Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Land at No. 3 Shivean Gate, Moulton, Spalding, PE12 6PL

NGR:	TF 30626 24178
Planning Authority:	South Holland District Council
Planning Ref:	H13-0283-16
Acc. No:	LCNCC 2017.41
PCAS Job No.:	1844
PCAS Site Code:	SGMM 17

Prepared by

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For

Larkfleet Homes

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Fig. 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

Fig. 2: Proposed layout plan showing

Fig 3: Footings plans plots 1 & 2. 1:100 @ A4

Non-technical summary

This document is a written scheme of investigation prepared for Larkfleet Homes for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken at No.3 Shivean Gate, Moulton, during the groundworks for the construction of two new detached dwellings on the site.

The site lies in the historic core of the village, with settlement dating from the late Saxon period. All Saints church, which dates from the late 12th century, lies less than 100m southeast of the site. The plot was previously occupied by a detached bungalow and garage which have since been demolished.

This document details the methodology for the fieldwork and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures and timetable. It is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for South Holland.

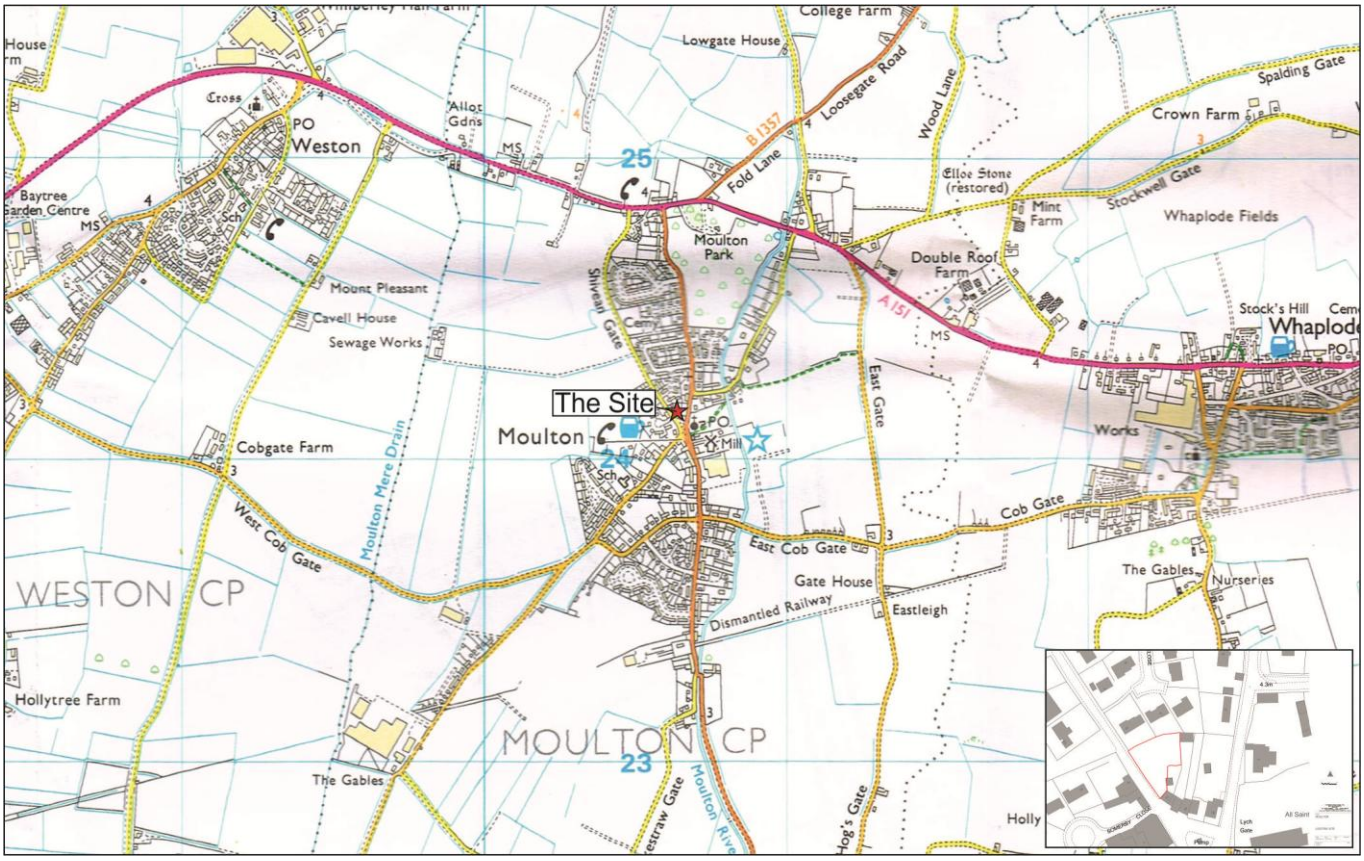


Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location is shown in red (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278). Inset: Site redline boundary

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was requested by Larkfleet Homes to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during groundworks for two new dwellings on land at No.3 Shivean Gate, Moulton.

This WSI details the methodology to be employed during the fieldwork, and the post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- CIfA Code of Conduct (2014);
- CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
- The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2016)

This strategy is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for South Holland District Council.

2.0 Site location and description (Fig. 1)

Moulton is a village and civil parish in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire. It lies to the south of the A151 c.1,7km west of Weston between Spalding (5km west) and Holbeach (c.5.5km east). The village is largely linear, lying along the B1357 Hall Gate. Shivean Gate branches northwest from Hall Gate, close to the centre of the village, and the site lies close to this junction.

The site area is given as 833m², a small area of open ground between No. 2 – 5 Shivean Gate. The site was previously occupied by a detached bungalow and garage that has been demolished in recent years, with an outbuilding remaining at the time of writing.

The approximate central NGR of the Site is TF 30626 24178.

3.0 Topography and geology

The bedrock geology of Moulton is largely West Walton Formation mudstone and siltstone, described as grey, silty mudstone. Tidal Flat deposits of clay and silt are also recorded across the village (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site sits in the Lincolnshire Fens, and as such is low lying, flat ground. The closest recorded benchmark is a cutmark on the southwest buttress of All Saints church, c. 90m from the site, 5.337m OD (1.10m above EGL).

4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012. This places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Developers are required to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF, s141).

A planning application for the construction of two new four-bedroom detached dwellings has been submitted to and approved by South Holland District Council, app re: H13-0283-16. The planning consent is subject to conditions, including those for a scheme of archaeological works:

20 No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme should include the following and should be in accordance with the archaeological brief supplied by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment advisor on behalf of the Local Planning Authority:
1. An assessment of significance and proposed mitigation strategy (i.e. preservation by record, preservation in situ or a mix of these elements).
2. A methodology and timetable of site investigation and recording
3. Provision for site analysis
4. Provision for publication and dissemination of analysis and records
5. Provision for archive deposition
6. Nomination of a competent person/organisation to undertake the work
7. The scheme to be in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.
The archaeological site work shall only be undertaken in accordance with the approved written scheme.
Reason: To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.

21 The applicant shall notify the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Department in writing of the intention to commence at least fourteen days before the start of archaeological work required in connection with Condition 20 above in order to facilitate adequate monitoring arrangements.
Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and retrieval of archaeological finds in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.

22 A copy of the final report required in connection with Condition 20 above shall be submitted within three months of the work being carried out to the Local Planning Authority and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. The material and paper archive required as part of the written scheme of investigation shall be deposited with an appropriate archive in accordance with guidelines published in The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.
Reason: To ensure satisfactory arrangements are made for the recording of possible archaeological remains in accordance with national guidance contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.

This document details the fieldwork methodology for a program of archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the groundworks, and the post-excavation reporting and archiving methodology and timetable. It is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer for South Holland District Council.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric sea levels were considerably higher than today, and as a result the low-lying Fens would have been flooded marshland. It is not until the later Iron Age that level fell allowing for industry in this area, the closest being Iron Age salterns more than 8km south of the village. Roman activity in the area is also very limited, with Roman activity recorded at the bypass round about to the southwest of neighbouring Weston.

Settlement in Moulton probably dates from the later Saxon period; the Abbott of Croyland Abbey chronicled events in the area, recording that a period of drought in the late 10th century led to the men of Weston and Moulton imitating the work of neighbouring Deeping Fen, and divided up the former marshes and put them into cultivation (Darby, 1940). Moulton and Weston are often recorded together in historic documents; Ivo, Tallboys is recorded as holding a sokeland here consisting of 26 freemen, 31 villagers and 20 smallholders, while Guy of Craon held 15 bovates

of land occupied by 6 villagers. Late Saxon agricultural features have been revealed to the north of Weston during work on the bypass (Wood, 2008), but around Moulton the evidence of occupation in this period is lacking, apart from the Elloe Stone, a carved Saxon stone which is recorded as having stood "on the waste land beside the...Old Spalding Gate" road; it was moved in the later post-medieval period but has since been restored and lies on the roadside of Spalding Gate c.1km northeast of the site. The stone is the upper part of a wheel cross dating from the 10th – 11th century, and is a scheduled monument (List entry ID 1005037).

The site lies in the historic core of Moulton; All Saints Church lies less than 90m to the southeast and is a Grade I Listed Building dating from the later 12th century. Despite this, there are few medieval monuments recorded in Moulton.

Immediately opposite the site is an early 19th century house, while houses of similar dates lie to the south (all Grade II Listed).

6.0 Archaeological Requirement (Fig. 2 & 3)

A scheme of archaeological monitoring will take place during **all** intrusive groundworks associated with the improvement works. This is anticipated to include:

- Removal of any below ground foundations for the previous buildings on site;
- Excavations for new foundations for both dwellings;
- Excavations for new driveways;
- Excavation of below ground services;
- Any landscaping works associated with the development.



Figure 2: Layout of development at No.3 Shivean Gate. 1:500.

The Historic Environment Officer will be informed, with at least 14 days notice, of the intended date of the start of start of fieldwork.

The purpose of the monitoring scheme should be to identify any archaeological horizons, features and artefacts encountered during the works, and to create a permanent record.

The site should not be treated in isolation, and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

An online record of the project data shall be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database) before fieldwork commences, and completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

The archaeological monitoring and recording will be completed in accordance with the methodology detailed below.

7.0 Fieldwork methodology

All archaeological excavation and recording will be undertaken by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists; where necessary the site team will be supervised by a PCAS Project/Field Officer.

Unless ground conditions dictate otherwise, all mechanical excavation will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a **toothless blade.**

Where significant archaeological remains are encountered, and subject to Health & Safety regulations, all archaeological deposits and features manually cleaned and examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition.

If significant archaeological remains are identified, it may be necessary in liaison with the County Archaeologist, to formulate a strategy for the more complete establishment of the character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment of any such remains.

The archaeologist monitoring the ground-works will cause the least possible disruption to the development programme, but at any time may request a pause in groundworks to assess any potential features or deposits; and to allow for the careful cleaning, excavation and recording of any features that have been identified. The archaeologist will keep the groundworkers informed of developments and progress.

All groundworks will be plotted on a scaled base plan supplied by the developer. Any encountered remains will be plotted onto this plan.

The basis for field recording will be measured scale plans based on plans supplied by the developer. Any archaeological remains within the site area will be accurately plotted on the master plan by triangulation, or where possible by GPS.

A full written, drawn and photographic record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made. A description of each horizon will be made on standard PCAS context recording forms. All sections will be drawn at scales 1:10 or 1:20 where appropriate, and plotted on plans of the groundworks.

These will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary. The archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscape – which may necessitate a rudimentary assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g. visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A digital photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Where appropriate these will include an identification board, scale and north arrow. The photographic record will include:

- General site shots;
- specific stages of fieldwork;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

Artefacts

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning, marking and analysis. A specialist assessment will be made of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner will be informed and the finds will be safely stored. The Lincolnshire Finds Liaison Officer may be contacted for advice in the first instance.

Human Remains

The legislation concerning the exhumation of human remains was updated in 2014 (Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014, No. 1 Section 2).

If human remains are encountered, they will be left *in situ* where possible, and only disturbed if their continued presence will severely hinder the development processes, or if there are sound academic/scientific justifications for removal. If appropriate, an Exhumation License will be requested from the Secretary of State/Ministry of Justice and the local Environmental Health Officer advised.

Excavators should be aware of current legislation regarding human remains, and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety. All work involving human remains will be carried out according to the standards and guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with the CIfA guidelines.

All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, re-interral or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties.

All work involving human remains will be carried out according to the standards and guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with the CIfA guidelines.

Environmental Sampling

Any securely stratified dated or undated archaeological deposits considered suitable will be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological and environmental remains. Waterlogged remains, if encountered, will be considered for sampling for plant and insect remains, pollen and potential radiocarbon dating, should the horizon be secure (uncontaminated) and dateable.

Where possible, deposits will be sampled in 40l quantities, less if necessary, and returned to PCAS offices prior to dispatch to the appointed specialist for processing and assessment. Sampling techniques and methods will comply with those outlined in *Environmental Archaeology:*

A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (Campbell *et al*, 2011, 2nd edition).

8.0 Post-fieldwork methodology

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing, dispatch and/or analysis.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

PCAS have used the services of a variety of specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following depending on suitability/availability etc:

Archaeological Contractors':

- University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) staff – provides a comprehensive service in all areas of post excavation analysis.
- Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS) staff – provides environmental archaeology services.
- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) staff – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Archaeological Project Services (APS) staff – provides a comprehensive service in most areas of post excavation analysis.

Other Freelance Specialists:

- I Rowlandson – specialising in the identification / assessment of Iron Age & Roman pottery.
- Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification of Pre-Historic pottery /ceramics
- J Young / J. Grey / Z. Tomlinson – specialising in the identification / assessment of post Roman pottery, ceramic building materials & fired clay.
- M Taylor / M Bamford – specialising in the identification / assessment of waterlogged wood
- Dr D Underhill / T Lane – specialising in the identification / assessment of lithic materials and tools.
- Dr Rachel Tyson – specialising in the identification / assessment of glass.
- Dr Rod Mackenzie – specialising in the identification / assessment of waste metal working residues.
- Dr K Leahy – specialising in the identification / assessment of post Roman & early Medieval artefacts inc metal work.
- Q Mould – specialising in the identification / assessment of leather artefacts.

Subject to the receipt of any specialist accounts/archive reports, within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork a fully illustrated and appended text will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and sent to the Planning Archaeologist for South Holland District Council for approval. All electronic submissions will be in single .PDF format. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number, site code and project number
- Planning reference number
- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- Scaled section and plan drawings of archaeological features encountered within the excavated area.
- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Copies of the approved report shall be sent to the HER officer, the client and the Lincolnshire HER. The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database for public consultation.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. For example, where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, PCAS shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the Lincolnshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report, an inventoried project archive (documentary and material) will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and LCC's Archaeology Handbook (Revised 2016). The entire archive will be prepared at the offices of PCAS until deposition with The Collection, Lincoln can be arranged. A unique accession number to identify the project has been allocated by the receiving archive (LCNCC 2017.41). Archive deposition is provisionally scheduled for December 2017, dependant on the start date and completion of the development works to be monitored, however archive deposition will deposited within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

9.0 Timescale and personnel

The Historic Environment Officer will be informed, with at least 14 days notice, of the intended date of the start of start of fieldwork. The archaeological monitoring is anticipated to commence in Spring 2017, subject to instruction from the client to attend. The monitoring shall take place according to the construction timetable.

A full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 3 months of the completion of the onsite groundworks.

The site team will include an experienced Project Officer as a minimum. Details of the site team and CVs will also be provided if requested.

10.0 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice. Employees and sub-contractors of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2011). Where PCAS employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

A site specific risk assessment shall be undertaken prior to the start of excavation, and be subject to continuous review throughout the course of the fieldwork.

11.0 Monitoring arrangements

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PCAS Director Will Munford. The Historic Environment Officer will be informed of the start of the archaeological intervention. She will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site director.

All phases of fieldwork shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, with any variations to the specification being agreed in writing with the Historic Environment Officer.

12.0 Other factors

Any potential financial outlay which may be activated over and above rudimentary costs (i.e. fieldwork, basic reporting and archive arrangements) will be been calculated as provisional sums/contingencies.

13.0 Contacts

Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer, SHDC	01522 461 499
Will Munford, Director, PCAS	01522 703 800

14.0 Insurance

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability:	£10,000,000
Public Liability:	£5,000,000
Professional Indemnity:	£1,000,000

15.0 References

Morris, J, 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*, Philimore, Chichester

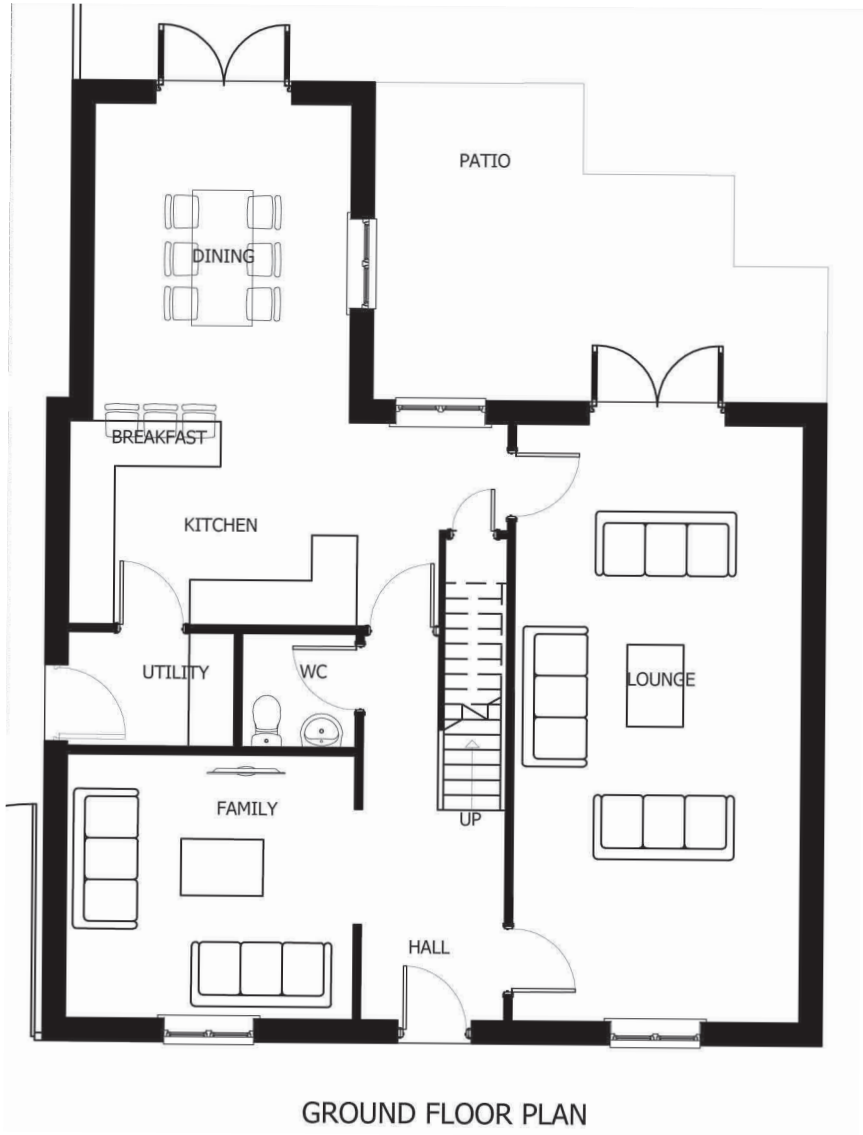
NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Crown Copyright

2006 1:25000 OS Explorer Map sheet 249 Spalding and Holbeach, Long Sutton and Kirton. (PCAS licence no. 100049278)

Websites:

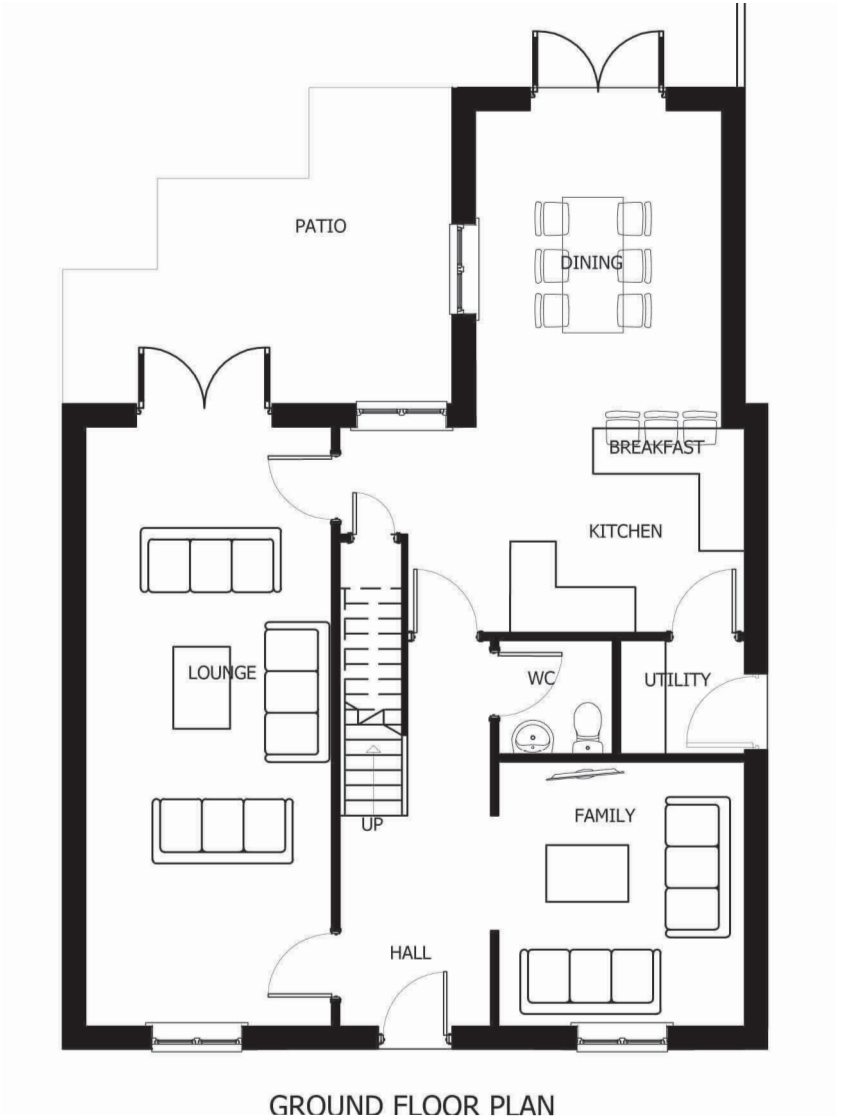
http://domesdaymap.co.uk/
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk
http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html
https://www.old-maps.co.uk/

Planning documents http://planning.sholland.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/planningDetails?reference=H13-0283-16&from=planningSearch



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Fig. 3a: Plot 1. 1:100



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Fig 3b: Plot 2. 1:100

0 5m

1:100 Scale

Figure 3a & 3b: Footing plan of plots 1 & 2