

**LAND TO THE REAR OF 59 WESTLODE ST, SPALDING LINCOLNSHIRE, PE11
2AF: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ENHANCED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

ISSUE 1:	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL
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Local Planning Authority: South Holland District Council

Central NGR: TF 25047 22883

Planning Reference H16-0295-23

Museum Archive Number LCNCC : 2024.105

Site Code WSSG24

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION
2	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES
5	SCOPE OF TRIAL TRENCHING
6	MACHINE AND HAND EXCAVATIONS
7	INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY
8	FINDS RECOVERY PROCESSING AND TREATMENT
9	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
10	RECORDING
11	REPORTING
12	ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION
13	MONITORING AND LIAISON
14	HEALTH AND SAFETY
15	HER
16	RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE 3: PROPOSED AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING WITH PREVIOUS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHES ON 1889 ORDLANCE SURVEY 1st ed

FIGURE 4: PROPOSED PILE & RING BEAM PLAN AND SECTION OF GROUND BEAM

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Mr. I Bird, to undertake Enhanced Archaeological Monitoring (otherwise known as an Enhanced Watching Brief) on land to the rear of 59 Westlode Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Figure 1 & 2). This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation works.
- 1.1.2 Spalding is situated 53km south-east of Lincoln. Positioned on the River Welland, the town is the administrative centre of the South Holland District of Lincolnshire, located 15km east of Bourne, 16km north east of Market Deeping, and 20km south west of Boston.
- 1.1.3 The development site (investigation area) is to the northwest of the town centre. The site is just off Westlode Street, formally the course of the Westlode river and located close to this and the confluence with the River Welland, centred on NGR TF 25047 22883 (**Figure 1**). A planning application has been made and granted for the construction of residential dwellings by South Holland District Council.
- 1.1.4 The Planning Archaeologist, as archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council was consulted and advised that a programme of Enhanced Archaeological Monitoring the excavation of beam foundations and associated piling be undertaken.
- 1.1.5 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- This Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 2019);
 - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
 - Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
 - Piling and Archaeology: Guidance and Good Practice. (Historic England 2019)
- 1.1.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (2022).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 2.1.1 The solid geology of mudstone and clay of the Oxford Clay Foundation Superficial deposits of alluvium and silt tidal flat deposits are known to extend across the development area (British Geological survey online portal 2024).

Topography

- 2.1.2 The development area is generally flat at c. 7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). At the time of writing the area was heavily overgrown land surrounded on all sides by post-medieval and modern buildings.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 Details and records of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; The site for the proposed development lies in an area of potential archaeological interest.

- 3.1.2 The archaeological background of Spalding and its environs is closely linked to its low-lying settling and process of inundation from The Wash during post-glacial sea-level rises and the processes of reclamation during the later Holocene (Racham 1986). The pattern of dykes around Spalding and the dates of their construction offer insight into the early developmental history of the town, with many of the dykes located to the south and north-west of Spalding constructed in the 11-12th centuries and to the north of the town in the 13th century. 18th and 19th century reclamation extended the occupiable land well to the north and east.

Prehistoric

- 3.1.3 activity in Spalding is limited. Neolithic axes have been recorded in Gosberton Cheal, 2.7km to the north of Spalding and a small number of probable Bronze Age tools are recorded from the area directly surrounding Spalding. To date, one possible Mesolithic microlith has been recorded in the church yard of St Mary and St Nicholas in Spalding (HER: MLI83406).
- 3.1.4. Evidence for Iron Age settlement has been recorded to the south-west of the town, adjacent to Bourne Road, where an industrial and domestic site was excavated (HER: MLI20553). This site was located on a rodden (the raised remains of a silted up water channel) and contained evidence of occupation spanning several phases. Briquetage (ceramic material associated with salt making) discovered on the site indicates that salt making was also taking place in the vicinity. The latest prehistoric evidence on the site dates to the 1st century AD (LCC 2022). The physical distancing of this salt production site from modern Spalding suggests that little occupiable land was available in that area and the tidal (salt bearing) waters extended further inland than the current town.

Roman

- 3.1.5 Roman activity in Spalding itself is more notable; Evidence for salt making activity which took place in the 1st and 2nd centuries was recognised east of Pennygate (HER: MLI89826) consisting of ditches and pits with further evidence of briquetage. Further archaeological features were identified in Castle Fields located 450m north of the current Site, including a pit containing burnt bone and briquetage. An early Romano-British settlement, contained evidence of burnt bone and pottery, and thought to be the remains of a meat processing site was recorded on Kings Road approximately 450m northwest of the current Site (LCC 2022).
- 3.1.6 Drainage and land reclamation was being undertaken in the wider area during the Roman period with access to the sea via the River Welland. There is some evidence for High Bridge having origins in the Roman period when, in 1745, a coin, which was thought to be Roman, was found within the stone pier for the bridge arch. It is suggested that this may have been a bridge along a Roman Road which linked Baston in the south-west, with Spalding in the north-east (Hallam, 1970).
- 3.1.7 A complex and multi-phased Roman occupation site at Woolram Wygate, approximately 1.4km west of the current site demonstrated that whilst the early settlement of the 1st-2nd centuries focused on salt manufacture with large quantities of briquetage dating to the period. Later features however suggest that water sources were becoming less brackish.
- 3.1.8 A shift was made to arable farming in the later Roman period (3rd and 4th centuries) with the construction of a typical 'Ladder' agricultural management system. This site also demonstrated that the Roman dated features could be sealed below silts and alluvial deposits up to 1m in thickness.

Early-Medieval/Saxon

- 3.1.9 Saxon developments within the environs of Spalding are limited but references to it being adopted as a royal estate in the 7-8th centuries exist (SMR 23603). Remains of a possible Saxon enclosure are recorded on Spalding Common 2.8k southwest of the current Site.
- 3.1.10 Spalding is referred to in a Tribal Hideage of the 7th century where a tribe called 'Spaldas' are recorded. The first written account was in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbeard in AD 716, with suggestions that the then coastline lay to the immediate north and could have been used as a port (TVAS 2005), allowing access to the sea for river traffic from other well established Saxon towns as Peterborough and Bourne (Symonds 1988).

- 3.1.11 A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from Double Street and finds of pottery dating to between the 5th and 8th centuries (HER: MLI89182) have been recorded on the modern Benner Hill Industrial Estate. Further finds on this site dating to between the 10th and 12th centuries (HER: MLI81915) indicate that it was used at varying points in the early medieval and medieval periods (HER: MLI83934, MLI83935). The abraded nature of some of the pottery indicates that it may have been discarded into an agricultural area.

Medieval

- 3.1.12 In Domesday (1089) Spalding, is recorded as a large prosperous settlement in the Wappentake of Elloe with approximately 91 households families living there. Domesday also records a market, salt pans, a wood of alders and ten fisheries, one of which yielded 1500 eels. The Benedictine Priory of Spalding, located south of the current Site was founded in 1052, by Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife, Godiva, Countess of Leicester and may have had an associated leper hospital (VCH 1906). The Priory was dissolved in 1540. Six human skeletons found during building work in Bridge Street are presumed to indicate the site of the Priory burial ground (Pastcape).
- 3.1.13 Salt manufacturing continued to be a major part of the economy of Medieval Spalding prior to the 13th century. Excavations at Pinchbeck Marsh, and Pinchbeck north of Spalding town (HER: MLI23633, HER: MLI89837) revealed large processing facilities, with water vats and filtration systems, facilitating efficient salt manufacture. It was during the 13th century that increasing marine inundation was beginning to impact the Lincolnshire coast, which likely contributed to the abandonment of the salterns in this area. This century saw the emergence of Royal charters for markets and fairs to be held in the town; with a clear suggestion that by the 14th century, focus was moved towards the trade of wool, cloth and other agricultural products.

Post-Medieval

- 3.1.14 In the 16th and 17th centuries, many areas which had been reclaimed from the fen were re-submerged following the dissolution of the monasteries who held a high degree of responsibility for their upkeep. The closure of Spalding Priory was a contributing factor in a decline in Spalding's economy in the 17th century. The town's economy was heavily reliant on the organization and network provided by the priory. In 1618, an inspection of the Welland between Crowland and Spalding was undertaken by commissioners who suggested that the stone bridge should be taken down, the river widened and that a sluice be erected at the Spalding end of the Cowbit Wash. the banks and sluices were neglected during the chaos of the Civil Wars, between 1642 and 1651, returning some of the fens to a wetland (Gooch, 1940).

- 3.1.15 The earliest maps of the current area of investigation suggest that the area was open ground prior to the 18th century, the 1732 map shows Double Street to the south along the riverside but little development within the current site. For much of the post-medieval period Spalding did not expand outside of its compact medieval core and continued to be focused largely within the triangle of land created by the confluence of the Westlode, which likely marks the original line of the river Welland and the canalized re-routed channel of the River Welland west and southwest of the current Site, towards Market Place. In the mid-19th century, the railway was built to the south-west of the town which influenced and increased Spalding's trade and economy, and germinated new development in the town to the south-west; towards the station. The housing throughout these new streets comprised semi-detached, detached and terraced housing.
- 3.1.16 The historic map sequence for the site shows the area to have been utilised and heavily occupied by buildings in the mid to late 19th centuries: The Ordnance Survey 1st ed (1880) shows the area to be occupied by a long rectangular outbuilding associated with the Public House depicted as fronting Double Street (Figure 3). The Public House is known to be 'The Angel Inn', first recorded in 1842 and the rear structures are likely to represent storage or even malt houses. The 1840-1880 OS 6 inch map shows an 'L' shaped building to the immediate north-east of the current development and a series of structures extending towards Double Street within the approximate footprint of the current development which appear to have disappeared by the 1888-1915 survey of the same scale, replaced by property walls; the earlier 'L' Shaped building is still standing but in a reduced form.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.1.17 Several archaeological investigations have taken place; along Westlode Street and Double Street close to the current site. These shall be briefly summarized here.
- 3.1.18 Detailed desk-based assessments focusing on land immediately west of the current Site located the area in its historical context (TVAS 2005, M&M Archaeological Services 2007) and an evaluation located to the north of Westlode street close to the current site identified alluvial silts, some containing 10-14th century pottery and a low density of likely contemporary pit features. A high degree of land reclamation and thick deposits of deliberate dumping of consolatory materials dated to the 11th to 19th centuries was identified across the site, indicative of frequent flooding (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992).
- 3.1.19 A trench evaluation by APS in 1996 comprised of three trenches, two of which were located to the immediate rear of the site of the 'Angel Inn' and extended into the south west and northern edges of the current developmental footprint (**Figure 3**):

- 3.1.20** These trenches showed a developmental sequence of medieval and post medieval pitting truncating seemingly continuous combination of flood deposits and ground consolidation dumping deposits (APS 1996). Truncating these deposits were the foundations for the 19th century structures to the rear of the Angel Inn, located within the present area of investigation, the tops of which were recorded as being approximately 100-20mm below (then) ground level at approximately 5.3m O/D.
- 3.1.21** Adjoining the site to the east and fronting Double Street is a Quaker Friends Meeting house. In 1698 Friends bought two cottages in Double Street and altered the buildings to make a meeting house, using the rear gardens as a burial ground. The old buildings were demolished c1805 and a new meeting house was built at the far end of the burial ground next to Westlode Street over some existing graves. An archaeological building survey undertaken in 2016 (Burton 2016) stated that it is a significant building although has been renovated numerous times and is a grade II listed building. The previous and still operational area of Friends burial ground lies to the northwest of the current development site.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 4.1.1** The site is the subject of a Planning Application (H16-0295-23) for proposed construction of two- dwellings, gardens and access. The Planning Archaeologist and archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council, has advised that a programme of Enhanced Archaeological Monitoring (Enhanced Watching Brief) should be undertaken during the groundworks/ foundation phase of construction.
- 4.1.2** National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in December 2023, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 4.1.3** In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

Research Objectives

- 4.1.4 The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.
- 4.1.5 The Enhanced Archaeological Monitoring will address the following objectives:
- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
 - To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site:
 - To address potential research questions within the East Midlands Research Agenda; namely 8.1.2, 8.1.4 & 8.8.2
 - To address potential research questions within the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.

5 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

- 5.1 The proposed development comprises of two adjoining dwellings with foundations consisting of eighteen 200mm diameter driven piles joined by a concrete rig-beam 600mm in width and 400mm in depth (**Figure 2, Figure 4**). The base of the beam approximately 4.42m/OD, potentially impacting upon the uppermost deposits/structural elements identified within the previous evaluation trenches.
- 5.2 The Planning Archaeologist, as archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council was consulted and advised that a program of Enhanced Archaeological Monitoring be undertaken. This will include:
- Continuous archaeological supervision for all mechanical excavation of groundworks, including the foundation trenches, any landscaping, ground reduction or services installation.
 - The mechanical excavator for all groundworks, must be of an appropriate size and fitted with a toothless bucket and operate under constant archaeological supervision.
 - Any structural features to be completely exposed before recording in both plan and elevation prior to archaeological removal.
 - All the spoil heaps to be metal detected.

- All piling be monitored and any exposed deposits be recorded (Including depths, thickness etc).

6 MACHINE AND HAND EXCAVATIONS

6.1 All machine excavation of groundworks, including the foundation trenches, any landscaping, ground reduction or services installation will be carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the site and with a proven familiarity with urban archaeological stratification. All machine excavation will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket.

6.2 Machine-excavated deposits will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed features and deposits and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector.

6.3 The excavation by machine is to be halted by the archaeologist as soon as any archaeological deposits, features or structures are exposed; These will then be cleaned, photographed, recorded and if relevant, excavated to full characterise the feature, deposit or structure. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered the Planning Archaeologist is to be informed immediately: All features will be investigated archaeologically as per the ClfA guidelines and the Lincolnshire Handbook, unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist.

6.4 Machine excavation from the surface must be taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features are not over-excavated and that any artefacts/biological evidence in the soil are recorded.

7 INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

7.1 Archaeological features or structures will be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features will be undertaken at this stage as necessary and in agreement with the Planning Archaeologist. Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits, features, structures or burials through excessive use of mechanical excavation.

7.2 Where necessary the surface and sections will be hand cleaned to define archaeological deposits and features clearly.

7.3 If full or part exposed Inhumation and cremation burials are identified within the archaeological monitoring, they will be fully excavated subject to agreement with the Planning Archaeologist. Graves may be partially excavated at the time of finding to confirm the presence of human remains and their state of preservation but will not be fully excavated until arrangements for extension of the excavated area are made in

agreement with the Planning Archaeologist and client. Graves will be scanned by metal detectors to assess whether any grave objects are likely to be present.

7.4 PCA will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteo-archaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site.

7.5 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA. PCA will comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss any requirements of that Licence which conflict with the agreed method of investigation with the Planning Archaeologist.

8 FINDS RECOVERY PROCESSING AND TREATMENT

- 8.1 All artefacts (excluding any human remains) recovered during the Enhanced Archaeological Monitoring on the site are the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Conservation Guidelines no.2* and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme the landowner will arrange for them to be deposited in a museum or similar repository agreed with the Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.
- 8.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. PCA will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and / or value.
- 8.3 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. The location of special finds will be recorded in three dimensions. Three-dimensional recording of in-situ flint working deposits (if encountered) will be carried out.
- 8.4 **Treatment of treasure** - Finds, discovered by PCA, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 its revision of 2002, and amended act 2023) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Lincolnshire Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Lincolnshire, the landowner and the Planning Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 9.1 Where appropriate, programs of archaeological science and environmental sampling will be commissioned, sufficient to provide an appropriate record of the palaeo-environmental significance of the affected heritage assets. The results of this work will be presented in the final report.
- 9.2 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from features to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described and analysed. Samples will be taken from the fills of features where organic materials may be preserved, such as pits, ditches and other deposits, especially if waterlogged. English Heritage Environmental Guidelines (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* will be adhered to.
- 9.3 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage/Historic England papers (latest editions) available through the HELM website (www.helm.org.uk) will be followed:
- “Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood”
 - “Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates”
 - “Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation”
 - “Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports”
 - “Geoarchaeology”
 - “Wet Wood and Leather”
 - “Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates”
 - “Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork”

10 RECORDING

- 10.1 All features, structures, deposits, burials and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data will be recorded to reach the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 12).
- 10.2 Recording must be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits encountered.
- 10.3 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A

further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate.

- 10.4 An overall survey of the areas monitored, the location of the monitored groundworks and the location of all archaeological features will be made. All features, deposits and structures encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale in both plan and section. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. Significant archaeological features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the 1:100 or 1:1250 plans. The 1:1250 and 1:100 plans are to be accurately related to the National Grid.
- 10.5 Representative sections (minimum 1m wide) indicating the full stratigraphic sequence will be drawn of all identified deposits at regular intervals, and, long sections will be drawn if a complex sequence of deposits or archaeological features is revealed.
- 10.6 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD.
- 10.7 All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.
- 10.8 Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy. All photos will be taken using a digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 mega pixels, using the highest quality setting available on the camera in both RAW and JPEG format. All photographs will incorporate scales, an identification board (clearly detailing site code & context information) and directional north arrow. All photographs were feasible, will be taken in appropriate light conditions.
- 10.9 The complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of Archaeological Monitoring and post excavation works.

11 REPORTING

- 11.1 Within four-six weeks of completion of the evaluation fieldwork PCA will produce a report, copies of which (as a minimum) are to be provided to:
- the Developer/Client
 - the Planning Archaeologist
 - the Local Planning Authority
 - the Historic Environment Record
- 11.2 The Report will include as a minimum:
- a non-technical summary
 - a table of contents
 - an introduction including a list of staff members involved in the project

- summary geological, archaeological and historical background details for the site
- a statement for the aims of the project
- a full description of the results of the Enhanced Archaeological Monitoring
- plans and sections at the appropriate scale cross-referenced with the written description
- appropriate maps, plans, sections, photographs
- a discussion of the location, date, extent, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits identified
- all finds and environmental specialist reports
- an interpretation of the results of the Archaeological Monitoring in relation to the archaeology in the vicinity
- a bibliography of sources consulted
- an index to the project archive
- the OASIS record

- 11.3 The report will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist of South Holland District Council in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans.
- 11.4 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the relevant local and national journals: *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, and *Britannia* for findings of Roman date and *Medieval Archaeology* or *Post-Medieval Archaeology* for discoveries of medieval or post-medieval date.
- 11.5 Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

12 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

- 12.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), '*Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook*' (2019), and "*Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*" (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited at Lincoln Museum, in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Historic Environment Officer and the Local Planning Authority.
- 12.2 An Accession number from Lincolnshire County Council Archives service is **LCNCC** :

2024.105; The PCA Site code is: **WSSG24**; Deposition date: October 2024.

- 12.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will be completed. Once the report has become a public document, following their incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service web site where it may be freely consulted.

13 MONITORING AND LIAISON

- 13.1 PCA will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the program of Archaeological monitoring, by the client/developer, the Planning Archaeologist or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.
- 13.2 PCA will liaise closely with the Planning Archaeologist throughout the course of the Monitoring Program to arrange for on-site meetings if required at key decision points.

14 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 14.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The Archaeological Contractor will also follow the guidance set out in "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology" Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997.
- 14.2 PCA Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on-site and. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.
- 14.3 Whilst operating within the Risk Assessment of the primary contractor on site, PCA will carry out a risk assessment and complete a Health and Safety Method Statement prior to commencement of fieldwork and where appropriate a COSHH assessment. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all working on and visiting the site. Site welfare, toilets and washing facilities will be provided by the client.

15 HER

- 15.1 PCA will provide the Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in digital format.

16 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 16.1 The duration of the fieldwork is dependent on the timetable for groundworks on the site, it is imperative that if archaeological deposits, features or structures are

encountered, sufficient time be set aside for the necessary excavation and recording to be undertaken.

16.2 The archaeological field team will comprise of a minimum of 1 Supervisor familiar with both urban archaeology and archaeological deposits encountered in the area of the development.

16.3 In order for the Planning Archaeologist to adequately schedule monitoring they will require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work. This may be reduced by written agreement with the Planning Archaeologist.

16.4 The following table lists the personnel who may be involved in both archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation:

Role	Name
<i>Project Management</i>	Rebecca Nichols (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Supervision</i>	TBA (PCA)
<i>Archaeological Assistants</i>	TBA (PCA staff)
<i>Illustrations</i>	PCA CAD dept.
<i>Prehistoric Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
<i>Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
<i>Post-Roman Pottery</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Ceramic Building Material</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
<i>Architectural Stonework</i>	Kevin Hayward
<i>Petrology</i>	Kevin Hayward
<i>Animal Bone</i>	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
<i>Human Remains</i>	James Langthorne (PCA)
<i>Lithics</i>	Barry Bishop
<i>Timber</i>	Maisie Taylor or Mike Bamforth
<i>Glass</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or John Shepherd
<i>Small Finds</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Roman Coins</i>	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Dr Malcolm Lyne
<i>Metalwork</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA)
<i>Leather</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) / Quita Mould
<i>Iron Slag</i>	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Jane Cowgill
<i>Conservation</i>	York Archaeological Trust
<i>Environmental Archaeology</i>	PCA / James Rackham / Val Fryer

References

APS 1996. An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

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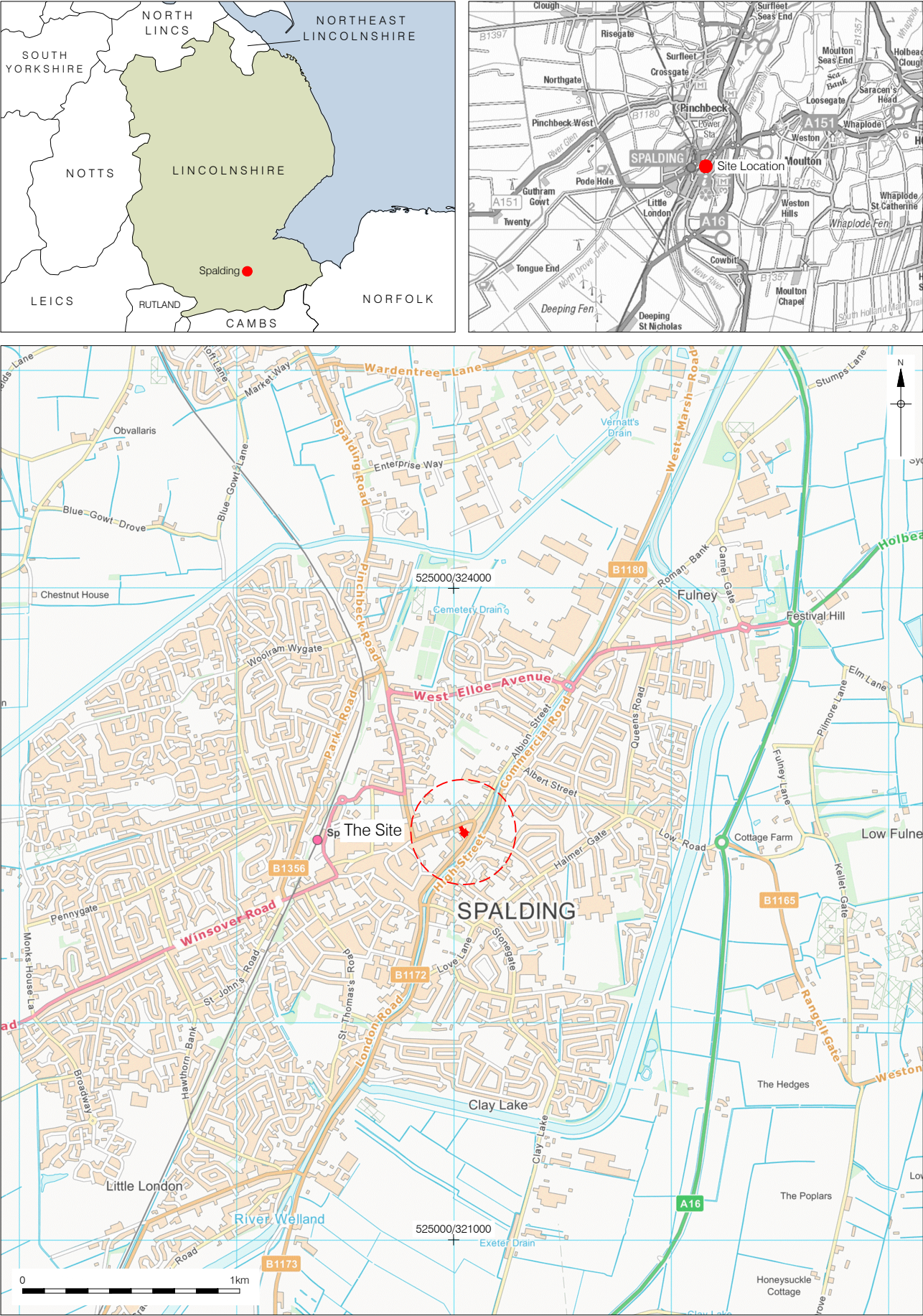
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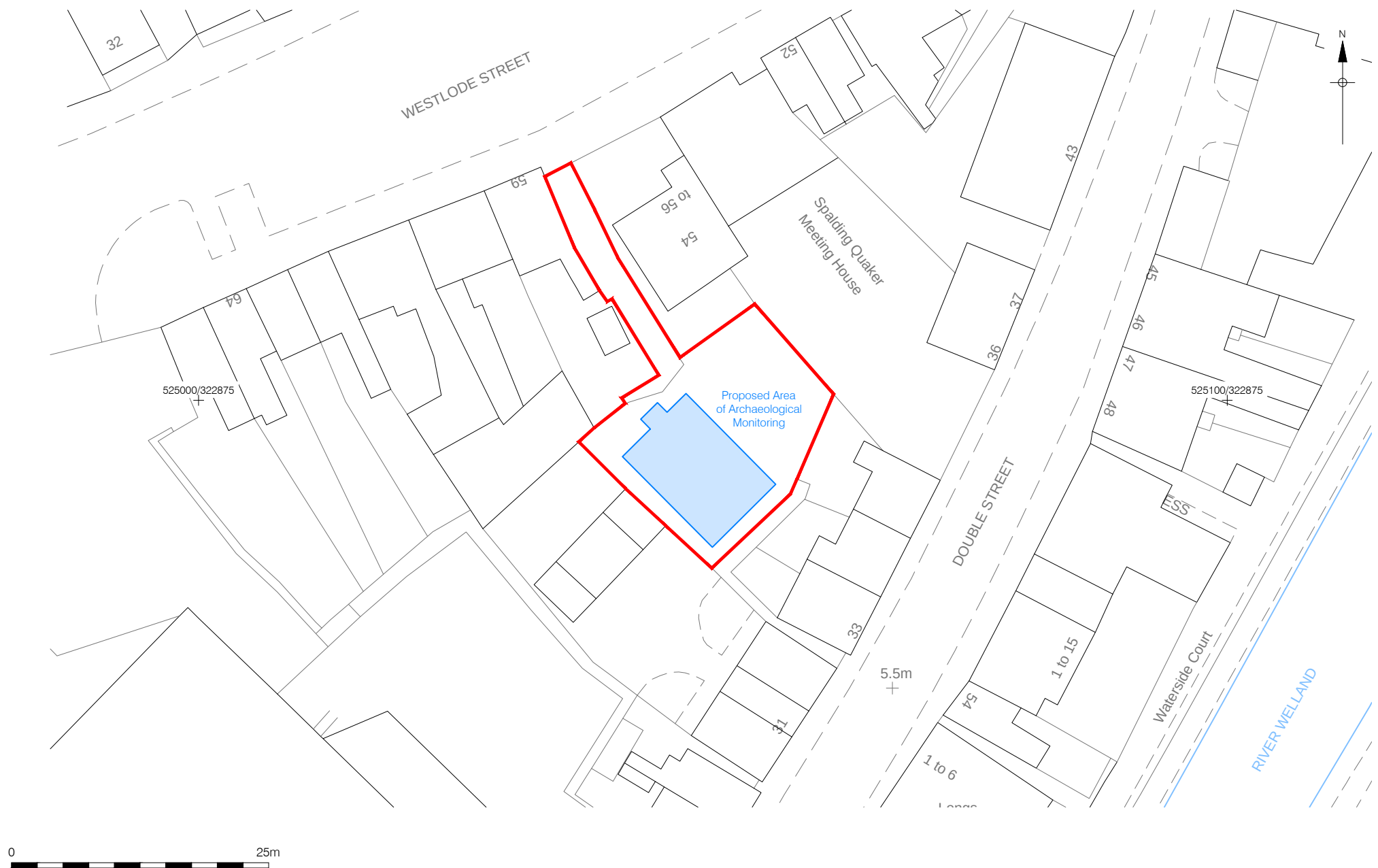
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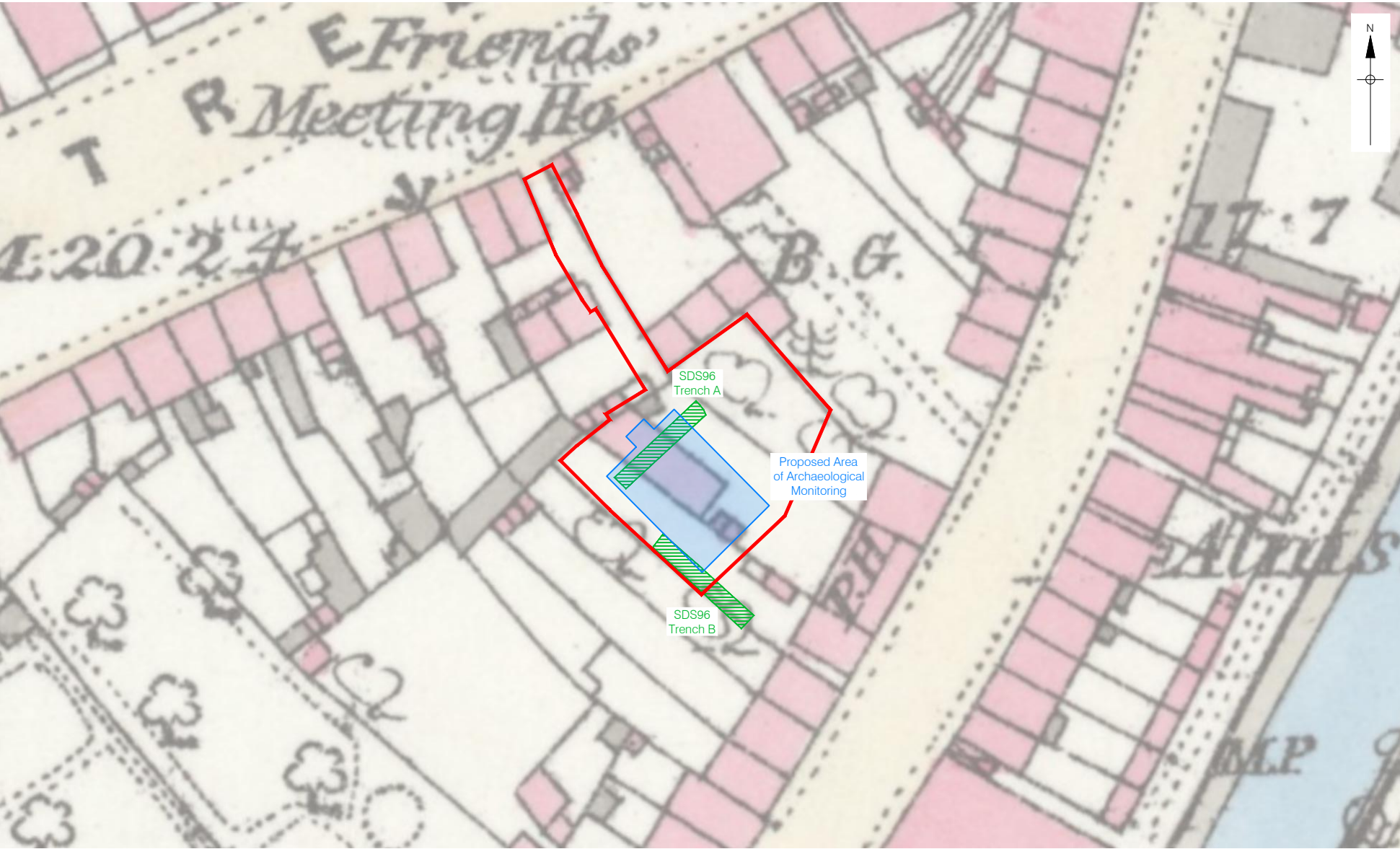
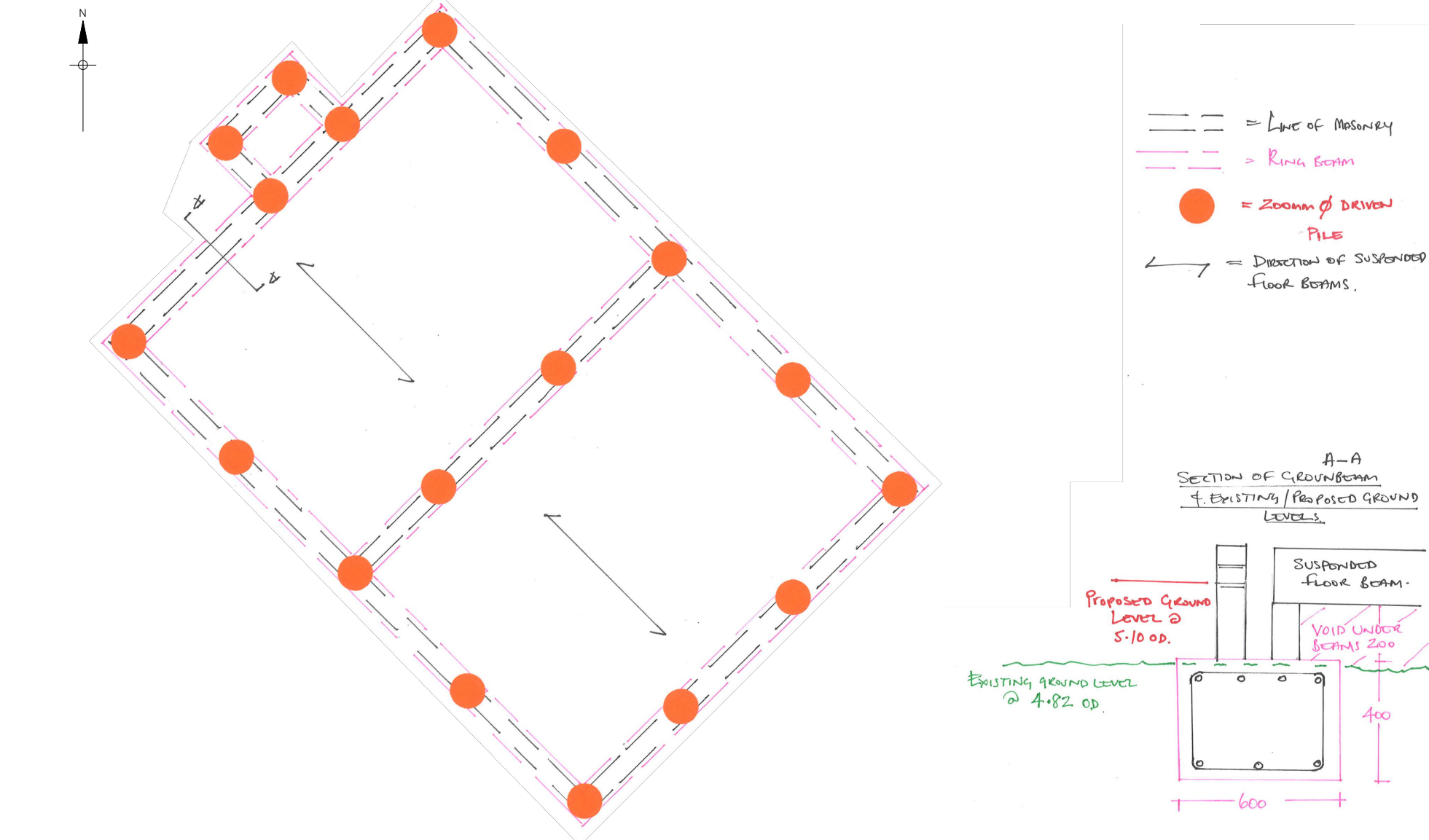


Figure 3
Proposed Area of Archaeological Monitoring with Previous Interventions on Site
(APS 1996, SDS96) overlain on the 1889 First Edition OS map
1:500 at A4



0 5m

Plan reproduced from data provided by the client (June 2024)

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Figure 4
Proposed Pile and Ring Beam Plan and Section of Groundbeam
1:100 at A4