme of environmental sampling will take place should sufficient deposits be identified; generally 40L samples will be taken. These will be sampled in consultation with our environmental consultant, the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England) and the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council. Sampling will take place according to English Heritage guidance (English Heritage 2002).
- 7.0 Processing and identification of material recovered from excavation
- 7.1 It is estimated that a maximum post excavation time of recovered artefacts from the site as a whole shall take an estimated 160 person hours.
- 7.2 All pottery, ceramic, building material, bone, burnt flint and worked flint recovered will be washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 7.3 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the receiving museum.
- 7.4 Specialist reports will be prepared on any artefacts recovered. Particular attention will be paid to correlating the pottery recovered with local or regional fabric type sequences existing for Lincolnshire.
- 7.5 Specialist analysis and reporting will be carried out by the following specialists/consultants upon acceptance by the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council:-

Ossa Freelance	Human remains.
Dr Gillian Hawkes	Animal bone.
David Knight	Prehistoric pottery.
Ian Rolandson	Roman pottery
Quita Mould	Registered finds.
Val Fryer	Environmental sample processing & analysis.

J Rylatt	Lithics.
Maisie Taylor	Analysis of wooden artefacts and advice on the conservation of unstable wood.
Jane Young	Medieval/Post-Medieval pottery, roman building material.
LCCM Conservation Laboratory	To advise on and implement artefact conservation of unstable artefacts (e.g. metal, worked bone preserved wood or leather).

## 8.0 Report and Dissemination

- 8.1 A report on the results of the fieldwork should be available within six months following completion of the fieldwork. A bound copy will be sent to the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council in the first instance for their comment and approval after having been initially provided for the client's comment.
- 8.2 The report will follow MAS format, comprising a descriptive text, illustrations, photographs and catalogues in appendices as appropriate.
- 8.3 Appendices will be as follows:
- All specialist reports or assessments
  - Context register with brief descriptions
  - Photographic register
  - Completed summary sheet
  - Summary of archive contents, location and date of deposition
  - Archaeological brief
- 8.4 A site plan showing any previous archaeological investigations, related to Ordnance Survey data, to include NGR reference points and OD heights along with any relevant reference points.
- 8.5 Site location plan at a suitable scale, showing a graphical representation of the archaeological potential of the site, modelling the locations and extent of the potential against the impact of the proposed development.
- 8.6 The text will address the aims and objectives of the project, the methodology employed, describe the basic nature and sequence of any archaeological deposits discovered, and report on the artefacts recovered. It will then attempt to place the significance of the findings in their local, regional and national settings if appropriate.



- 8.7 A completed OASIS form and cover sheet.
- 8.8 A full bibliography of all reference material used.
- 8.9 The report will include a front sheet providing the following information:
- Site name
  - Grid reference
  - Site activity
  - Date and duration of project
  - Site Code
  - Accession number
- 8.9.1 The illustrations will include:
- A site location map at 1:10 000 scale
  - A site location plan showing the exact location of the site, showing roads, built up areas, position of any trenches and also including relevant OD data and grid references
  - A plan of archaeological deposits if appropriate
  - Profiles/section of excavated features, with ground level, Ordnance Datum Level, vertical and horizontal scales.
- 8.9.2 If finds of national or regional importance are found then provision shall be made for publication in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology and an appropriate national journal.
- 8.9.3 Digital files relating to the site will be saved in a compatible format for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 9.0 Archive deposition
- 9.1 The finds and site archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990 as revised)*, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and *Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives*, (The Collection, Lincoln).
- 9.2 Archive deposition date is expected to be June/July 2011.
- 9.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for the project. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

- 9.4 With the agreement of the landowner the site archive and any finds recovered will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln within three months of the completion of the work.

## 10.0 Project Management

- 10.1 The strip, map and plan will be managed and site directed by Steve Williams and will be first point of contact, Elizabeth Murray shall act as site Project Officer, while Roddy Mattinson will act as Supervisor. Staff CV's have been forwarded with this document to the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council prior to the start of any archaeological work on site for approval. Further staffing details will be forwarded once the site area has increased and if there is a need for additional staffing.
- 10.2 It is estimated that 'Phase 2, 3 & 4' of the strip, map and plan shall require a maximum staffing level of 5 for an approximate duration of 12 weeks, this is inclusive of machine stripping but also dependent upon the types of archaeology uncovered and/or lack of archaeology and weather conditions. A contingency of 14 days extra site time has been agreed between Midland Archaeological Services and the client, with a staffing contingency of 2 for the duration of the project.

## 11.0 Contingency

- 11.1 Contingency has been sought that is relevant to the costs involved should unforeseen discoveries be made; this contingency has been approved by the client. No element of the contingency funding shall be used without permission of the client (following negotiations between the Client Company, Midland Archaeological Services and the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council). The contingency will cover: specialist identification/assessment of pottery, environmental sample processing and assessment (including animal bone assemblages), finds processing, scientific sampling/dating and assessment and finds archiving.

## 12.0 Health and Safety

- 12.1 Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Risk Assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

## 13.0 Insurance

- 13.1 Midland Archaeological Services holds the following insurance levels:

Public Liability	£5m
Professional Indemnity	£5m
Employers Liability	10m

## 14.0 References

British Geological Survey, 1992. *Spalding. England and Wales Sheet 144. Drift Geology. 1:50000 Provisional Series*. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey.

Gooch, 1940, *A History of Spalding*, The Spalding Free Press Co. Ltd., Spalding

Hallam S.J., 1970, 'Settlement around the Wash', in Phillips C.W. (ed.), *The Fenland in Roman times*, RGS research series no.5, pp.22-113

Miller, I., 1998, *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Holbeach Road, Spalding. Report No. 52/98*.

Morgan P., & Thorn C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

Sawyer P., 1998, *Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire III, History of Lincolnshire Committee, Lincoln

Simmons B., 1993, 'Iron Age and Roman coasts around the Wash II: Archaeology', in Bennett S. & Bennett N. (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire*, pp.20-21, University of Hull Press, Hull

Sumner N., 1988, 'The Countess Lucy's Priory? The Early history of Spalding priory and its estates', in *Reading Medieval Studies*, vol.XIII, University of Reading, Reading



## Appendix 5: Oasis documentation

### OASIS ID: midlanda1-105563

#### Project details

Project name	Holbeach Rd, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (S/E Quad)
Short description of the project	Monitoring and recording of geotechnical trial holes
Project dates	Start: 18-11-2010 End: 18-11-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC 2010.143 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	HRSR 10 – Site code
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BURNT CLAY Roman
Investigation type	'Test-Pit Survey'
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SPALDING Holbeach Rd, Spalding, A16/A151 Junction (S/E Quad)
Postcode	PE11
Study area	1.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 2664 2379 52.7964417422 -0.121508777204 52 47 47 N 000 07 17 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.00m Max: 5.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Midland Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Midland Archaeological Services
Project director/manager	S.L.W Williams
Project supervisor	S.L.W.Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

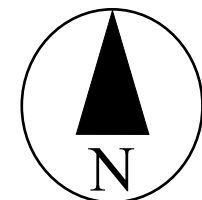
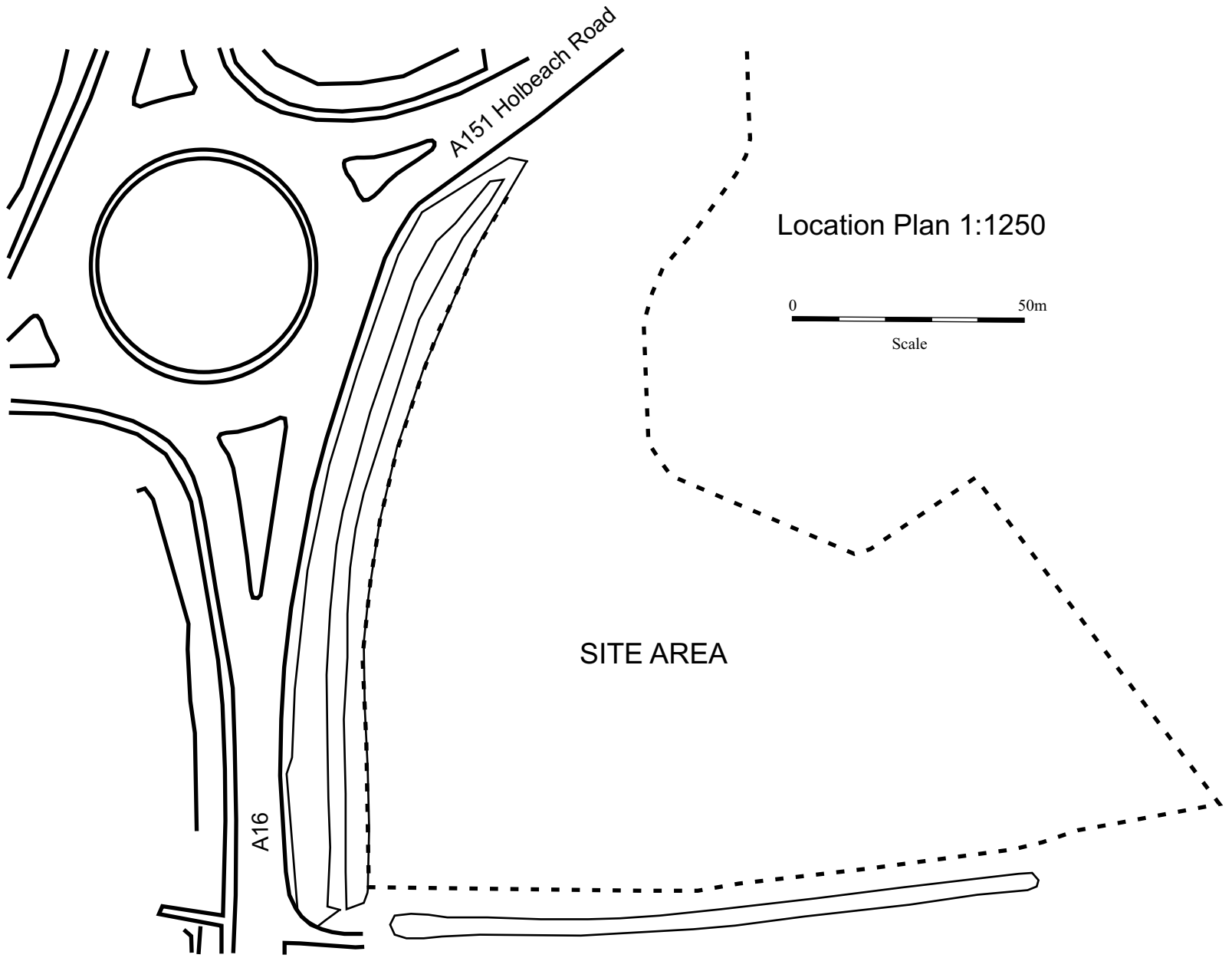
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A programme of monitoring and recording of geotechnical trial pits at holbeach rd, spalding, A16/A151, junction (S/E Quad)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	S.Williams
Other bibliographic details	331/11
Date	2011

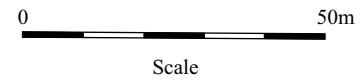
Issuer or publisher	MAS
Place of issue or publication	MAS
Description	Grey Lit, developer funded, A programme of Archaeological Monitoring and recording during geotechnical trial pit excavation
URL	<a href="http://www.midlandarchaeologicalservices.co.uk">www.midlandarchaeologicalservices.co.uk</a>

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Entered by	Steve Williams (steve@midlandarchaeologicalservices.co.uk)
Entered on	20 July 2011



Location Plan 1:1250



SITE AREA

FIG.2



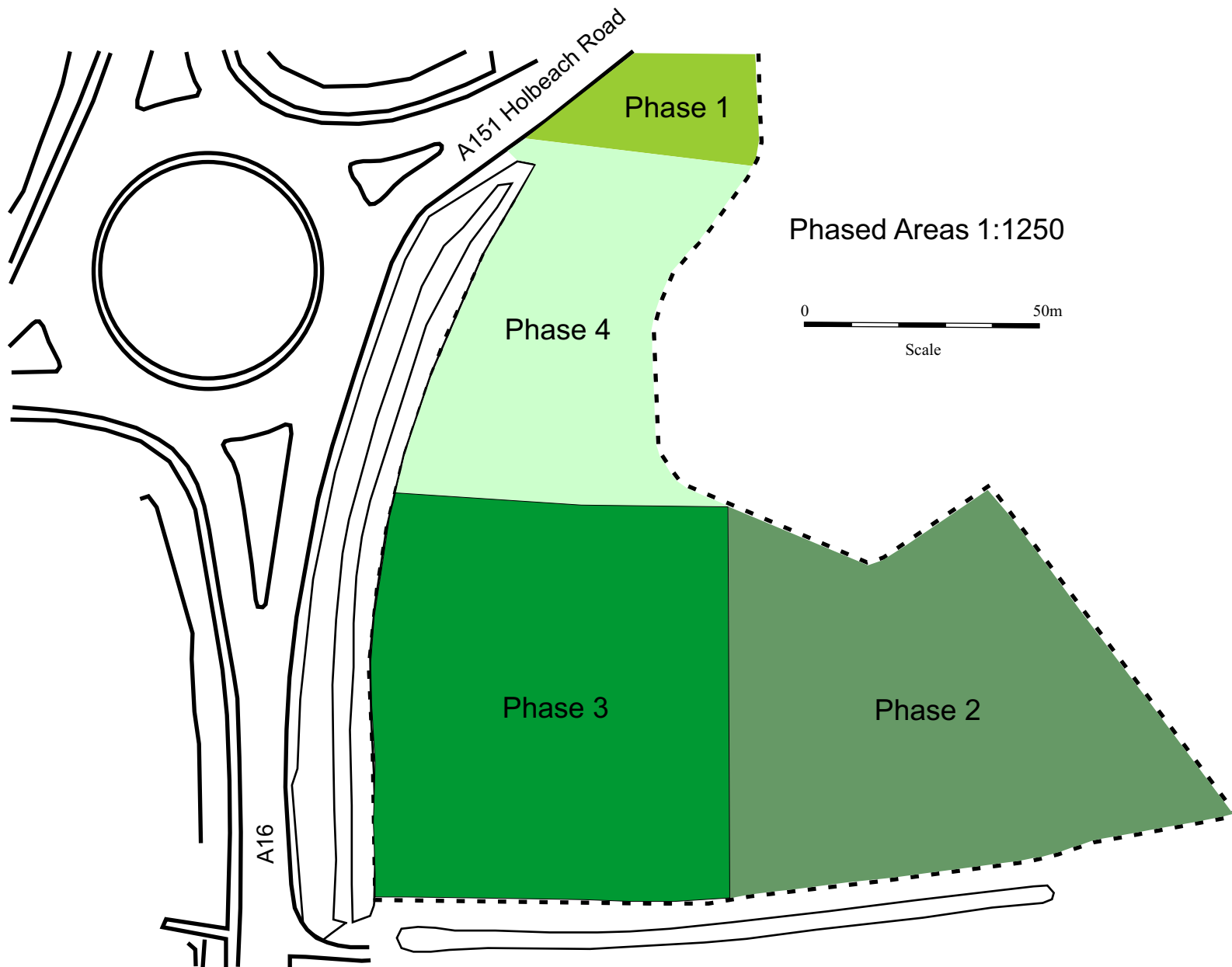
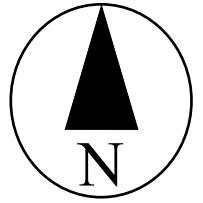
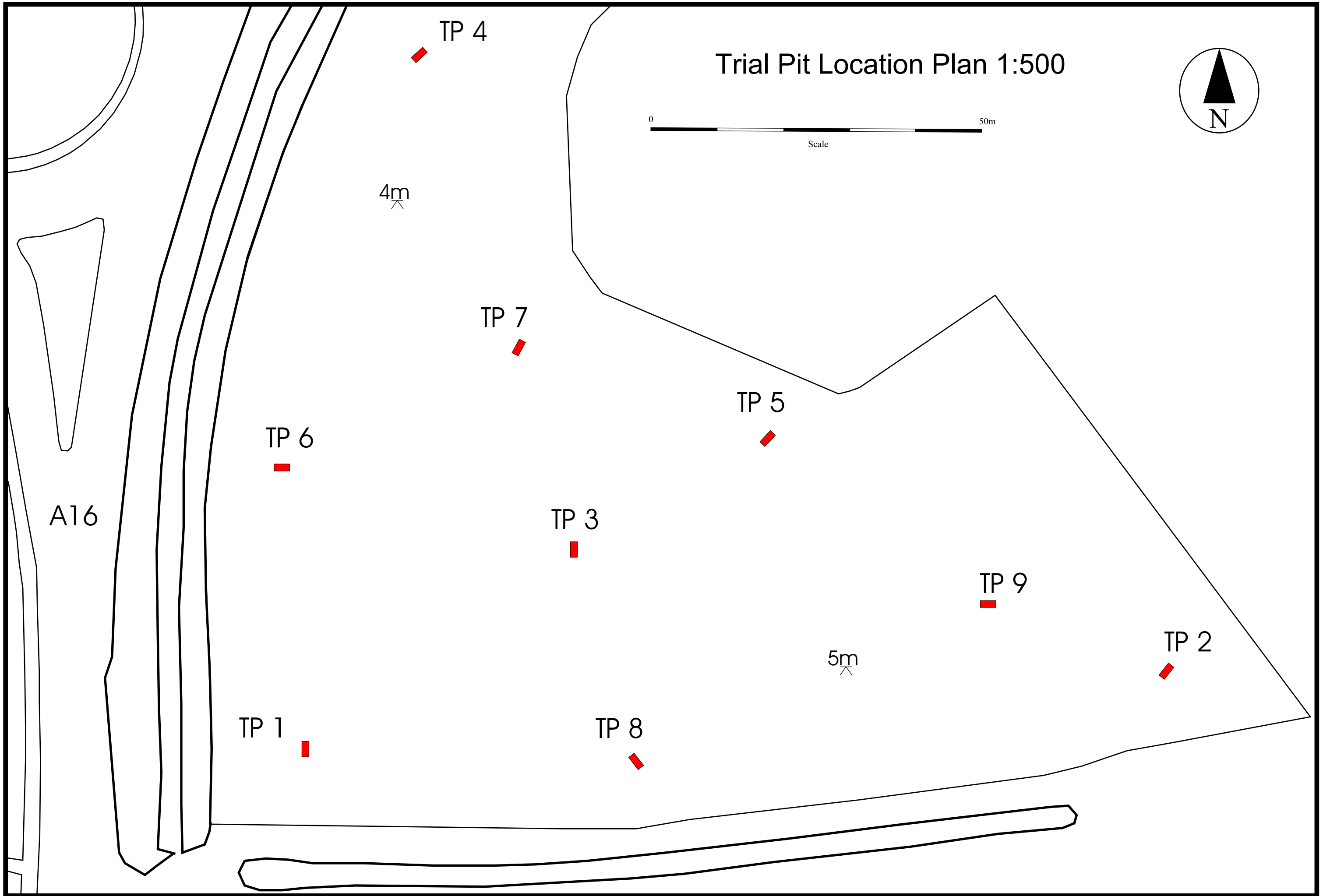
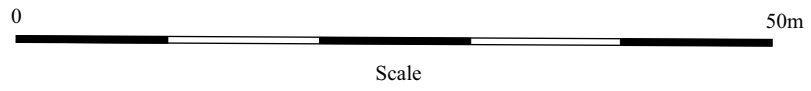
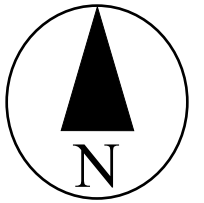


FIG.3



Trial Pit Location Plan 1:500



4m

5m

A16

TP 1

TP 6

TP 7

TP 4

TP 3

TP 5

TP 8

TP 9

TP 2

FIG.4

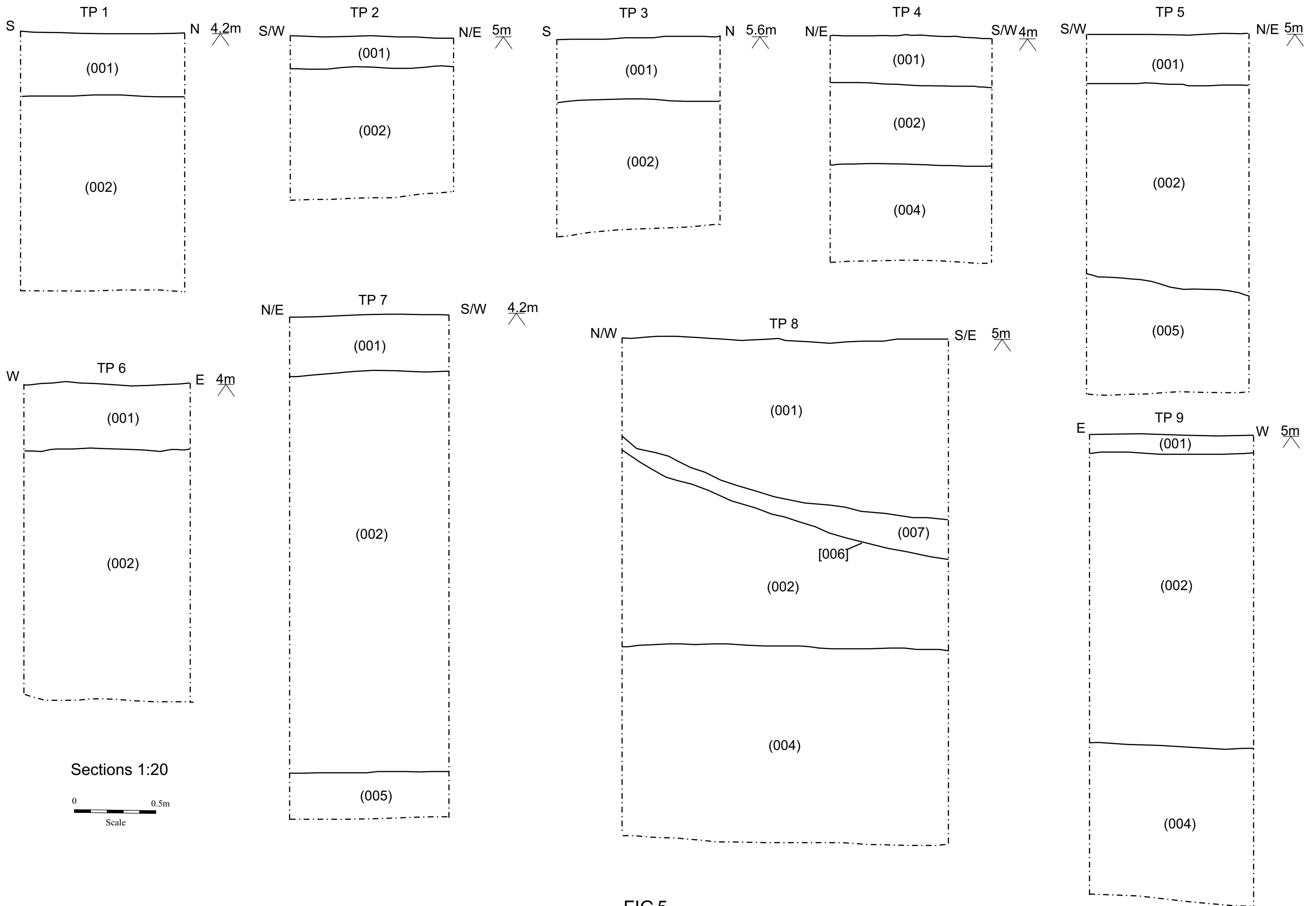


FIG.5