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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
9 HIGH STREET,
WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WSHS 00)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

ENT 412300
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
9 HIGH STREET,
WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WSHS 00)**

Work Undertaken For
CWS Property and Development

Report Compiled by
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

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WORLD LABORATORY
Riverside, CA 92507

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new retail store at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the groundworks associated with the development.

Romano-British (AD 50-410) pottery has been found close to the site and may indicate a settlement of this date in the vicinity. The initial medieval (AD 1066-1500) town of Wainfleet was located farther west and moved to its current position during the 12th century. The only extant remains of this period is Magdalen College and the Market Cross, both dating to the 15th century. During the 19th century the site was occupied by a brewery which local tradition states was destroyed by bombs during the Second World War.

The investigations revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits, some of which contained fired clay and charcoal, possibly indicating the presence of an undated saltern (salt-making site) in the vicinity. Medieval alluvium was identified through which a posthole and ditch were cut. Post-medieval remains include three ditches and two postholes. Finds retrieved from the investigation include a quantity of medieval, post-medieval and recent pottery, as well as clay pipes, glass, brick and tile. Animal bone was also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-

archaeological reasons within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CWS Property and Development to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a new retail store and premises at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire.

An archaeological evaluation had previously been carried out at the development site which had identified important archaeological layers and features. Subsequently, an impact assessment and mitigation strategy was devised at the request of the County Archaeology Officer (Appendix 1). This was to aid in the preservation of important archaeological remains either *in situ* or by archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the mitigation strategy and a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken between the 27th March and 7th August 2000.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wainfleet All Saints is situated 4km northwest of the coast and 22km northeast of Boston, to the southeast of the southern tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds in the civil parish of Wainfleet All Saints, East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located 100m south of the town centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of c. 5.5m OD on land bounded by the High Street to the west (National Grid Reference TF 4981 5886), the proposed development site is approximately 70m by

30m in extent. The site is located slightly above the floodplain of the Wainfleet Haven or Steeping River and drops gently down to this watercourse.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1985, 53). These soils overlie a drift geology of older storm beach deposits comprising silts and very fine sands which in turn overlie glacial deposits and Jurassic Kimmeridge Clays (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Prehistoric remains have not yet been identified in the general area, although Iron Age salterns (salt producing sites) are located in a similar topographic setting in the adjacent parish of Wrangle. Romano-British pottery was retrieved from within 50m of the site during the excavation for a cellar at the Angel Hotel in the early 19th century.

Wainfleet is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, where it is referred to as '*Wenflet*' from the Old English *wægn-flēct* meaning a stream that can be crossed by a waggon (Cameron 1998, 133). At this time the land was owned by the Bishop of Durham, Earl Hugh, Gilbert de Gand, Gocelin and Eudo and contained at least nine saltpans and 107 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The medieval settlement of Wainfleet was established in its present location during the 12th century and still retains the planned medieval street layout to the present day, with the High Street representing the main thoroughfare. Prior to this the town was located approximately 2.8km to the west.

Magdalen College located to the southeast of the development site is believed to have been built in 1484 (Parry-Jones 1984, 5) by

William Wayneflet and along with the Market Cross, dating to the 15th century, are the only extant remains of the medieval period located in proximity to the development site.

There was a flourishing port and an important river crossing point at Wainfleet during the medieval period. The town was subject to flooding and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) when 5000 acres were engulfed. Wainfleet continued as a port until the 19th century when the arrival of the railway finally ended the town's importance as a port (Anon 1959, 11). During the construction of the railway, a number of mounds, probably the remains of salterns, were destroyed (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

Ordnance survey plans depict the investigation area as being occupied by a brewery until the 1950s. Local tradition has it that this brewery was destroyed by bombs during World War II (ELDC 1994).

Prior to this watching brief an evaluation was undertaken at the site (Rayner 1999). This recorded alluvial silts that incorporated burnt clay and charcoal, possibly derived from nearby archaeological remains. A posthole (at 4.4mOD) and possible former soil were identified as being medieval in origin.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the development, a visit was made

soon after the demolition of a bungalow that formerly occupied the site to assess the extent of damage caused by that building and also to record a site engineers test pit. Subsequently, the area was stripped of the overburden to depths required by the development. Stripping was undertaken in sections and was restricted to the west part of the site, the access road and the area of the proposed store. The depth of stripping was monitored and heights (OD) recorded. The access road, at the south side of the site, was stripped to c.4.8mOD at the west end down to c.4.5mOD at the east end of the road. Most of the car park area (occupying the west portion of the site) was stripped to 4.7m to 4.5m OD, reaching 4.3mOD at the eastern edge. Stripping over the area of the building raft was to 4.55m to 4.45m OD, the footings were excavated to 4.2mOD (as required by the building inspector).

Following stripping, exposed layers were almost immediately sealed by rubble hardcore. Some shallow footed walls, including those of the bungalow, were removed during this stripping phase. As such, most features were recorded in plan with additional notes which were then turned into a formal record. Features exposed in the stripping phase were mainly associated with a former brewery that once occupied the site.

Once areas of the site had been sealed in rubble hardcore, a trench was excavated through the rubble to provide a raft for the proposed retail store. Recording of the deposits in the vicinity of the raft was affected by damage to the deposits caused by the machine sinking into soft ground.

Trenches for drains and services were then cut to the required depths through the rubble hardcore. Following excavation, portions of these trenches were cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. Selected deposits were

partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 4). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Four phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Undated deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was an alluvial deposit located in a deeper trench at the western end of the site. This comprised a light yellowish brown silt (075). Cut into

this alluvium was a sub-circular pit (058) that was 0.55m long by 0.4m wide (Fig. 4). A single fill of dark grey clayey silt was recorded (057). This was sealed by a further alluvial deposit of yellowish brown silt (056) which was in turn overlain by a probable buried soil composed of grey clayey silt (055).

East of pit (058) was a deposit of black and reddish brown silt with charcoal (047) that was 0.15m thick and probably derived from industrial activity near to the site, possibly salt-making.

Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Overlying the undated alluvium (054) and charcoal deposit (047) was a widespread alluvial deposit (023, 037, 046, 054, 062, 067, 070 and 074). This alluvium comprised a yellowish brown silt and measured up to 1.14m thick. Pottery of 14th - 15th century date was retrieved from (037) and (067) and fired clay was recovered from (046), (054) and (062).

Cut into the alluvial deposit (067) was a circular posthole (066) with a diameter of 0.3m and 0.16m depth (Figure 8, Section 15). It contained a single fill of dark grey clayey silt (065).

Above the alluvial deposit (074) a subsoil of brownish yellow silt (073) had formed to a thickness of 0.2m. This was subsequently cut by a north-south aligned linear ditch (072) which was 1.8m wide and greater than 0.6m deep (Fig. 8, Section 17). Filling this ditch and also forming a buried soil above it was a dark brown silt (071) that contained a single sherd of 14th - 15th century pottery.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into the medieval alluvium (023 and 037) were two features. The first was a

circular cut (027) that was 0.22m in diameter and contained a single fill of grey clayey silt (026). This feature was identified as a posthole. Located 2m to the north was a linear feature (036) aligned east-west. This ditch was 5m wide and contained two fills, black organic silt (034) and grey clayey silt (035). The ditch was not excavated although 18th century and earlier pottery was recovered from fill (035). Overlying both these features was a 0.6m thick subsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (022 and 033).

In the southeastern trenches, cutting the medieval alluvium (042), was a linear feature (043), also identified as a ditch. This was aligned north-south and measured 4.2m wide and contained a single fill of brownish grey clayey silt (041). Pottery of 18th century date was retrieved from this fill. Sealing the ditch was a 0.47m thick subsoil of grey clayey silt (040).

At the western end of the service trenches was a north south aligned ditch (053) that cut into the medieval alluvium (054). This was visible for a length of 2m and was 1.4m wide and 0.78m deep (Fig. 7, Section 12). A single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (052) was recorded and pottery of 17th - 18th century date was retrieved.

Possibly also post-medieval in date was a circular posthole (060) that cut into the medieval alluvium (046). This was 0.18m in diameter and was filled with grey clayey silt (059). No pottery was recovered from this deposit.

Phase 4 Modern deposits

Overlying the post-medieval deposits and features was an extensive subsoil recorded across much of the site. This varied from greyish brown silt (004, 005, 015 and 017), greyish brown clayey silt (022, 033 and 045), grey clayey silt (040 and 051) to

yellowish brown silt (006, 008, 009, 010, 013). This subsoil measured from 0.9m to 0.18m thick. Pottery retrieved from this layer included 18th to 19th century sherds and some residual medieval pottery.

Several brick built structures were noted across the site and include walls, culverts and three wells. Where walls, surfaces, wells and culverts were exposed during the stripping of the site, plans were made which were then related to walls *etc.* exposed in the drainage trenches and identified in the evaluation phase of this work. A plan of these features is shown as Figure 9 which also identified the full extent of the brewery and its disturbance to archaeological deposits. Walls are represented by contexts (025, 038, 048, 079-092, 094 and 095). Wall (038) is part of a corbelled cellar which extended beyond the excavated trench. Associated with these walls were two brick yard surfaces (028 and 093) and an internal brick surface (096).

Beyond the limits of the building were three brick built wells. The northernmost was 1.1m in diameter and 3m deep (078). To the southwest, the second well was 0.8m in diameter and 2.5m deep (077) and the final well was 1.1m in diameter and 1.5m deep (076). Brick culverts were also identified (038 and 075) across the site.

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil that varied from greyish brown sandy silt (001), greyish brown silt (016) to dark brown silt (007 and 014). Much of this material had been removed prior to excavation for trenches and the building raft.

6. DISCUSSION

Layers of silt were the earliest deposits encountered (Phases 1 and 2) during the excavation of the service trenches. They are

probably part of a sequence of flooding episodes that have occurred at Wainfleet and augering during the evaluation phase identified these as being up to 2.4m thick with the lower levels showing signs of lamination (Rayner 1999, 4).

Some of these silt layers incorporate charcoal, fired clay and pottery and indicate that they affected other archaeological remains in the vicinity, some possibly associated with the production of salt. Salt production was inferred by the description of the excavation of a mound during railway construction (Anon 1870, 234). This was originally thought to be a burial mound, although the description of silts and circular 'graves' of clay is more akin to medieval salt-making. The lack of briquetage, clay vessels for evaporating saltwater used on sites of Iron Age and Romano-British date, may indicate a medieval date for this activity at Wainfleet, although fired clay may well be fragmentary remains of this material.

The later alluvial deposits exposed within the service trenches have been dated to the medieval period (Phase 2) as they incorporate pottery of this period. A posthole and ditch were cut into this alluvium indicating limited activity at the site. A soil had then developed. The relative lack of medieval features may indicate that the focus of medieval settlement was away from this site.

Two postholes and three ditch lengths, observed in the service trenches, were assigned a post-medieval date (Phase 3). The ditches are likely to have been former property boundaries.

The walls of a 19th century brewery were exposed during initial stripping of the site and within the service trenches. The layout of these walls indicate the full extent to which earlier archaeological deposits may

have been disturbed. A cellar located towards the southeast corner of the brewery building indicates disturbed deposits at depth.

Medieval pottery retrieved from the site includes locally made wares from kilns at Toynton and Bolingbroke as well as examples from Lincoln and Bourne. A single sherd of possible Scarborough ware may imply coastal trade with Wainfleet. Post-medieval pottery is also from local production centres (*eg.* Boston, Bourne, Toynton and Bolingbroke) although these are later replaced by mass produced pottery from Staffordshire kilns. Glass, clay pipe, metal objects, brick and tile were also retrieved as was a quantity of animal bone, mainly derived from sheep and cattle but also pig.

Waterlogging was present at the site at depth, generally below the level of the post-medieval deposits. Therefore, some medieval and earlier features may be waterlogged. Few environmental indicators (seeds, insects, wood *etc.*) are likely to survive in the post-medieval features, other than through charring.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at High Street, Wainfleet All Saints in accordance with an earlier mitigation strategy. The strategy sought to minimise the impact of the development on the medieval and earlier deposits. The features and deposits revealed during the site stripping and excavations for the building foundations proved to be largely of post-medieval or later date. Medieval and earlier deposits were only exposed and/or disturbed during the excavation of the service trenches, minimising the impact of the development on the archaeological remains.

Flood silts were the earliest deposits encountered during this investigation some of which contained possible evidence for salt-making. These were sealed by a medieval flood deposit in which a ditch and a posthole had been cut. Three post-medieval ditches and a posthole were also recorded and the walls of a 19th century brewery identified. Associated with the brewery buildings were three wells, two surfaces and two culverts.

Pottery was by far the largest category of artefact retrieved during the investigation. Medieval, post-medieval and recent types were identified. Glass, fired clay and animal bone was also retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Rhys Davies of the Co-operative Wholesale Society who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Sarah Grundy kindly provided information from the County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Jim Snee, Steve Thomson, Fiona Walker
Site Assistants: Andy Failes, Dawn Keen, Andy Muddin
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

ELDC East Lindsey District Council

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

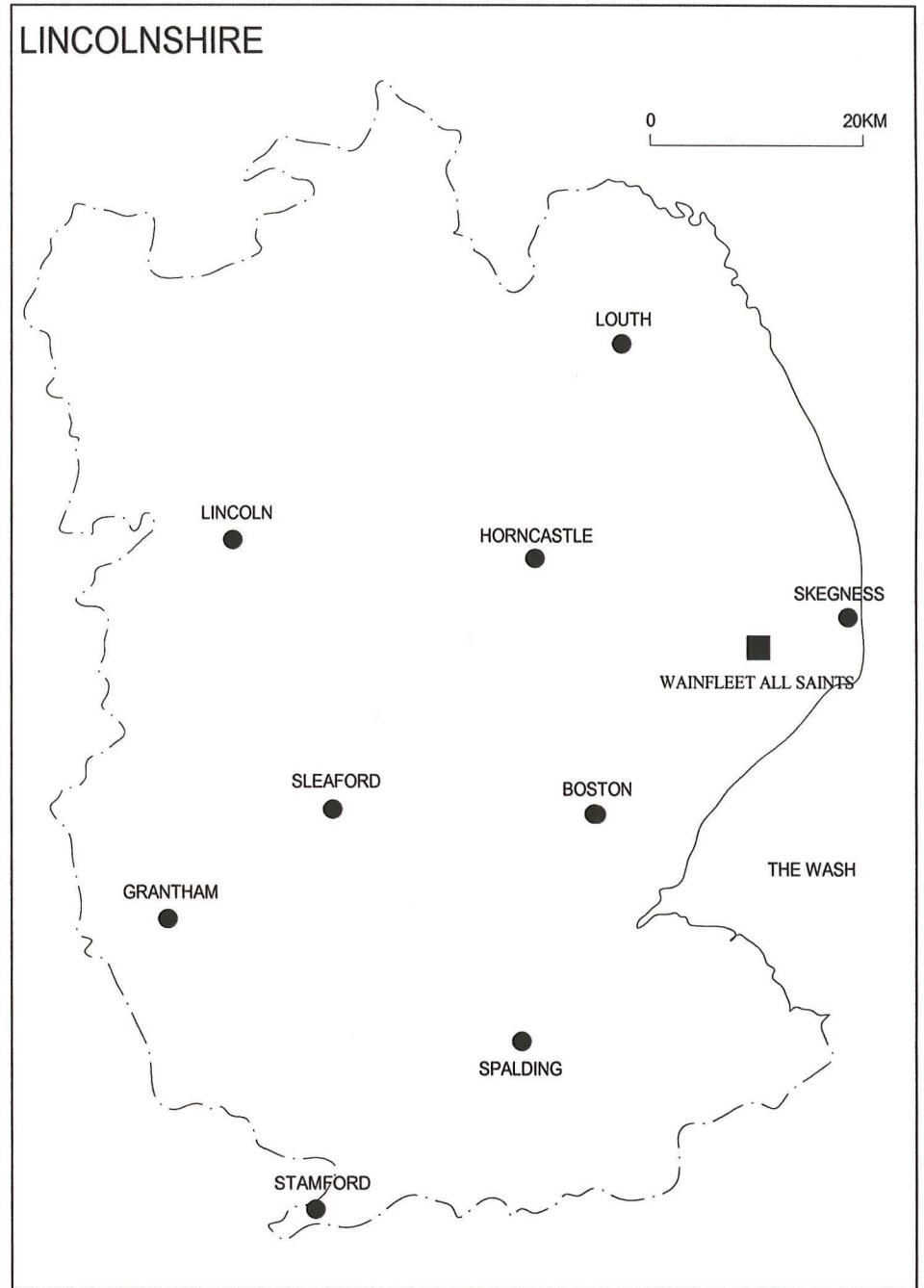


Figure 1 - General location plan

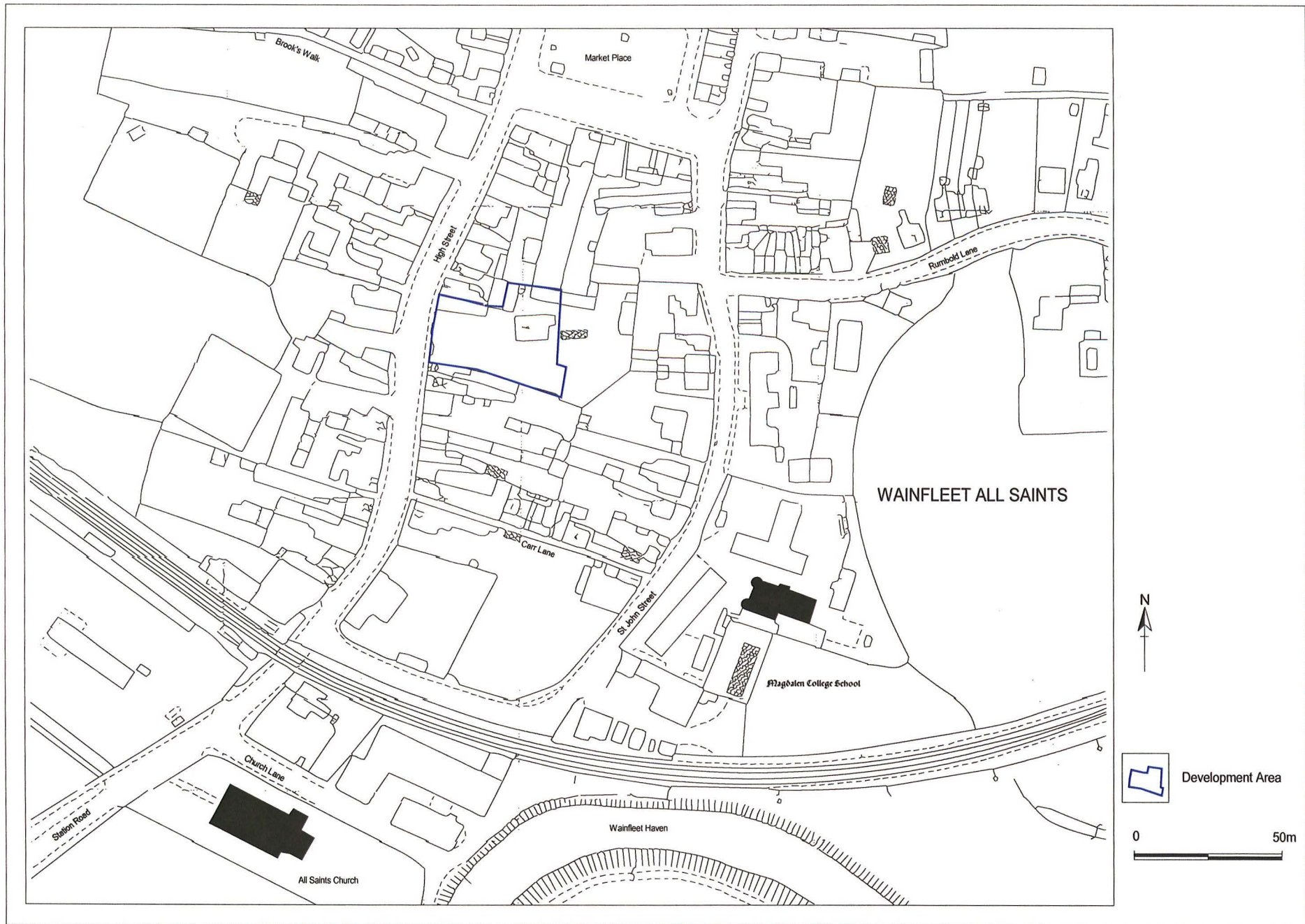


Figure 2 - Site location plan

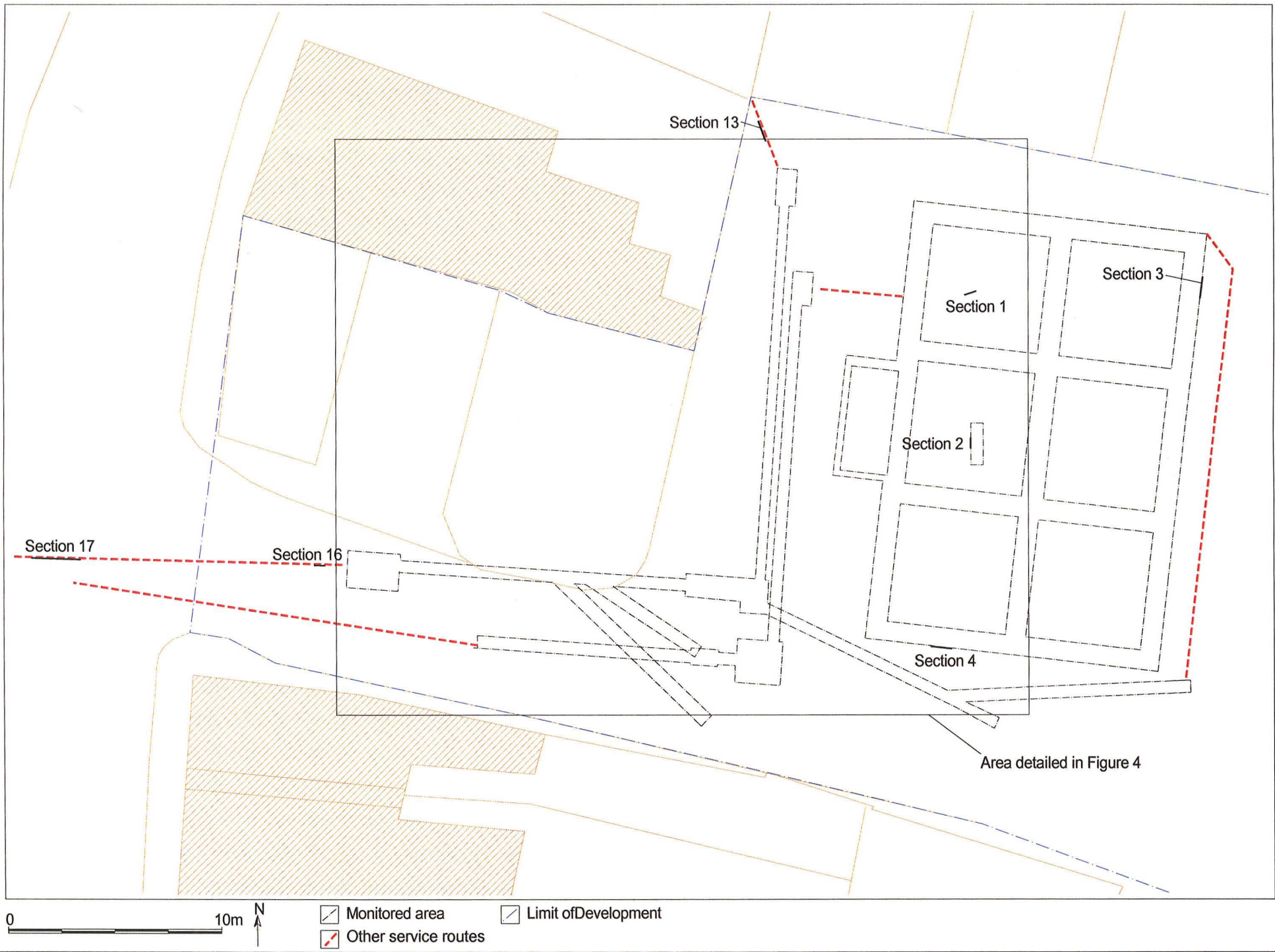


Figure 3 - Development plan

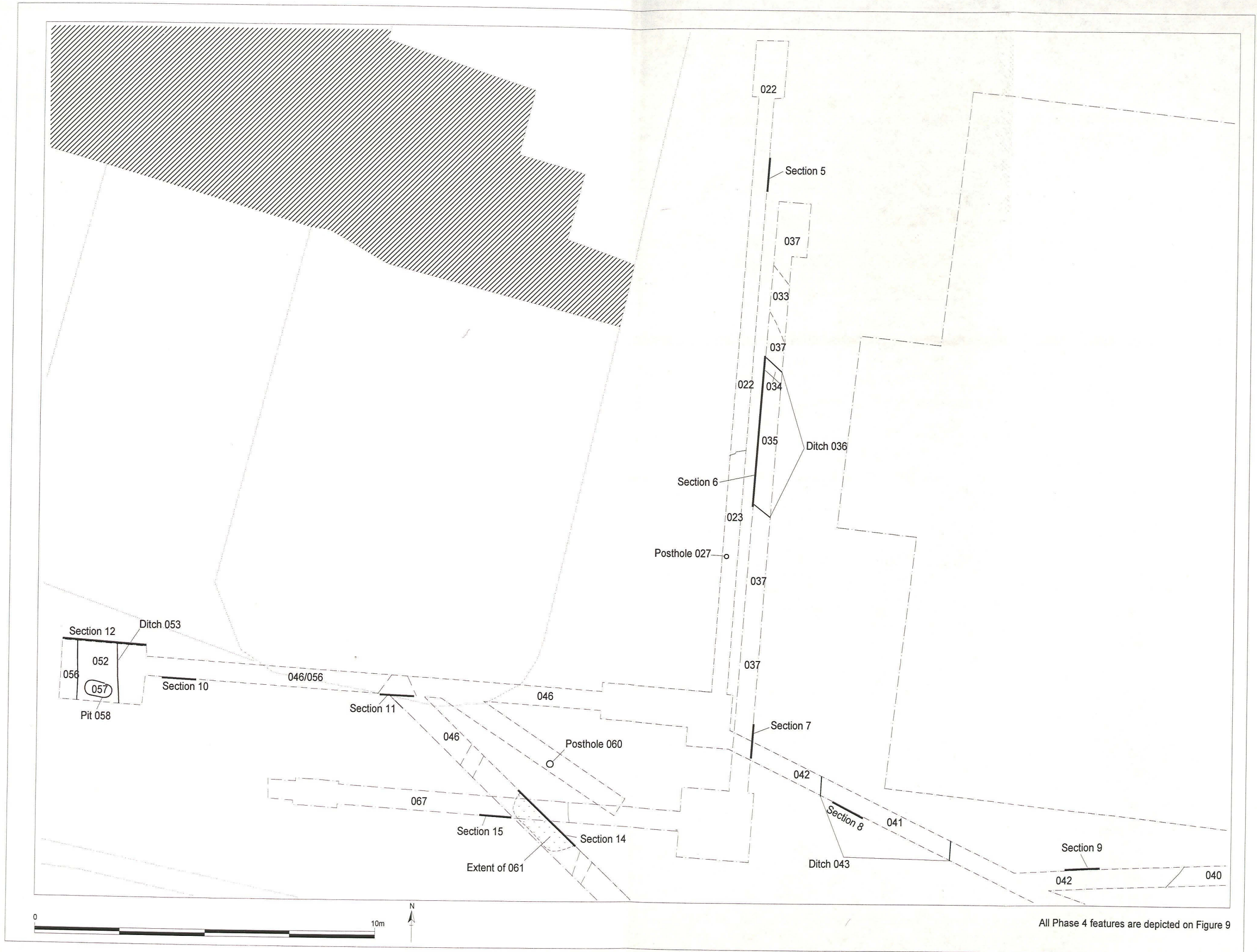
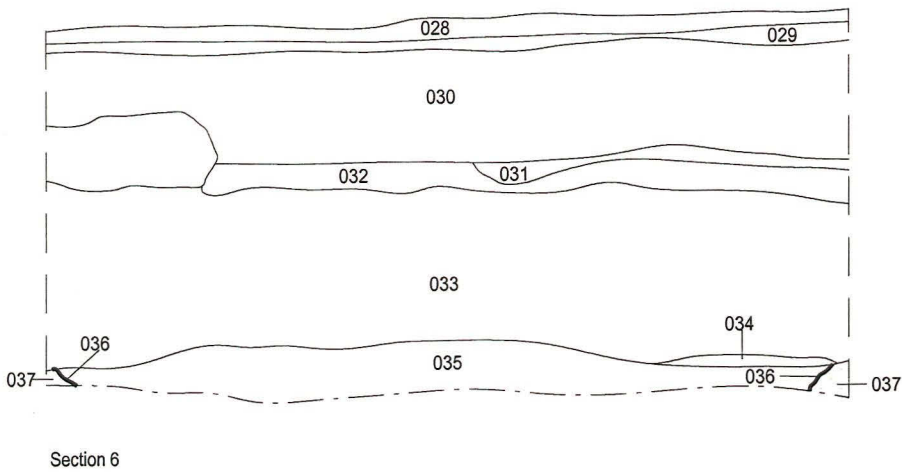
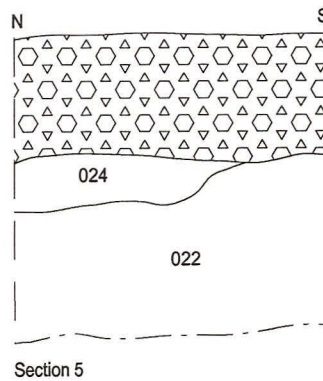
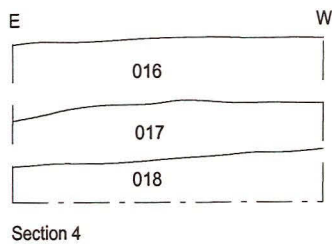
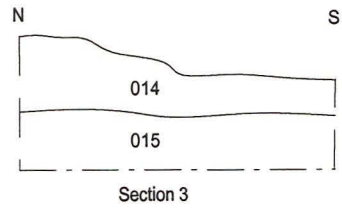
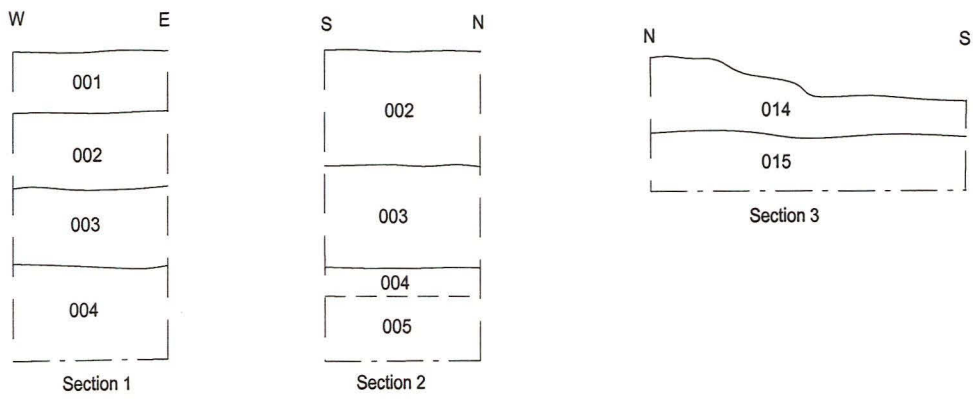


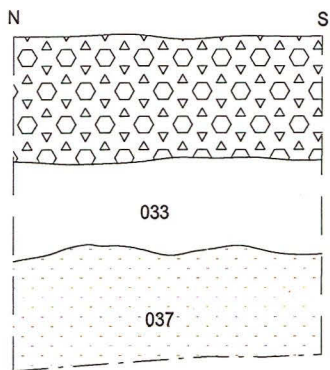
Figure 4 - Layout of service trenches with archaeological features and section locations



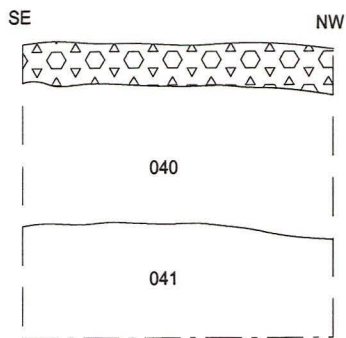
 Made ground



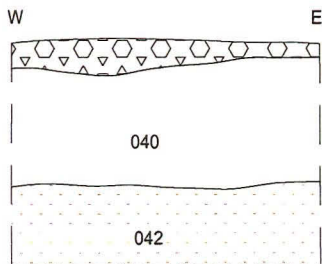
Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 6



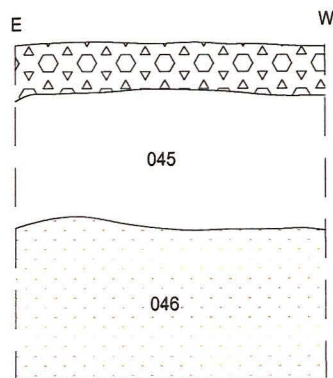
Section 7



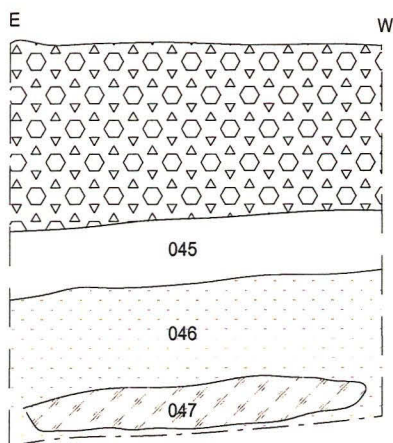
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



Section 11

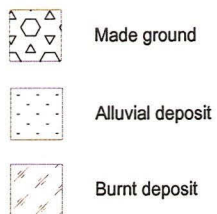
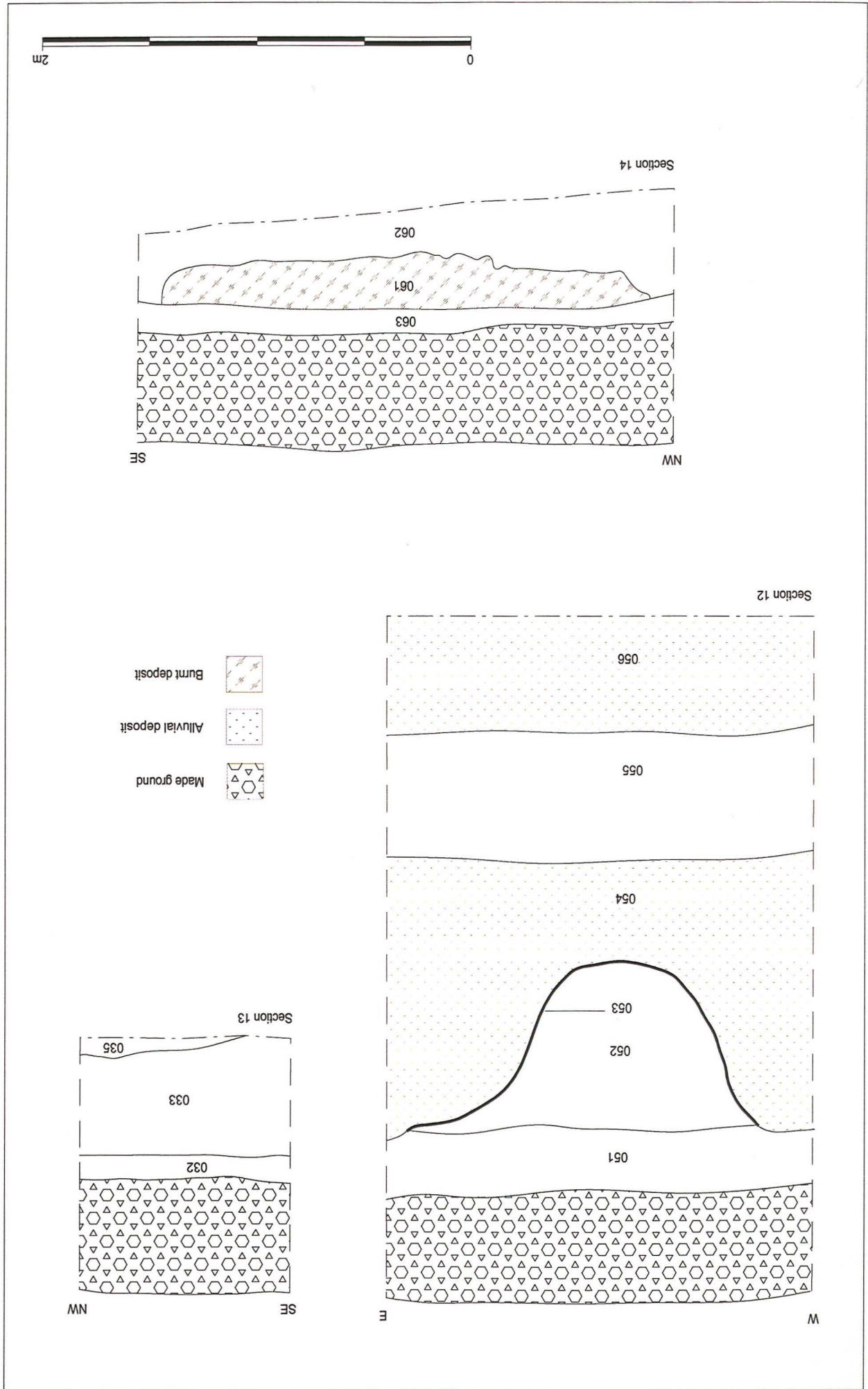
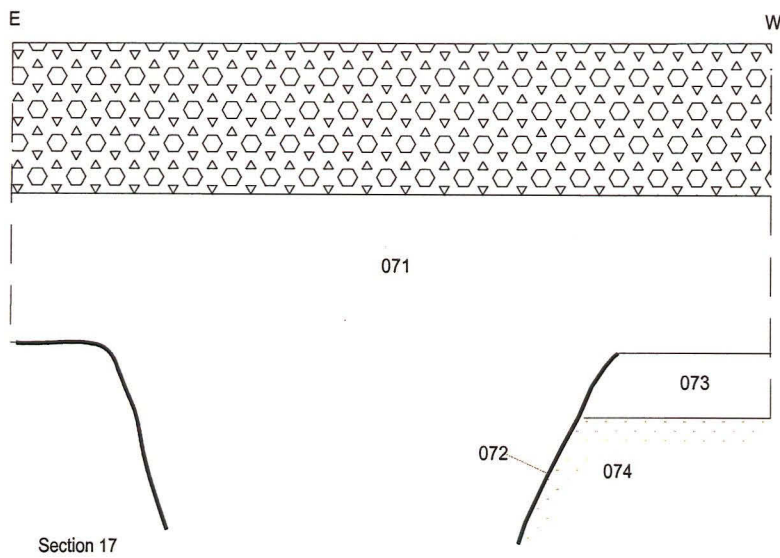
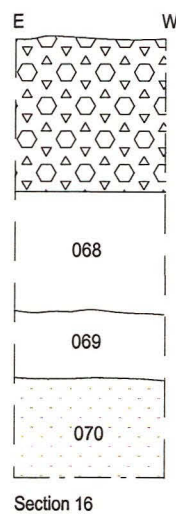
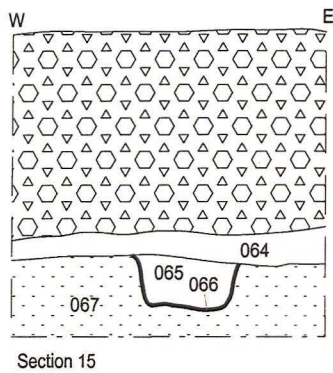


Figure 6 - Sections 7 to 11

Figure 7 - Sections 12 to 14







-  Made ground
-  Alluvial deposit



Figure 8 - Sections 15 to 17

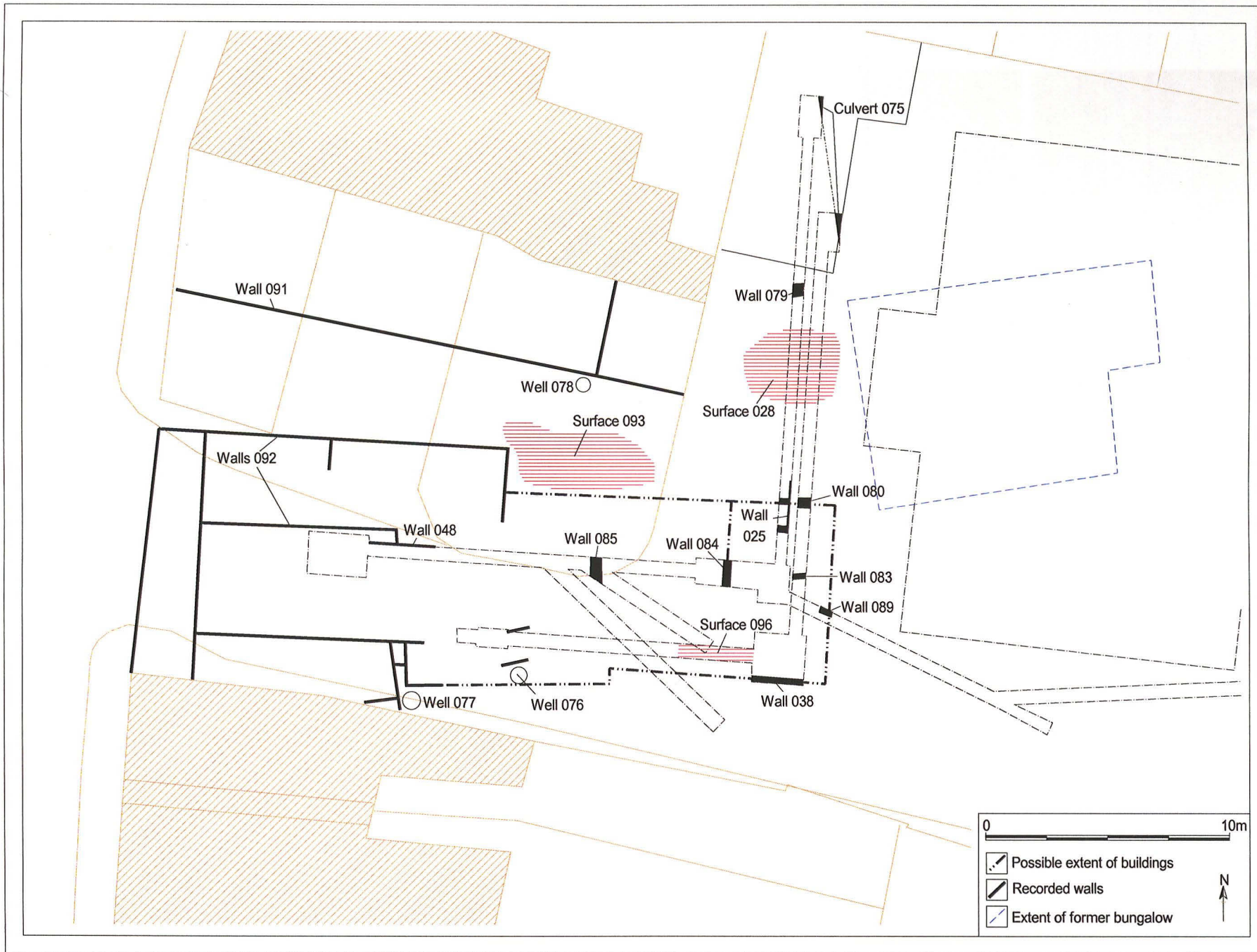


Figure 9 - Plan of the Phase 4 Brewery and associated features



Plate 1 - General view across the site, following clearance, looking east



Plate 2 - Post-medieval ditch (036), in base of trench, looking north



Plate 3 - Section 5, looking west



Plate 4 - Well (077), looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT HIGH STREET, WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS - ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises an archaeological impact assessment and mitigation strategy for archaeological remains likely to be disturbed during development at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site, located close to the centre of Wainfleet All Saints, has been subject to a desk-top assessment which highlighted the potential for the discovery of medieval and post-medieval remains on the site (Archaeological Project Services 1999a). A subsequent field evaluation, including the excavation of trial trenches, revealed deposits and one feature of medieval date, together with post-medieval remains, including the site of a former brewery (Archaeological Project Services 1999b).*
- 1.3 *Based on the results of the foregoing investigation it is considered likely that any ground disturbance below the level of topsoil may disturb post-medieval deposits and that groundworks below approximately 4.85m OD may disturb medieval deposits.*
- 1.4 *The potential disturbance to archaeological remains will be mitigated by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks associated with the development.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises an archaeological impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the identified and potential archaeological remains present on the proposed development site at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire. The strategy has been produced following discussions with the Archaeological Officer of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section acting on behalf of the East Lindsey District Council Planning Authority.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Wainfleet All Saints is situated 4km northwest of the coast and 22km northeast of Boston in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The application area is located 100m south of the Market Place on the east side of the High Street, at national grid reference TF 4981 5886.
- 3.2 The area measures approximately 45m by 35m and is bounded by the High Street to the west. Part of the area is currently occupied by a dwelling and outbuildings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application has been submitted by CWS Property Group for the development of a retail store and premises. The applicant was advised by the

Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Officer, on behalf of East Lindsey District Council, that a desk-top assessment should be undertaken. The assessment (Archaeological Project Services 1999a) indicated the potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval remains on the site and the Archaeology Officer advised that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken.

- 4.2 The results of the archaeological evaluation revealed remains of medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1999b). Subsequently a condition has been attached to the planning permission requiring a written mitigation strategy to be submitted to, and approved by, the Archaeology Officer on behalf of the East Lindsey District Council Planning Authority before development commences. Development must then be carried out in accordance with the approved strategy.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 5.5m OD on land above the floodplain of the Wainfleet Haven, or Steeping River, and drops gently southwards, down towards the river. Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1985, 53) These soils overlie a drift geology of older storm beach deposits comprising silts and very fine sands which in turn overlie glacial deposits and Jurassic Kimmeridge Clays (British Geological Survey 1996).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 The site lies close to the centre of Wainfleet All Saints and is thought to lay within the medieval core of the town. The medieval settlement of Wainfleet was established in its present location during the 12th century; there was a flourishing port at Wainfleet during the medieval period and it was also an important crossing point of the river. Wainfleet retains the planned medieval street pattern with the High Street representing the main thoroughfare (Archaeological Project Services 1999a).
- 6.2 The site has been subject to a desk-top assessment (Archaeological Project Services 1999a) and a field evaluation including the excavation of trial trenches (Archaeological Project Services 1999b). Prehistoric and Romano-British remains have not been identified within the application area..
- 6.3 The desk-top assessment indicated the potential for the survival of post-medieval and medieval deposits on the site and indicated that a brewery, of probable 19th century date, formerly occupied the southwest part of the application area.
- 6.4 The evaluation was undertaken on the western half of the application area, the eastern part of the site being occupied by a bungalow and outbuildings. The trial trenching identified alluvial deposits at approximately 4.4m OD. Deposits and post-hole dated to the medieval period were identified in the western part of the area, in Trench 2. The top of medieval deposits was encountered at approximately 4.85m OD (or about 0.6m to 0.7m below present ground surface). The post-hole was identified at approximately 4.4m OD. The top of a medieval deposit was also identified at the same level (4.85m OD) in Trench 3, excavated within the footprint of the former brewery. No deposits of medieval date were identified in Trench 1 where post medieval features and

deposits were recorded overlying or cutting naturally deposited silts (Archaeological Project Services 1999b).

- 6.4 Post-medieval features identified included pits, ditches and a wall. The wall, revealed in Trench 1, was interpreted as part of a cellar, thought to be associated with the former brewery. The retrieval of iron slag and vitrified bricks suggested post-medieval iron smithing in the vicinity of the development site. (Archaeological Project Services 1999b).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 In consideration of the potential archaeological remains at the site, and the nature of the development, it is probable that archaeological remains of post-medieval date will be disturbed or exposed by the stripping and general site clearance works. Remains of medieval date may be exposed in some areas of the site or disturbed in areas of deeper excavation.
- 7.2 On the western half of the site, adjacent to the High Street, an access road and carparking spaces are to be constructed. The finished levels for the carpark are given as between 5.50m and 5.60m OD. Construction for the carpark will be 650mm deep and therefore it is anticipated that stripping will take place to a depth of approximately 4.85m and 4.95m OD. Clearance to this level is likely to disturb or expose post-medieval remains and in places may reveal the top of the medieval soil deposit, as identified by the evaluation.
- 7.3 The finished levels for the roadway are given as between 5.47m OD at the front, or west side, of the site and 4.81m OD to the rear. Construction for the roadway will be 750mm deep and therefore it is anticipated that stripping will take place to a depth of approximately 4.72m to 4.06m OD over the length of the roadway. Clearance to these levels is likely to disturb or expose post-medieval remains, such as footings for the brewery and the cellar wall, and to expose or disturb medieval remains.
- 7.4 Clearance for the roadway will impact on levels at which medieval deposits were identified (4.85m OD). Toward the front of the site the clearance is likely to intrude on the deposit of medieval soil but should not cause disturbance to the level at which the post-hole was identified, cut into naturally deposited silts (4.4m OD). Although depths of deposits have not been established on the eastern part of the site the top of medieval deposits may be at a similar level to that established in the western part of the site (ie 4.85m OD), however, the drop in the present ground surface, from west down to the east, may reflect a change in the levels of the underlying deposits. It is likely that site clearance for the road toward the rear of the site will impact post-medieval and medieval remains, if present, although it is not clear whether the medieval deposits lie at a lower level than that at the front of the site.
- 7.5 The area of the proposed store, to the rear of the site, is presently occupied by a bungalow and outbuildings. The proposed store is to be of raft-type construction with foundations between 525mm (for the main construction) and 750mm (for the external walls) in depth. The finished level for the building is given as 5.15m OD and therefore it is anticipated that stripping will be to a depth of approximately 4.625m OD for the

raft and 4.4m OD over the line of the external walls. It is anticipated that the present bungalow will have damaged or destroyed any archaeological remains to the depth of its foundations, in addition the outbuildings will have caused some disturbance to underlying deposits.

- 7.6 It is likely that site clearance and excavation for the raft construction will impact on post-medieval deposits, if present, where undisturbed by the bungalow and outbuildings. Although the presence and depth of medieval deposits have not been established on the eastern part of the site, the top of medieval soil deposits, if present may be at a similar level to that established in the western part of the site (ie 4.85m OD), or, as noted above, the drop in the present ground surface may suggest that the underlying deposits are dipping down to the east. Similarly the depth at which it is likely that medieval features may be expected would be at 4.4m OD or below. Therefore the site clearance (to approximately 4.625m OD) required for the main raft may impact on the medieval soil deposits but is unlikely to cause disturbance to the level (4.4m OD) where medieval features may be present. Similarly the deeper foundation trenches would impact on medieval deposits and at their base may expose medieval features, if present in this area.
- 7.7 Proposed service trenches cross the site, on a roughly east - west alignment. The depth and precise course of these remain to be determined but it is anticipated that the depths required will impact on levels identified as medieval in origin and possibly on the underlying naturally deposited material. Although it is likely that the service trenches will impact on archaeological remains of medieval and earlier deposits, the impact will be minimal in terms of the lateral spread of remains.
- 7.8 The demolition of the standing buildings to ground level will not disturb buried archaeological remains.

8 MITIGATION MEASURES

- 8.1 As required by the planning condition the development will be accompanied by a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written mitigation strategy submitted to, and approved by, the Archaeology Officer on behalf of the East Lindsey District Council Planning Authority. Development is to be carried out in accordance with the approved strategy. No significant changes or alterations to the proposed groundworks which will impact on archaeological deposits shall be made without referral to the Archaeology Officer acting on behalf of East Lindsey District Council.
- 8.2 Based on the results of the foregoing evaluation the archaeological work will be a programme of archaeological monitoring carried during the groundworks associated with the development. This will involve recording and interpretation of archaeological remains disturbed by the development and a subsequent preparation of a report on the monitoring. This will ensure that any remains unavoidably disturbed by the development are preserved by record.
- 8.3 A comprehensive watching brief, as defined in section 5.7.1 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, will be undertaken during sub-surface groundworks, but will exclude the demolition of the standing structures to ground level and any above-

ground site clearances. The watching brief will be maintained to ensure that:

- 8.3.1 significant post-medieval features, such as the remains of the brewery, would be recorded in plan;
 - 8.3.2 the extent and nature of post-medieval deposits can be determined and the extent of disturbance caused by earlier structures, such as the bungalow, can be noted;
 - 8.3.3 the top medieval deposits and/or the presence of remains of medieval, or earlier date, can be identified.
- 8.4 Where medieval (or earlier) deposits and remains are identified provision will be made for investigation and recording if necessary. This will ensure that:
- 8.4.1 where exposed, for example at the base of clearance levels or foundation trenches, the medieval remains will be recorded;
 - 8.4.2 where the medieval deposit is disturbed groundworks will be under archaeological supervision and a full record of the medieval deposit will be made;
 - 8.4.3 where medieval features are identified and will be damaged by the proposed groundworks the parts to be affected will be excavated and recorded by an archaeologist in advance of further groundworks;
 - 8.4.4 the medieval deposits are not unnecessarily damaged for example by alteration to the proposed building design or proposed depth of excavation;
 - 8.4.5 where natural deposits are exposed or disturbed their nature and depth will be recorded.
- 8.5 The excavation of the service trenches will be monitored as part of the comprehensive archaeological watching brief. Investigation and recording of the service trenches will be carried with due respect for health and safety regulations. The watching brief will ensure that:
- 8.5.1 information is recorded which will aid the understanding and interpretation of post-medieval features, for example the cellar wall;
 - 8.5.2 the depth and nature of medieval deposits is recorded;
 - 8.5.3 any medieval features are identified they are excavated and recorded, in so far as it is safe to do so;
 - 8.5.4 the depth and nature of any natural deposits disturbed will be recorded in so far as it is safe to do so.
- 8.6 Should there be any significant change in the proposed groundworks likely to impact on archaeological remains then the Archaeology Officer will be informed. The referral should be made prior to the commencement of the works. Any discovery of significant

archaeological remains will also be referred to the Archaeology Officer. In either case the Archaeology Officer may request that adequate provision is made for the recording of the threatened archaeological deposits.

9 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 9.1 The Archaeological curator will require at least seven days notice of the commencement of groundworks at the site. The curator will be kept informed of progress on site and any significant discoveries or alterations outlined in 8.6.
- 9.2 Any alterations to the mitigation strategy will only be made in consultation with the curator and the client.

10 SPECIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

- 10.1 The monitoring will be undertaken as a comprehensive watching brief (section 5.7.1) allowing for investigation and recording during groundwork operations.
- 10.2 A detailed specification describing the proposed monitoring and recording methodologies will form a separate document. This document will also detail staffing levels, time scales, specialists to be used and any specific requirements of the project. The specification will be submitted and approved by the Lincolnshire County Archaeology Officer, acting on behalf of East Lindsey District Council before the commencement of groundworks.
- 10.3 All archaeological works will be undertaken to current Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1999a *Desk-top assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development of land at High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire (WHS99)*, Report No 81/99

Archaeological Project Services, 1999b *Archaeological evaluation at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire (WHS99)*, Report No 112/99

British Geological Survey, 1996 *Skegness, solid and drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 116

Robson, JD, 1985 *Soils in Lincolnshire IV, Sheet TF 45 (Friskney)*, Soil Survey Record No 88

Appendix 2

LAND AT 9 HIGH STREET, WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during development at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Previous investigations at the site revealed post-medieval and medieval remains on the western part of the site. A medieval deposit and a post-hole dated to the medieval period were identified at about 4.85m OD and 4.4m OD respectively.*
- 1.3 *Intermittent and comprehensive watching briefs will be undertaken during groundworks for the development. All archaeological remains exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring and recording during development on land at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire. The site is located at national grid reference TF 4981 5886.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Wainfleet All Saints is situated 4km northwest of the coast and 22km northeast of Boston in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The application area is located 100m south of the Market Place on the east side of the High Street, at national grid reference TF 4981 5886.
- 3.2 The area measures approximately 45m by 35m and is bounded by the High Street to the west. Part of the area is currently occupied by a dwelling and outbuildings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application has been submitted by CWS Property Group for the development of a retail store and premises. The applicant was advised by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Officer, on behalf of East Lindsey District Council, that a desk-top assessment should be undertaken. The assessment (Archaeological Project Services 1999a) indicated the potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval remains on the site and the Archaeology Officer advised that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken.
- 4.2 The results of the archaeological evaluation revealed remains of medieval and post-medieval date (Archaeological Project Services 1999b). Subsequently a condition has been attached to the planning permission requiring a written mitigation strategy to be submitted to, and approved by, the Archaeology Officer on behalf of the East Lindsey District Council Planning Authority before development commences. Development must then be carried out in accordance with the approved strategy (APS 2000).

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 5.5m OD on land above the floodplain of the Wainfleet Haven, or Steeping River, and drops gently southwards, down towards the river. Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1985, 53) These soils overlie a drift geology of older storm beach deposits comprising silts and very fine sands which in turn overlie glacial deposits and Jurassic Kimmeridge Clays (British Geological Survey 1996).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 The site lies close to the centre of Wainfleet All Saints and is thought to lay within the medieval core of the town. The medieval settlement of Wainfleet was established in its present location during the 12th century; there was a flourishing port at Wainfleet during the medieval period and it was also an important crossing point of the river. Wainfleet retains the planned medieval street pattern with the High Street representing the main thoroughfare (Archaeological Project Services 1999a).
- 6.2 The site has been subject to a desk-top assessment (Archaeological Project Services 1999a) and a field evaluation including the excavation of trial trenches (Archaeological Project Services 1999b). Prehistoric and Romano-British remains have not been identified within the application area..
- 6.3 The desk-top assessment indicated the potential for the survival of post-medieval and medieval deposits on the site and indicated that a brewery, of probable 19th century date, formerly occupied the southwest part of the application area.
- 6.4 The evaluation was undertaken on the western half of the application area, the eastern part of the site being occupied by a bungalow and outbuildings (Fig 1). The trial trenching identified alluvial deposits at approximately 4.4m OD. Deposits and post-hole dated to the medieval period were identified in the western part of the area, in Trench 2. The top of medieval deposits was encountered at approximately 4.85m OD (or about 0.6m to 0.7m below present ground surface). The post-hole was identified at approximately 4.4m OD. The top of a medieval deposit was also identified at the same level (4.85m OD) in Trench 3, excavated within the footprint of the former brewery. No deposits of medieval date were identified in Trench 1 where post medieval features and deposits were recorded overlying or cutting naturally deposited silts (Archaeological Project Services 1999b).
- 6.4 Post-medieval features identified included pits, ditches and a wall. The wall, revealed in Trench 1, was interpreted as part of a cellar, thought to be associated with the former brewery. The retrieval of iron slag and vitrified bricks suggested post-medieval iron smithing in the vicinity of the development site. (Archaeological Project Services 1999b).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the groundworks

associated with the development.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 An intermittent watching brief will be undertaken during the initial stages of the site clearance, but excluding the demolition of the standing buildings to ground level. Significant remains of post-medieval date and information deemed to aid the understanding and interpretation of the site will be recorded. Where medieval, or earlier deposits, are identified a comprehensive watching brief will be maintained and will involve recording exposed deposits, supervision of excavation where those deposits are to be disturbed and investigation and recording of features prior to disturbance by proposed groundworks.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.7 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the Client; the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; East Lindsey District Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the County Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The monitoring and recording will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 A contingency cost has been included to allow for a second member of staff to assist on site if merited by the level of investigation and recording required and/or to minimise the disturbance to the construction programme. The contingency would only be enacted following consultation with the client and the curator.
- 15.4 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust

Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist

Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist

Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, APS

Non-pottery Artefacts

J Cowgill, Independent Specialist

Animal Bones

Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis

J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis

R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1999a *Desk-top assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development of land at High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire (WHS99)*, Report No 81/99

Archaeological Project Services, 1999b *Archaeological evaluation at 9 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints, Lincolnshire (WHS99)*, Report No 112/99

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 *Land at High Street, Wainfleet All Saints: archaeological impact assessment and mitigation strategy*, unpublished document

British Geological Survey, 1996 *Skegness, solid and drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 116

Robson, JD, 1985 *Soils in Lincolnshire IV, Sheet TF 45 (Friskney)*, Soil Survey Record No 88

Appendix 3

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and mortar, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
003	1	Soft dark yellowish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
004	1	Soft dark greyish brown silt, >0.3m thick	Subsoil
005	2	Soft dark greyish brown silt, >0.2m thick	Subsoil
006	-	Firm dark yellowish brown silt	Subsoil
007	-	Firm dark brown silt with brick and tile	Topsoil
008	-	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.9m thick	Subsoil.
009	-	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.9m thick	Subsoil
010	-	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.9m thick	Subsoil
011	-	Firm mid brown silt	Fill of pit 012
012	-	Rectangular feature, 1m by 1m extent, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
013	-	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Subsoil
014	3	Soft dark brown silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
015	3	Soft light-mid greyish brown silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
016	4	Soft dark greyish brown rubble and silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
017	4	Soft light-mid greyish brown silt, 0.16m thick	Subsoil
018	4	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, 0.16m thick	Subsoil
019	-	Soft dark blackish brown silt and grit	Fill of 020
020	-	Curvilinear feature, >4m long by 0.2m wide and 60mm deep, aligned northeast-southwest, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully
021	5	Loose dark blackish grey sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Made ground
022	5	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
023	-	Loose light yellowish brown silt	Alluvial deposit
024	5	Loose dark reddish brown gritty silt, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
025	-	Brick structure, brick (220mm x 110mm x 60mm machine made) bonded with cement, N-S turning E-W	Wall footing
026	-	Loose mid grey clayey silt	Fill of 027
027	-	Circular cut, 0.22m diameter exposed in plan, not excavated	Probable post hole

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
028	6	Brick surface, brick (220mm x 110mm x 60mm) in cement mortar, thickness 60mm	Modern yard surface
029	6	Loose dark greyish black sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Make up for 028
030	6,7	Loose/soft dark blackish grey sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Made ground
031	6	Loose dark reddish brown gritty silt, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
032	6	Loose light yellowish brown silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
033	6,7	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
034	6	Loose black silt, organic and wet	Fill of 036
035	6	Firm dark grey clayey silt, organic	Fill of 036
036	6	Linear feature, >0.5m long by 5m wide, aligned east- west, not excavated	Ditch
037	6,7	Loose light yellowish brown silt	Alluvial deposit
038	-	Brick structure, 1.86m long x 1.2m high, aligned east-west turning north at each end, bricks (220mm x 110mm x 75mm)	Culvert
039	8,9	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Made ground
040	8,9	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.47m thick	Subsoil
041	8	Loose light brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of 043
042	9	Loose light yellowish brown silt, >0.23m thick	Alluvial deposit
043	-	Linear feature, >0.5m long by 4.2m wide, aligned northeast-southwest, not fully excavated	Ditch
044	10	Firm dark grey sandy silt, 0.2m.thick	Made ground
045	10,11	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
046	10,11	Loose light yellowish brown silt	Alluvial deposit
047	11	Soft mottled black and reddish brown silt with frequent charcoal, 0.15m thick	?Salt making deposit
048	-	Brick structure, >2.65m long x 1.2m high, aligned east-west, brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) bonded with cement	Wall
049	Cancelled context		
050	12	Compacted rubble, 0.5m thick	Make up for road
051	12	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
052	12	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 053
053	12	Linear feature, >2m long by 1.4m wide and 0.78m deep, aligned north-south, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
054	12	Loose light yellowish brown silt, 1.14m thick	Alluvial deposit
055	12	Firm light grey clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Buried soil
056	12	Loose light yellowish brown silt, >0.52m thick	Alluvial deposit

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
057	-	Loose dark grey clayey silt	Fill of 058
058	-	Sub-circular feature, 0.55m long by 0.4m wide, not excavated	Pit
059	-	Firm mid/dark grey clayey silt.	Fill of 060
060	-	Circular feature, 0.18m diameter, not excavated	Post hole
061	14	Loose mid grey with red/brown mottling clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
062	14	Loose light yellowish brown silt with charcoal and fired clay, >0.49m deep	Alluvial deposit
063	14	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
064	15	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
065	15	Firm dark grey clayey silt	Fill of 066
066	15	Circular feature, 0.3m diameter by 0.16m deep, near vertical sides and slightly rounded base	Post hole
067	15	Loose light yellowish brown silt with charcoal and fired clay, 0.49m thick	Alluvial deposit
068	16	Firm dark brown silt, 0.4m thick	Buried soil
069	16	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
070	16	Firm mid yellowish brown silt and sand, >0.35m thick	Alluvial deposit
071	17	Firm dark brown silt, 1.1m thick	Buried soil and fill of 072
072	17	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.8m wide by >0.6m deep, steep uniform sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
073	17	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
074	17	Firm mid yellowish brown silt and sand, >0.35m thick	Alluvial deposit
075	-	Loose light yellowish brown silt	Alluvial deposit
076	-	Brick structure, random coursed, 1.1m diameter by 1.5m deep	Well
077	-	Brick structure, random coursed, 0.8m diameter by 2.5m deep	Well
078	-	Brick structure, random coursed, 1.1m diameter by 3m deep	Well
079	-	Brick structure, east-west aligned, >0.65m long by 0.4m wide	Wall foundation
080	-	Brick structure,	Wall foundation
081	-	Brick structure, east-west aligned, >0.65m long by 0.4m wide	Internal wall
082	-	Brick structure, east-west aligned,	Wall foundation
083	-	Brick structure, east-west aligned,	Wall foundation
084	-	Brick structure, north-south aligned	Wall foundation
085	-	Brick structure, north-south aligned	Wall foundation
086	-	Brick structure, north-south aligned, >0.65m long by 0.5m wide	Wall foundation

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
087	-	Brick structure, north-south aligned, >0.65m long by 0.5m wide	Wall foundation
088	-	Brick structure, north-south aligned, >1.4m long by 0.6m high	Wall foundation
089	-	Brick structure, northeast-southwest aligned	Wall foundation
090	-	Brick structure, north-south aligned	Wall foundation
091	-	Brick structure, various alignments forming most elements of a house fronting High Street	House footings
092	-	Brick structure, various alignments forming the western elements of the former brewery buildings	Brewery footings
093	-	Brick and tile surface, 8m by 10m extent	External yard floor
094	-	Brick structure, aligned east-west, 4.5m length, vaulting within	Cellar
095	-	Brick structure, north-south aligned, 4m extent	Wall foundation
096	-	Brick surface, 4m extent, overlies (094)	Internal floor

Appendix 4

THE POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Tom Lane,
Kristian Pederson and Gary Taylor*

Provenance

The material was recovered from deposits and the fills of several features.

Much of the earlier pottery, of late medieval and early post-medieval date, was produced relatively locally to Wainfleet, in kilns at Boston, Old Bolingbroke, Toynton All Saints and elsewhere around the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds. By contrast, many of the later pottery types were probably made in Staffordshire, with examples also from Nottingham and Derbyshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery, ceramic building materials, glass and industrial residues were recovered. Faunal remains, representing food waste, were also retrieved. The moderately large assemblage is dominated by pottery of late medieval to late post-medieval, 14th-19th century, date.

Table 1: The Pottery and other Artefacts

Context	Description	Context Date
004	2x salt-glazed stoneware, ?London, do not link but almost certainly same vessel, 18 th century 2x handmade brick, late medieval-early post-medieval	18 th century
005	2x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16 th -17 th century 2x coal	16 th -17 th century
006	1x white salt-glazed stoneware tankard, 18 th century 1x tin glazed earthenware, 18 th century 3x Staffordshire press-moulded slipware plates, 18 th century 1x Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, early 18 th century 2x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 17 th -18 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century 1x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 15 th -16 th century	18 th century
007	1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	16 th -17 th century
008	1x Staffordshire mottled ware, ?tankard, early 18 th century 1x ?Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 17 th century 1x ?Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14 th -15 th century	early 18 th century
009	1x ?Scarborough ware 1x ?Lincoln sandy ware jug rim 14 th - 15 th century 1x Potterhanworth ware 13 th - 14 th century	14 th - 15 th century
010	1x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, pancheon, 16 th -17 th century 1x Toynton All Saints ware, 14 th -15 th century 2x coal/clinker	16 th -17 th century
011	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14 th -15 th century 1x pearlware, small flake, late 18 th -mid 19 th century 1x clinker	late 18 th -mid 19 th century

Context	Description	Context Date
013	2x creamware, do not link both probably same vessel, late 18 th -early 19 th century 1x Boston-type ware, 17 th -18 th century	late 18 th -early 19 th century
018	1x clinker	
019	5x Boston/Bolingroke-type ware ?pancheon, 4 link, all same vessel, 16 th -17 th century 2x Staffordshire press-moulded slipware plates, 18 th century 1x tin glazed earthenware plate, 18 th century 1x clinker	18 th century
021	3x lead-glazed stoneware bottle, separate vessels, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x white salt-glazed stoneware bowl, 18 th century 2x tin glazed earthenware, 18 th century 2x creamware, late 18 th -early 19 th century 1x yellow glazed earthen/tableware, 19 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
022	1x Midlands Purple ware, butter pot, 17 th century 1x Midlands Yellow ware, 17 th -18 th century 1x salt-glazed stoneware, ?Nottingham, 18 th century 1x Boston/Bolingroke-type ware, jug, 16 th -17 th century	18 th century
030	5x lead-glazed stoneware bottle, 2 link and have impressed legend, 19 th -early 20 th century 3x lead-glazed stoneware, ?flagon, do not link but probably all same vessel, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x salt-glazed stoneware bottle, impressed legend, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, mid-late 18 th century 1x underglaze blue painted soft paste porcelain, 18 th - early 19 th century 1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, ?tureen, mid 19 th century 1x red and white transfer printed tableware, late 19 th century 1x white glazed tableware, saucer, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x salt-glazed stoneware tile, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x salt-glazed stoneware architectural fragment with cable moulding, ?fire surround, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x green bottle glass, small fragment, post-medieval 1x light green bottle stopper, mould produced with scarring where knocked out of mould, 19 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
033	1x ?Toynnton All Saints-type ware, jug, 14 th -15 th century 3x Toynnton/Bolingroke-type ware, 15 th -16 th century 1x Boston/Bolingroke-type ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x Boston ware, pancheon, 16 th -17 th century 2x yellow glazed tableware, 19 th century 1x brick/tile	19 th century
035	1x Staffordshire mottled ware, early 18 th century 1x Toynnton Al Saints-type ware, 14 th -15 th century 5x Boston ware, including bowl, 16 th -17 th century 1x unidentified late medieval ware 8x handmade brick, mixed medieval and post-medieval 1x mid green wine bottle body fragment, post-medieval 1x iron smithing slag 1x clinker, roasted coal	early 18 th century
037	1x Toynnton All Saints-type ware, 14 th -15 th century 3x handmade brick	14 th -15 th century

Context	Description	Context Date
039	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, burnt, sooted externally, 14 th -15 th century 2x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th -19 th century 1x yellow glazed tableware, 20 th century 1x plant pot, 20 th century	20 th century
040	2x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 14 th -16 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, 18 th century 2x lead-glazed stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x white glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x brick/tile 1x sheet iron and mortar 1x iron smithing slag 2x flint, natural	19 th -early 20 th century
041	1x ?Staffordshire mottled ware, ?tankard, 18 th century 2x glazed red earthenware, ?Boston-type, incl pancheon, 17 th -18 th century 1x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x base of dark green wine bottle, deep push-up with pontil scarring, heavy iridescence, 1775-1800 1x dark green wine bottle body fragment, post-medieval 2x handmade brick, 1 severely burnt on one face, post-medieval 1x iron smithing slag	late 18 th century
051	1x Midlands Yellow or Staffordshire slipware, ?posset, late 17 th -18 th century	late 17 th -18 th century
052	2x Toynton-type ware, 14 th -15 th century 1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century 1x ?Staffordshire slipware, late 17 th -18 th century 1x unidentified late medieval/early post-medieval sherd 1x clinker	17 th -18 th century
062	2x brick/tile	
064	1x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, pancheon, 15 th -16 th century 1x ?Toynton All Saints-type ware, jug, 14 th -15 th century 1x Lincoln-type ware, jug, 13 th -14 th century	15 th -16 th century
065	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, jug, 14 th -15 th century	14 th -15 th century
067	1x Toynton All Saints ware, 14 th -15 th century	14 th -15 th century
071	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, sooted exterior, lime encrustation within, 14 th -15 th century 1x flint flake, natural	14 th -15 th century

Two pieces of a lead-glazed stoneware bottle from (030) link to provide a virtually-complete vessel. This has an impressed legend: 'I GUNSON WAINFLEET'. This is identifiable with Isaac Gunson, a brewer recorded at Wainfleet All Saints in the mid 19th century (White 1856, 535). The present investigation site was a brewery from at least as early as 1905 (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 4) and this bottle may imply that the site was the location of the Gunson brewing establishment. A salt-glazed stoneware bottle was also recovered from (030) and has the impressed legend 'BLACKING BOTTLE', signifying it as an ink container.

The iron smithing slag from (035) is stained blue with vivianite, a complex iron phosphate. This mineral indicates the slag has been in contact with bone or cassy material.

Three fragments of flint, a partial cobble and two flakes, were recovered. However, these are all natural and can be discarded.

Table 2: *The Clay Pipe*

Context	Description	Context Date
005	1x stem, bore 6/64"	late 17 th -early 18 th century
006	1x stem and partial bowl, bore 5/64"	18 th century
011	1x stem, bore 5/64"	18 th century
016	1x bowl, stamped 'TC', 1650-90	1650-90
019	1x stem, bore 5/64" 1x bowl, bore 6/64", Oswald G12 or G21 local variant, 1700-80	18 th century
021	1x stem, bore 4/64"	19 th century
022	2x stems, bore 6/64" 1x stem, bore 7/64"	late 17 th -early 18 th century
030	3x stem, 2, link, bore 4/64" 9x stems, bore 5/64" 2x stems, bore 7/64" 1x bowl fragment, bore 6/64"	19 th century
033	1x stem, bore 4/64" 6x stems, bore 5/64" 3x stems, bore 7/64" 1x Mann type B bowl, bore 7/64", 1650-90 1x bowl fragment, indeterminate form but thin walled, 19 th century	19 th century
035	1x stem, bore 8/64"	17 th century
039	2x stems, bore 4/64" 1x stem, glazed, bore 5/64" 1x stem, bore 7/64"	19 th century
040	2x stems, bore 6/64"	late 17 th -early 18 th century
045	1x stem, bore 6/64"	late 17 th -early 18 th century

The stem and partial bowl from (006) has an incised 'X' on the base of the heel. There is not enough of the bowl surviving to determine the form but it is thick-walled and may be early 18th century in date. A near-complete bowl of Mann Type B with the moulded initials 'TC' on either side of the heel was recovered from (016). This form dates to the period *c.* 1650-90 (Mann 1977, 17-8) and pipes with these maker's initials have previously been found in Wainfleet, though the distribution of such pipes suggests a Boston manufacturer, though of unknown name (Wells 1979, 163).

A spurred, substantially-complete bowl was recovered from (019). This bowl has the lip at an angle to the stem and appears to be a local variant of Oswald's General Types 12 or 21. Type G12 dates to the period *c.* 1730-80 and G21 to *c.* 1700-40 (Oswald 1975, 37-41). The large bore suggests that this example dates to the first half of the 18th century.

Although only the lower part of the pipe bowl from (033) survives it is recognizably a Mann Type B form of the mid-late 17th century (Mann 1977, 17-8). Too little of the bowl fragments from (030) and (033) survive for the

forms to be identifiable but the bore of the piece from (030) suggests a late 17th -early 18th century date and the thin wall of the fragment from (033) indicates the 19th century.

A single glazed stem fragment of clay pipe was recovered. The glaze is yellow and although the terminal of the stem does not survive it is very probable that the mouthpiece was glazed.

Table 3: Fired Clay

Context	Description
046	Four pieces fired silty clay. Three contain linear voids where vegetation has apparently burnt out during the firing. All are small and amorphous.
054	Two pieces lightly fired silty clay. Amorphous and with linear voids.
056	Five pieces fired clay. Amorphous and with linear voids.
061	Eight pieces fired clay. Similar fabric to above.
062	Eleven pieces fired clay. Similar fabric to above.

Most of the fired clay is of a common fabric - a lightly fired silty clay originally tempered with vegetation which has burnt out. The material undoubtedly derives from the local 'marine' clays. Two pieces from (062) display 'salt colours', a whitish deposit derived from contact with heated brine and common on briquetage (saltmaking debris) from elsewhere on the Fenland and Lincolnshire coastal strip. However, only three pieces have a definite shape, the remainder being irregular and amorphous. The shaped pieces each have a smoothed (external?) side with a less regular opposing surface. The two pieces from (061) are 5mm and 10mm thick and the single piece from (062) has a thickness of 6mm. They resemble straight sided briquetage containers found in the Fenland and their thicknesses fall within the usual range of Iron Age and Roman ceramic containers. All three pieces have small (1-2mm) perforations, not found on Iron Age and Roman vessels.

All pieces are heavily abraded in keeping with their described contexts. (046, 054 and 056) are from 'alluvial layers', suggesting that they may be reworked from their original context. Both (061) and (062), the two larger collections, are from 'dumped deposits'. These contexts also contain quantities of charcoal and 'burnt material', further suggesting an association with saltmaking.

Dating of the material is difficult. Without the presence of the three apparent container sherds the material could be suggested as medieval in date, with the amorphous pieces being fragments of possible hearth lining (although they are not heavily fired). Not enough survives of the 'container'-like pieces to determine form. However, ceramic containers were not employed in medieval saltmaking and their presence might suggest a Roman or Iron Age date, despite the lack of characteristic pedestals or support pieces. Both medieval and Iron Age/Roman saltmaking sites are common in the area and, as the material is not *in situ*, it could be from any of the periods mentioned.

Table 4: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	Description
005	Sheep	rib	
011	Sheep Bird?	Clavicle rib	
018	Unknown		unidentifiable fragment

Context	Species	Bone	Description
035	Cattle Cattle Cattle sized Cattle sized Sheep Sheep Sheep Sheep Unknown mussel	rib mandible pelvis clavicle vertebra metatarsus metacarpus humerus N/A	butchery marks present fragment only blackened 2 fragments 1x shell
041	Cattle sized	unknown	very poor condition, chalky and eroded
052	Cattle sized Cattle sized Cattle sized Pig Pig ?Pig Pig Sheep Unknown	ulna skull vertebra metacarpus metatarsus phalange tibia rib	juvenile two, both unfused unfused two fragments
057	Cattle sized Sheep sized	metacarpus phalange	
059	Sheep	metatarsus	
071	Cattle	phalange	

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the assemblage is by material class.

Documentation

The site has been subject of previous evaluation excavations and desk-based archaeological and historical researches which are reported (Cope-Faulkner 1999; Rayner 1999). Other archaeological investigations have been undertaken elsewhere in Wainfleet and details of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the county Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The medieval aspect of the assemblage has moderate potential and significance and indicates apparent occupation of the period in the area. In particular, this material evidence enhances and amplifies the results of the earlier evaluation at the site. Of higher potential is the fired clay, which signifies salt-making in the area. This concurs with the results of the previous investigations, with the material recovered from similar alluvial deposits, indicating the disturbance of salterns by flooding or tidal activity. However, due to the lack of associated artefacts, the date of the salt-making is unknown.

The later post-medieval material is of limited potential but again concurs with the results of earlier examinations at the site and relates to continued industrial and domestic use of the area over the last two centuries or so. In particular, the glass and stoneware bottles and flagon may relate to the documented brewery at the site, and may also indicate that the complex had an earlier origin than previously known.

References

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Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Briquetage	A term given to fragments of ceramic equipment and hearth/oven remains from the processing of salt.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

96	Context records
29	Scale drawings
4	Photographic record sheet
2	Boxes of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 215.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WHSH 00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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