Monks House Lane, Spalding: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**South Holland District Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TF 22844 22303**
Museum Accession Number:	**TBC**
Planning Reference:	**Pre-Planning**
Site Code:	**SMLW25**
Written and Researched by:	**Adam Slater**
Project Manager:	**Rebecca Nichols**
Commissioning Client:	**Seagate Homes**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Newark Office** **16 London Road** **Newark** **Nottinghamshire** **NG24 1TW**
Telephone:	**01636 370410 / 07596 886014**
Email:	**rnichols@pre-construct.com**
Web:	**www.pre-construct.com**

March 2025

Contents

FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Seagate Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological works.

1.1.2 The site is situated in peripheral agricultural land c.1.7km west of the medieval core of Spalding, The Site covers an area of approximately 18.9 hectares of land and is centred on TF 22844 22303

1.1.3 A scheme of archaeological evaluation will be undertaken, as stipulated by the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council. The evaluation will be undertaken as an assessment prior to a planning application being submitted to South Holland District Council. for the construction of 160 one-to-five-bedroom houses with associated infrastructure.

1.1.4 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- Scheme of Investigation
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2019, revised 2024)
- Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)

1.1.5 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

2.1 GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period. This is overlain by tidal flat deposits of clay and silt, sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2025).

2.1.2 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identifies the soils of the site as loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 21; http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1 The Site lies on a flat surface at approximately 3m aOD, with deeply cut drainage channels to the north and centre feeding into Vernatt's Drain 700m to the north-west.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background to the Site and Surrounding areas has previously been undertaken as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment (Allen Archaeology Ltd 2024) and will only be summarised here.

3.1.2 Spalding is situated within The Fens and is described during the prehistoric and Roman periods as being 'coastal in character consisting of an area of intertidal saltmarsh with localised areas of marginally higher ground' (Lincolnshire County Council 2022 p2). A number of palaeochannels have been identified c.210m north-northeast of the Site. To the east and north of this creek system was a focus of late Iron Age activity with Archaeological investigations uncovering large amounts of briquetage (used for the production and transportation of salt). The presence of unabraded pottery and animal bone suggests a settlement was in the vicinity.

3.1.3 Archaeological remains of prehistoric date may be concealed under the alluvial layers deposited by periodic inundations of the area.

3.1.4 Late Iron Age and Roman features have also been identified c.340m south-southeast of the Site, located on a roddon (the raised remains of a silted-up water channel), and therefore at a slightly higher elevation to the surrounding landscape. Evidence for settlement was present with features such as pits and gullies as well as domestic structures and a rectangular ditched enclosure Finds included charcoal, animal bone, pottery and briquetage, suggesting the site also had an industrial use.

3.1.5 Roman activity is recorded c.210m north-northeast of the Site at Wygate Park, paleochannels, dated to the 2nd century corresponded with a Roman settlement with evidence of arable farming, metalworking, domestic activity and extensive saltmaking seen on an industrial scale. Several further Roman age sites are known close to the current Site; c.230m southeast Ditches, pits and postholes were identified which may be part of another Roman salt working site; c. 570m to the southeast of the Site a possible farmstead of a 1st to 2nd century date has been identified whilst a possibly Roman dated field system found at the northern and western boundary of the Site identified, features including ditches and gullies with finds including large quantities of Roman pottery, animal bone, burnt clay and slag.

3.1.6 In the Saxon period Spalding is believed to have been a Royal Estate with the origin

of the town's name being a derivative of the old English group-name, *Spaldingas,* meaning '*the people of the Spalde'* with a tribe of that name being recorded in the area in the 7/8th centuries. By Domesday in 1086, the population of Spalding was 91 households with principal landowner being s Ivo Tallboys, with smaller estates owned by Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon.

3.1.7 The fenland survey has demonstrated that in the post-Roman period, the area reverted to wetland, with scattered farmsteads which were frequent within the Roman period abandoned in favour of a tighter knitted community of settlement and farming.

3.1.8 In 1052. Spalding Priory was founded as a cell of Crowland Abbey. The priory had multiple granges including Monks House which was located on the eastern side of Bourne Road c.10m east the Site.

3.1.9 Spalding had grown to become one of the wealthiest settlements in the Lincolnshire Fens by the early 14th century, connecting the inland towns of Stamford, Peterborough, and Bourne with wider maritime trade. As this centre of this was based around Bicker Haven, the Medieval sites close to the current Site are largely limited to features and findspots: c.350m north-northeast of the Site is a a ditch of a 13th century date, thought to be part of a larger system of strip fields; and c.160m west of the Site a medieval pottery scatter was found.

3.1.10 The Later Medieval and post Medieval period showed a decline in Spalding's activities as a port following the silting of Bicker Haven in the 16th century its status remained due to the important crossing point of the Welland, bringing in considerable wealth. Again, however the location of the Site is away from the economic core of the town and the majority of sites of this date in its vicinity are farms. A windmill is depicted to the west of the Monks House on a 1763 map of Deeping Fen but it is unclear if it is within the Site boundary.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1.1 The evaluation will be undertaken as an assessment prior to a planning application being submitted to South Holland District Council. for the construction of 160 one-to-five-bedroom houses with associated infrastructure.

4.1.2 The Senior Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council acting as advisor to South Holland District Council has requested a written scheme of archaeological investigation for archaeological works. The 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.

4.1.3 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in December 2024, 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. In considering any future 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.

4.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 The archaeological evaluation will address the following objectives:

- To determine the presence / absence, date, depth etc of any archaeological features and/ or deposits within the development area
- To assess the remains in terms of local, regional and national context;
- To assess the likely scale of the development impact which will inform the requirement for and scope of further archaeological work;
- 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 paleoenvironmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site

5. SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 Forty-two trenches, each measuring 50m long and 1.8m wide, are proposed to be excavated during the work (Figure 2). The results of the evaluation will inform the mitigation strategy for the Site, if required. A contingency of 1%, or 21m of extra trenching will be available to confirm or expand upon unclear deposits or features.

6. MACHINE AND HAND EXCAVATIONS

6.1 MACHINE EXCAVATIONS

6.1.1 All machine excavation will be carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the Site.

6.1.2 Machine excavation will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Historic Environment Officer or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.

6.1.3 PCA will maintain a constant watch and closely inspect on an on-going basis surfaces and deposits exposed during the course of machining. Surfaces, deposits and archaeological features will be maintained clear of loose spoil.

6.1.4 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector.

6.1.5 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of ‘natural’ subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered the Historic Environment Officer is to be informed immediately. The aim of an evaluation is to establish character, date, depth, significance, extent, and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits exposed, as well as just presence or absence. Therefore, all features will be investigated archaeologically as per the CIfA guidelines, unless otherwise agreed with the Historic Environment Officer.

6.1.6 If archaeological remains of limited significance are found to be present cutting through or overlying soils (e.g. alluvial silts) which conceal lower archaeological horizons then these will need to be recorded and investigated prior to removal of the underlying soil with the agreement of the Historic Environment Officer.

6.1.7 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.

6.1.8 Rapid test sondages may need to be excavated through 'natural' subsoil in the trenches to confirm that the appropriate geological horizons have been reached. Such sondages will be positioned to avoid damage to archaeological remains.

6.1.9 The sides of the trenches may need to be stepped or shored so that the full archaeological sequence is exposed, and deeper features can be properly excavated.

6.1.10 Machine assistance may be required (with the approval of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officer) for the excavation of very large or deep features.

7. INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

7.1 GENERAL

7.1.1 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 archaeological advisor. An excavated sample of 50% of all discrete features (pits/ postholes etc) and 100% of structural discrete features (structural postholes, beamslots etc) will be excavated. A minimum of a 1m slot will be excavated within linear features, whilst relationship slots, excavated to determine a clear stratigraphic sequence between features will also be undertaken.

7.1.2 Where necessary the surface and sections of the excavated area will be hand cleaned to define archaeological deposits and features clearly.

7.1.3 Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits, features, structures or burials through excessive use of mechanical excavation. No features or deposits will be excavated with a machine unless agreed to by the Historic Environment Officer. Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable, or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and / or theft.

7.1.4 Unless health and safety considerations dictate otherwise, no trenches will be backfilled until agreed with the Historic Environment Officer.

7.2 HUMAN REMAINS

7.2.1 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 Historic Environment Officer.

7.2.2 PCA will put in place arrangements to ensure security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and burial goods.

7.2.3 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.

8. FINDS RECOVERY, PROCESSING AND TREATMENT

8.1 FINDS RECOVERY

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays and will not be left loose on site. 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. Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

8.2 TREATMENT OF TREASURE

8.2.1 Finds, discovered by PCA, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002 and amendment order 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 Historic Environment Officer. 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. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND SCIENTIFIC DATING

9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

9.1.1 Where appropriate, environmental sampling will be undertaken to provide an appropriate record of the paleoenvironmental significance of the affected heritage assets. The results of this work will be presented in the final report. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

9.1.2 Environmental samples will be taken from sealed deposits in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains, as well as small artefacts that are not readily recovered by hand, such as flint- and metal-working debris. Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator, in consultation with the project manager and environmental specialist. On site sampling will largely comprise bulk environmental sampling of 40 litres (where the feature allows for this volume) to be hand collected and retained for analysis in suitable sealed containers (10L buckets). Additional sampling on site may include pollen and soil micromorphological tins (ranging from 10cm to 50cm in length) which will be either sterile plastic or metal containers which will be taken form appropriate features and deposits and sealed on site to prevent modern contamination.

9.1.3 All sediment samples will be processed, sorted and assessed in accordance with best practice guidance.

9.1.4 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:

- *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- *Geoarchaeology*
- *Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*
- *Wet Wood and Leather*
- *Archaeometallurgy*
- *Dendrochronology*
- *Radiocarbon Dating*
- *Luminescence Dating*
- *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates*
- *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork*

9.2 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

9.2.1 The Senior Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, as advisor to South Holland District Council has requested a Geoarchaeological assessment of deposits across the site area, in particular the alluvial/ colluvial substrate and fills or any paleochannels identified within the trenching. This will be undertaken by the PCA in house Geoarchaeology team.

9.2.2 It is likely that it will involve machine dug sondages excavated in the already opened trenches forming a north to south and an east to west transect across the site, excavated through the alluvial silts/ gravels. Similar slots will be excavated through any identified paleochannels and the dating, formation and potential anthropogenic influence on the fills will be investigated and, if required, samples taken.

9.2.3 A full methodology will be prepared once the trenches are opened and the nature and extent of archaeological and potential geoarchaeological deposits are exposed.

9.3 SCIENTIFIC DATING

9.3.1 Where necessary the advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site. Scientific dating methods, such as radiocarbon dating, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating or dendrochronology will be undertaken if appropriate and if deemed informative for the types of features and material encountered on the site. Scientific dating methods may be used to date material from significant features, either to confirm dates indicated by other finds or to date significant features which have not yielded any other finds. The need for scientific dating will be discussed on site with a suitable specialist, the Historic Environment Officer and the client.

10. RECORDING

10.1.1 All 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). Recording will be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits evaluated, including where no archaeology is identified.

10.1.2 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets, primarily via an internet enabled tablet. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.

10.1.3 The location of all features, deposits, excavated slots and drawn plans/ sections will be recorded digitally using a Geomax GPS with accuracy greater than 10mm and tied directly into the national grid. Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Significant archaeological features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10.

10.1.4 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). 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.

10.1.5 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD.

10.1.6 Photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy. All photos will be taken using a digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 megapixels, using the highest quality setting available on the camera. 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.

10.1.7 The complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of evaluation and post excavation works.

10.1.8 All records (digital, written, drawn and photographic) will be checked periodically by the site supervisor throughout the duration of the fieldwork to ensure that an accurate record of the work is maintained.

11. BACKFILLING AND COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

11.1.1 If requested by the client, on completion of the fieldwork and following agreement from the Historic Environment Officer, the trenches will be backfilled with arisings – this does not constitute reinstatement. Where vulnerable archaeological deposits/structures/burials remain within the trenches these will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the backfilling.

12. REPORTING

12.1.1 Within two-four 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 Historic Environment Officer
- The Local Planning Authority
- The Historic Environment Record

12.1.2 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 evaluation
- Plans and sections at the appropriate scale cross-referenced with the written description
- A stratigraphic matrix, if applicable
- Appropriate maps and 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 evaluation in relation to the archaeology in the vicinity
- Consideration of the results in terms of local and/ or regional significance; with reference to published regional and/or national frameworks (in particular the East Midlands Framework – Knight *et al*. 2012)
- A bibliography of sources consulted
- An index to the project archive
- The OASIS record

12.1.3 The report will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans.

12.1.4 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.

12.1.5 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.

13. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

13.1.1 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), 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 a suitable repository, 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.

13.1.2 An Accession number from Lincolnshire County Council Archives service has been applied for and is imminent.

13.1.3 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 its incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service web site where it may be freely consulted.

13.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

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

14. MONITORING AND LIAISON

14.1.1 A minimum of 10 working days' notice of commencement of the work all be given to the Historic Environment Officer so that appropriate monitoring arrangements can be made.

14.1.2 PCA will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation fieldwork, by the client/developer, the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority. PCA will liaise closely with the Archaeological Advisor to South Holland District Council throughout the course of the works to arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

15. HEALTH AND SAFETY

15.1.1 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. PCA Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on-site. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.

15.1.2 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced. 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.

15.1.3 PCA will provide site accommodation, welfare and toilet facilities as well as the hire of a machine.

15.1.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

16. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

16.1.1 The duration of the fieldwork is dependent on the site and ground conditions but is expected to take about 3 weeks.

16.1.2 The archaeological field team will comprise 1 Supervisor and 4-5 further Archaeologists who will deal with the archaeology within the trenches.

16.1.3 In order for the Historic Environment Officer 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 Historic Environment Officer.

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

Role	***Name***
Project Management	Rebecca Nichols (PCA)
Archaeological Supervision	TBC
Archaeological Assistants	TBC (PCA staff)
Illustrations	PCA CAD dept.
Prehistoric Pottery	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
Roman Pottery	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Ian Rowlandson
Post-Roman Pottery	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
Ceramic Building Material	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Jane Young
Architectural Stonework	Kevin Hayward
Petrology	Kevin Hayward
Animal Bone	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
Human Remains	James Langthorne (PCA)
Lithics	Barry Bishop
Timber	Maisie Taylor or Mike Bamforth
Glass	Gary Taylor (PCA) or John Shepherd
Small Finds	Gary Taylor (PCA)
Roman Coins	Alex Beeby (PCA) / Dr Malcolm Lyne

Role	***Name***
Metalwork	Gary Taylor (PCA)
Leather	Gary Taylor (PCA) / Quita Mould
Iron Slag	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Jane Cowgill
Conservation	York Archaeological Trust
Environmental Archaeology	PCA/James Rackham/Val Fryer

17. REFERENCES

17.1 WRITTEN SOURCES

Allen Archaeology Ltd 2024. Heritage Impact Assessment, Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Report no. AAL2024145

Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023a Standard for Archaeological Evaluation

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023b Universal Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2022b Code of Conduct

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020c Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

Cooper, N. (ed.), 2006 The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13

English Heritage, 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

Historic England, 2015 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide

Historic England & Lincolnshire County Council, 2022, *Lincolnshire Extensive Urban Survey: Spalding – 2022*

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. (eds), 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

MHCLG, 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Moulis, C. 2024, *Millfield Nursery, Spalding Common, Spalding, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Investigation*, Witham Archaeology, Unpublished

Taylor, J. & Brown, G., 2009 PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual 1

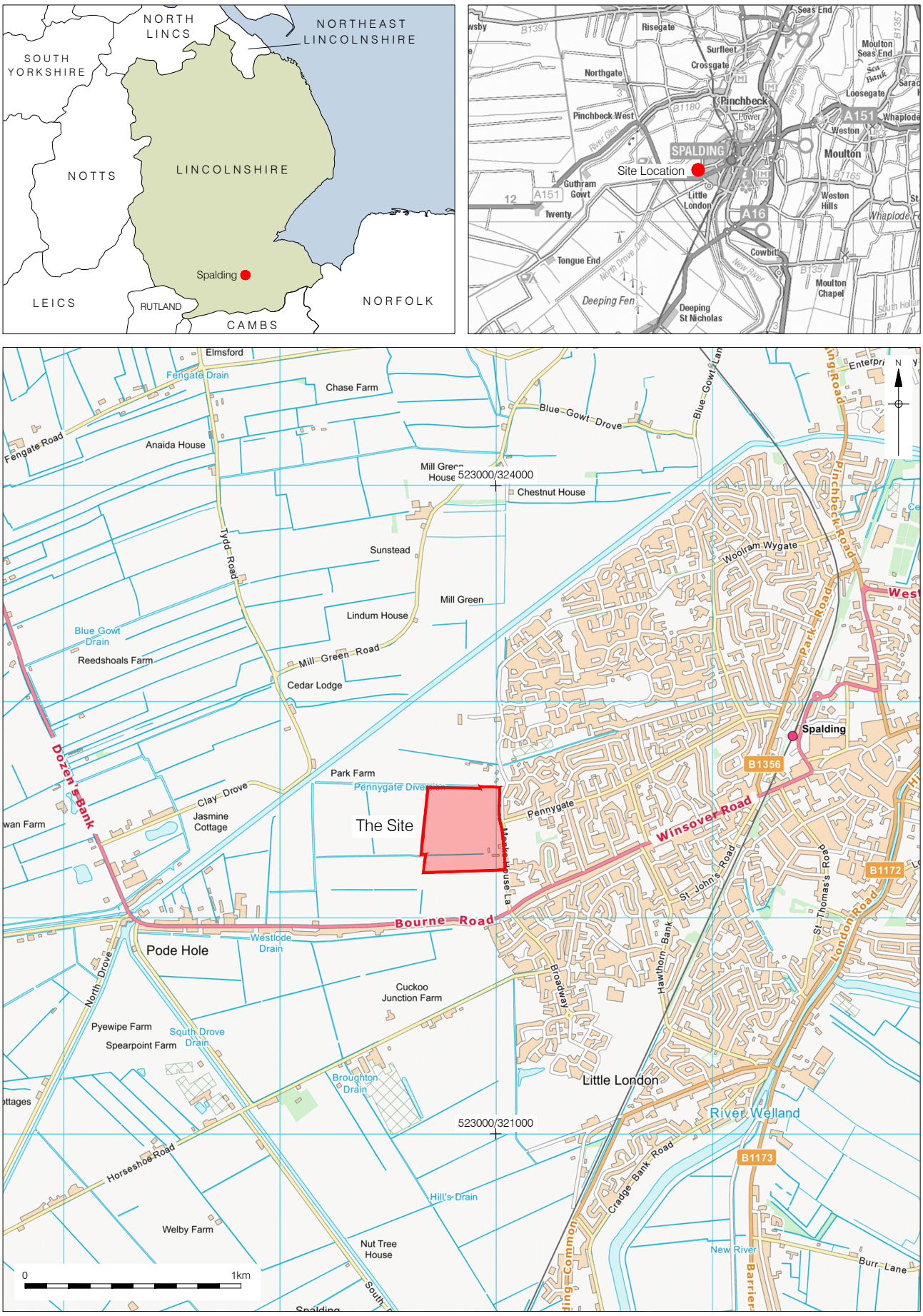
Walker, K., 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC)

17.2 WEBSITES

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) – http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital resource https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/ulas/discoveries/publications/the-east-midlands-archaeological-research-framework

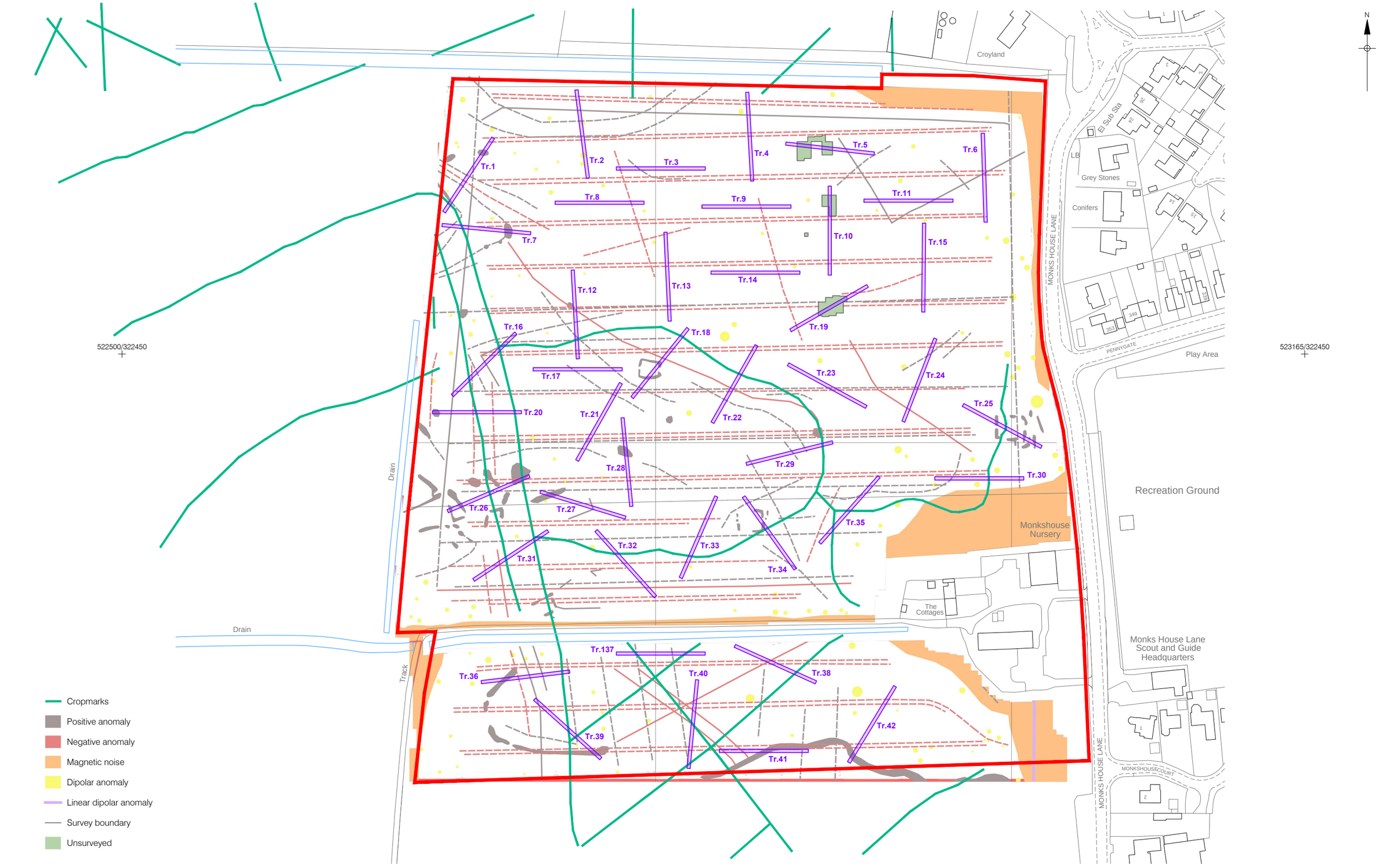
The above were accessed on 20/03/2025



20/03/2025 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Lincolnshire\Monks House Lane, Spalding\CAD\WSI\Fig 02_Proposed Trench Locations.dwg



20/03/2025 MR

Figure 2
Proposed Trench Locations overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results and Transcribed Cropmark Data
1:2,000 at A3