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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHAPEL GATE
WHAPLODE DROVE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDCA02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Conservation
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03 DEC 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate



Event L13988
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHAPEL GATE
WHAPLODE DROVE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDCA02)**

Work Undertaken For
Fenbank Builders

November 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

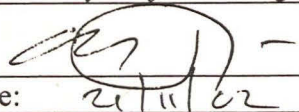
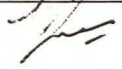
National Grid Reference: TF 3205 1362
Planning Reference: H23/0499/01
LCNCC Acc. No. 2002.404



APS Report No. 203/02

Quality Control
Whaplode Drove, Chapel Gate
WDCA02

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Date: 21/11/02	Date: 22-11-02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove. A believed Roman settlement site is located within the vicinity and artefacts of the period have been found in close proximity.

The investigation identified a series of ditches of probable Romano-British date and a dumped deposit and briquetage associated with salt production.

However, no remains of specific Romano-British occupation were revealed.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Approval for the construction of a dwelling and detached garage on land at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire was sought through the submission of planning application number H23/0499/01 to South Holland District Council. Permission was granted subject to a condition for the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Status Design, on

behalf of Fenbank Builders, to undertake an archaeological watching brief. The works took place on the 15th and 16th August 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Whaplode Drove is located approximately 10km southeast of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is in the northern part of the village, approximately 100m north of the church of St. John the Baptist, on the west side of Chapel Gate at National Grid Reference TF 3205 1362 (Fig. 2).

Situated in the Fens of south Lincolnshire, the site and surrounding area is on fairly flat, level ground, lying at approximately 3m OD (Plate 1). Local soils are the Wisbech Association, calcareous alluvial gley soils on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

2.4 Archaeological Setting (Fig. 3)

Romano-British remains are well attested in Whaplode Drove and in immediate proximity to the investigation area (Fig. 4). A large scatter of material, interpreted as being of a domestic nature lies adjacent to the development site. A limestone altar of Romano-British date was recovered from the churchyard, approximately 100m south of the development area. Sites with briquetage, residues from salt making, are also common in the area (Hallam 1970). Watching briefs undertaken on plots immediately adjacent (Fig. 6) have also recovered briquetage suggesting salt production in the immediate vicinity (Rayner 2002, Thomson 2002).

After the Romano-British period, Whaplode Drove became uninhabited and

it was not until the succession of fen banks were built in the medieval era, in particular Common Dyke, that the fen land became re-occupied (Hallam 1954, 34-36).

The church of St. John the Baptist is located to the south of the investigation site (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 797). This was originally an oratory belonging to Croyland Abbey before being re-consecrated on being rebuilt in 1821 (Spain 1995, 87).

The population of the hamlet of Whaplode Drove was 854 in 1856 and during this period contained several commercial properties including a post office, several inns, beer houses, blacksmiths, boot and shoemakers and butchers etc. (White 1856, 869).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for a dwelling and detached garage were opened by mechanical excavator to depths of up to approximately 1.4m. The sections of the trenches were inspected and rendered vertical to identify archaeological deposits. Each deposit recorded during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 and their locations plotted on 1:100 scale plan. A photographic record was also compiled.

Records of deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined and a stratigraphic matrix was produced. Phasing was assigned on the nature of deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendices 3 & 4). A summary list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, three phases were identified:

- 5.1: Phase 1 Natural deposits
- 5.2: Phase 2 Probable Romano-British deposits
- 5.3: Phase 3 Recent deposits

5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposits comprised a light yellowish brown clayey silt (012) identified in the garage foundations and a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (019) in the house foundations. Both deposits represented deposition through alluvial action. Overlying (023) in the north and eastern side of the house foundation was a 30mm thick layer of light grey silty clay (023). The layer was interpreted as a single alluvial episode.

5.2 Probable Romano-British deposits

Located towards the eastern edge of the garage (Fig. 4) was a north-south oriented ditch (006) (Fig. 5 – section 1), measuring 2.4m wide and greater than 6m long. The ditch contained a primary fill of dark reddish brown silt (013) from which briquetage of probable Romano-British date was retrieved. The deposit was sealed

by a secondary fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (005) containing occasional small fragments of briquetage.

Truncating the western edge of (006) was a further ditch (011) measuring 4.2m wide and greater than 6m long (Fig. 4). The ditch was filled with a series of silt clays and clayey silt (002, 007, 008, 009, 010) (Fig. 5 – section 1). Briquetage was recovered from (002).

Located in the house foundations and oriented northeast-southwest was a ditch (018) (Fig 5 – section 2, Plate 2) measuring 1.9m wide and greater than 11m long. A mid-brownish grey silty clay (017) formed the primary fill of the ditch, sealed by a dark brownish grey sandy silt (016) containing moderate patches of burnt soil.

Overlying the alluvium in the central area of the house foundations (Fig. 5 – section 3) was a mid-reddish brown dumped deposit of ash and silt (022) from which briquetage was retrieved.

Cutting (022) was a further ditch (021) (Fig. 5 – section 3, Plate 3). The ditch was oriented north-south and measured 0.64m wide and greater than 11m long. A mid-greyish brown sandy silt (020) formed the single fill of the ditch, from which fragments of briquetage were retrieved.

5.3 Recent Deposits

Overlying the Phase 1 alluvium was a dark brown silt subsoil (001, 015) up to 0.4m thick. Fragments of briquetage and a clay pipe stem were recovered from (001).

Sealing the subsoil was a dark blackish brown silt topsoil (004, 014). Fragments of briquetage, a sherd of Romano-British greyware, a metal washer and a sherd of 20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil. Lying beneath the topsoil, a

concrete and brick foundation was noted (024).

Within the garage foundations, a layer of crushed stone and dark brown silt (003) overlay the topsoil and represented made ground.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 was represented by clayey silt alluvium. It is likely that this is derived from marine incursion. As the alluvium was cut by probable Romano-British features, an early date for its deposition can be suggested. A further single episode of silt deposition was also identified reflecting a pattern of localised deposition and later flooding events.

Phase 2 comprised a series of ditches and a dumped deposit. One of the ditches located in the garage foundations aligned with that of a previous investigation (Rayner 2002) on the adjacent plot to the south (Fig. 6). It also truncated another northeast-southwest aligned ditch and may represent a later recutting or re-establishment of a boundary. In general, the ditches identified are likely to form part of a field system or are perhaps functional, as channels directing sea water to a salt making area. Both regular and irregular field layouts are known in the area (Fig. 3), though without more specific dating evidence further phasing or contemporaneity cannot be suggested.

All the ditches yielded quantities of briquetage (waste residue from salt production) from their fills, though none could be positively attested to contain specific dumps. Furthermore a dumped layer of ash and silt was cut by a north-south oriented ditch. The dumped deposit also contained briquetage and is likely to be contemporary with salt making in the area.

Hallam (1970) indicates the presence of a settlement with Romanised buildings immediately adjacent to the investigation area (Fig. 3), based largely on antiquarian evidence of finds of brick and tile, pottery, coins and an altar, but with no structural remains. Similarly, no physical evidence of structures, from this and two adjacent investigations, has been found (Rayner 2002, Thomson 2002). All three watching briefs have recovered quantities of briquetage and it is possible that such material was incorrectly identified as brick or tile during antiquarian investigations and that, as opposed to settlement remains, a Romano-British saltern existed in the area.

Specific dating of the Phase 2 features is somewhat more problematical and is solely based on the presence of briquetage, which may be Iron Age or Romano-British. Roman pottery recovered in the area and from the adjacent sites would tend to support a Romano-British date. It is also possible that the briquetage is residual and that the ditches relate to later activity in the area.

The general lack of saltern evidence in the area may be caused by later settlement and agriculture eroding and overlying such remains. A generalised picture of early salt production giving way to agricultural use of the land as the sea regressed can be postulated.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove because a Roman settlement site is believed to be located within the vicinity and artefacts of the period have been found in close proximity

No evidence of Romano-British occupation was identified but ditches and

remains of salt making of the period were revealed.

Conditions at the site suggest that ancient environmental and organic remains are only likely to survive through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Status Design who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone. Gary Taylor jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

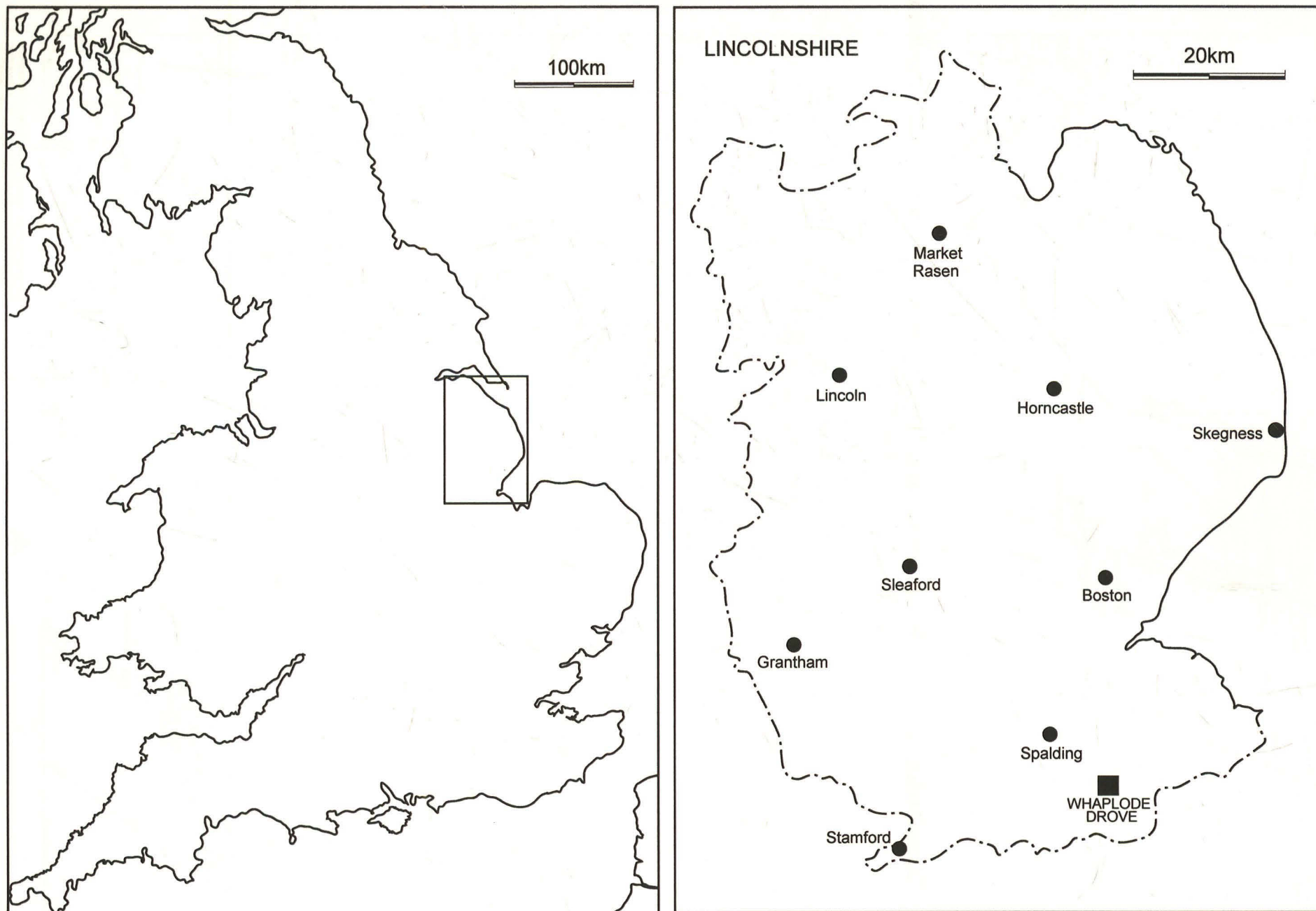
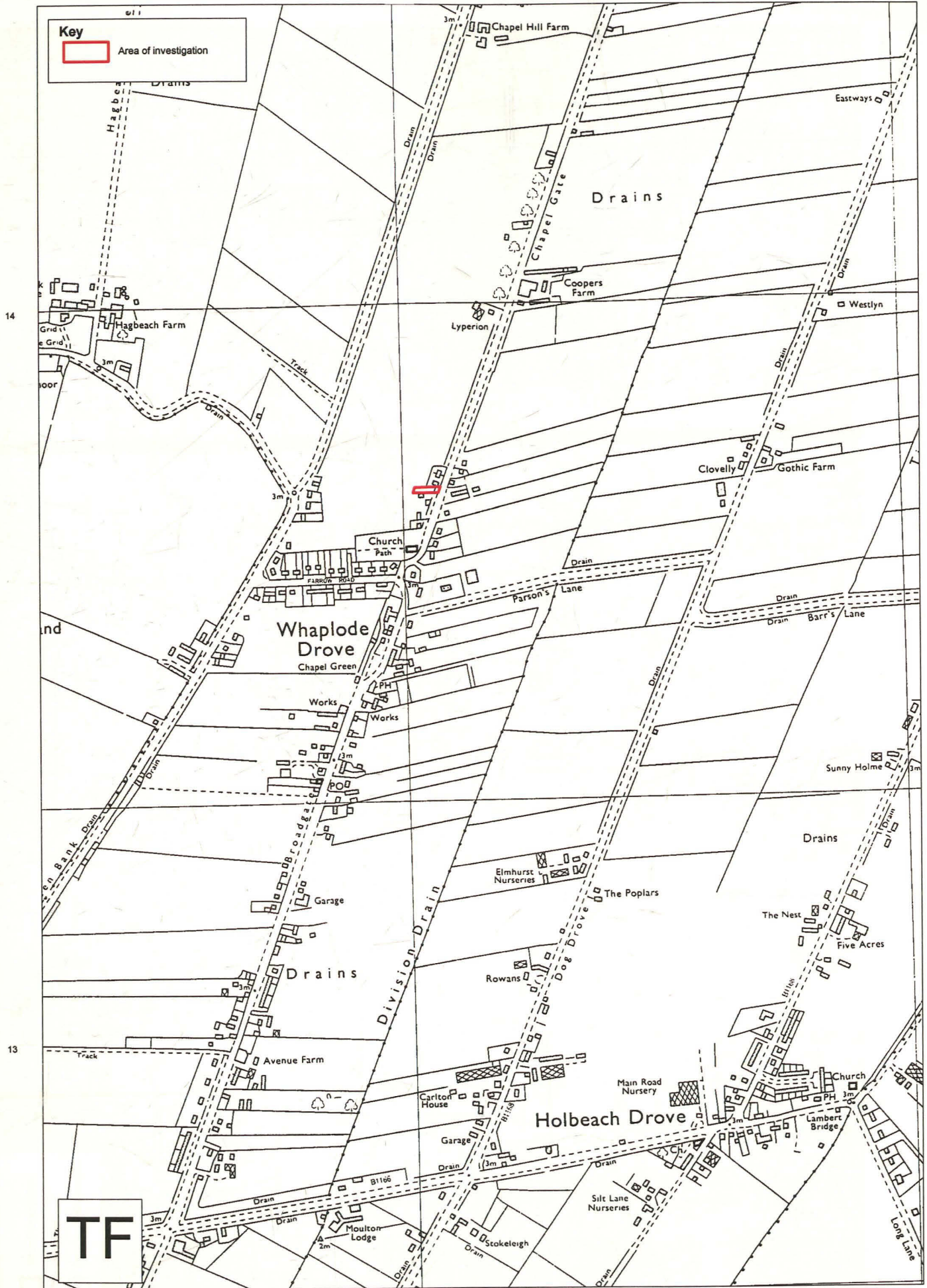


Figure 1: General location plan



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Figure 2: Location plan

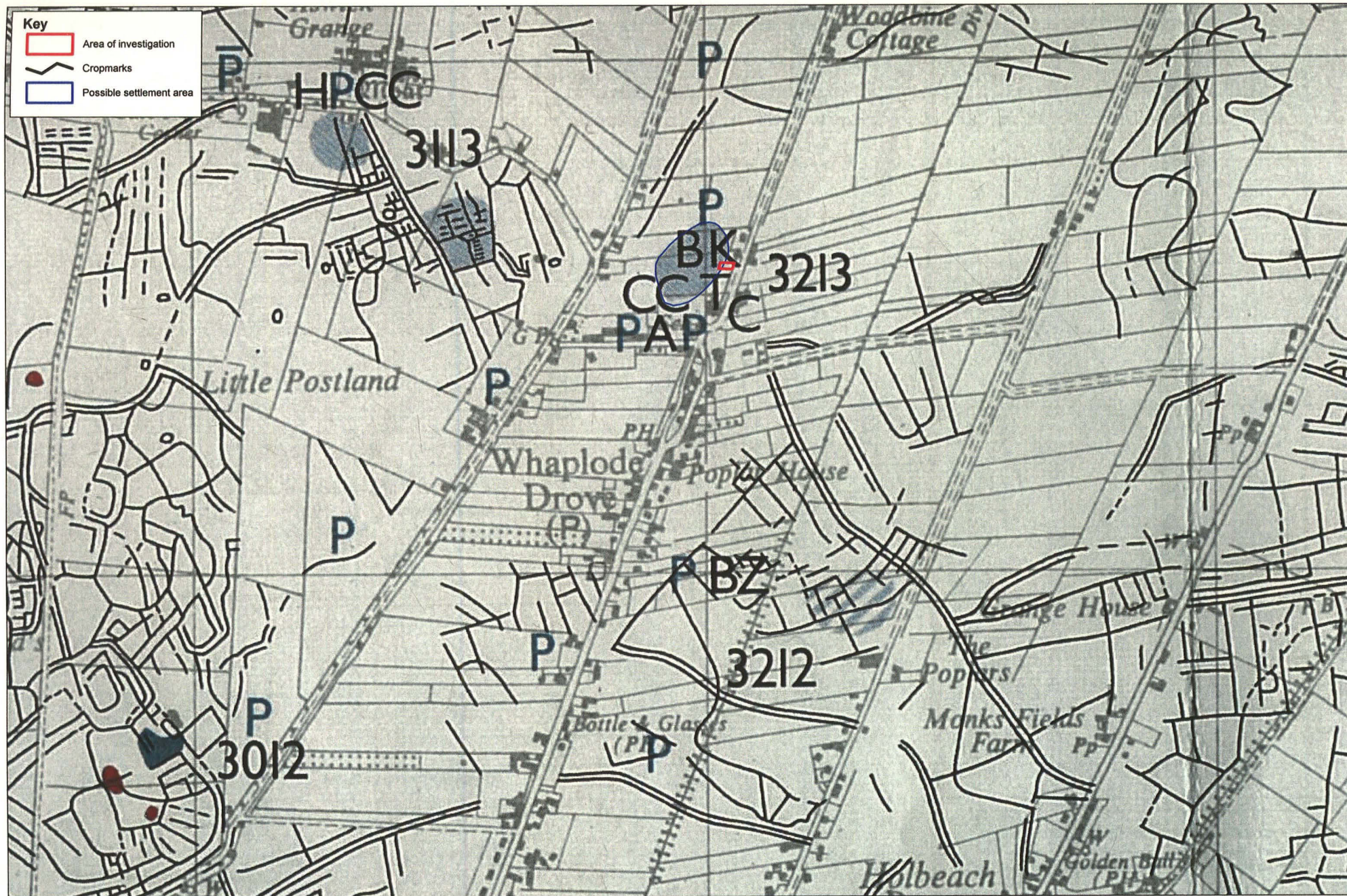


Figure 3: Location plan and archaeological setting (after Philips 1970)

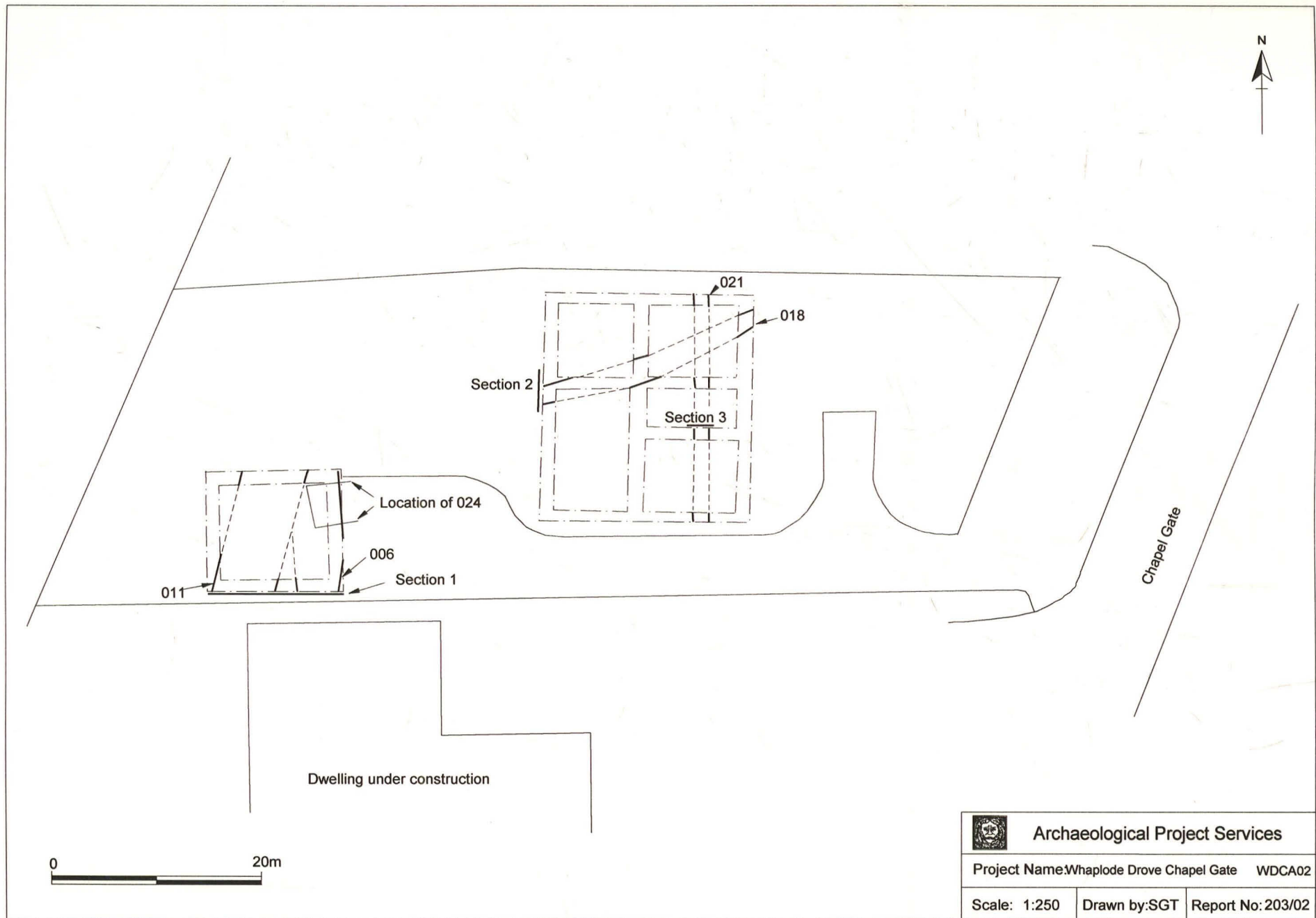
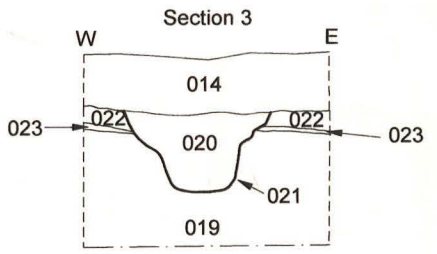
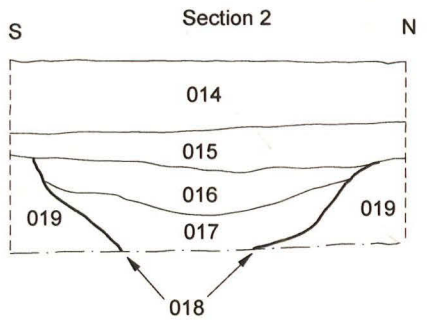
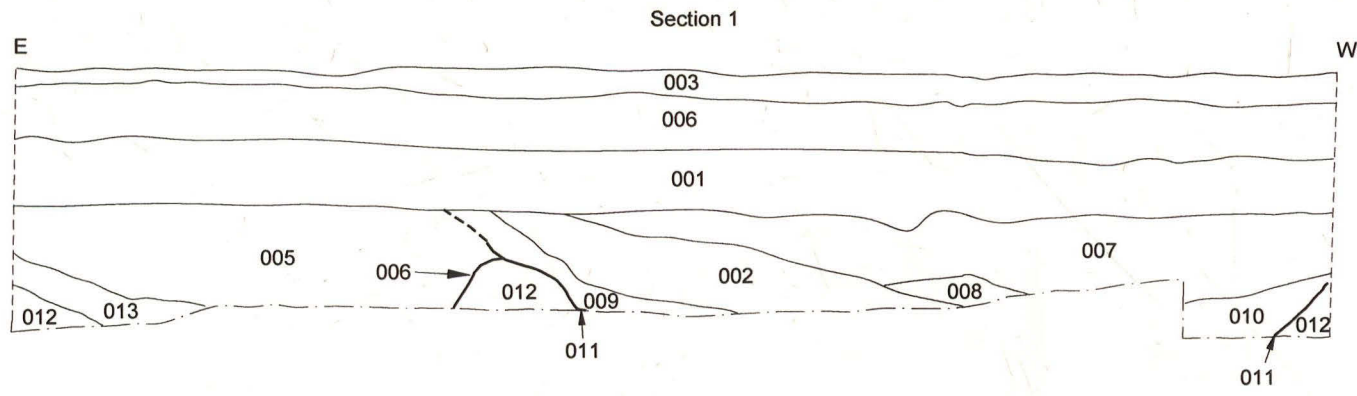


Figure 4 - Detailed site plan showing archaeological features




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name:	Whaplode Drove Chapel Gate	WDCA02
Scale:	1:40	Drawn by: SGT Report No: 203/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings

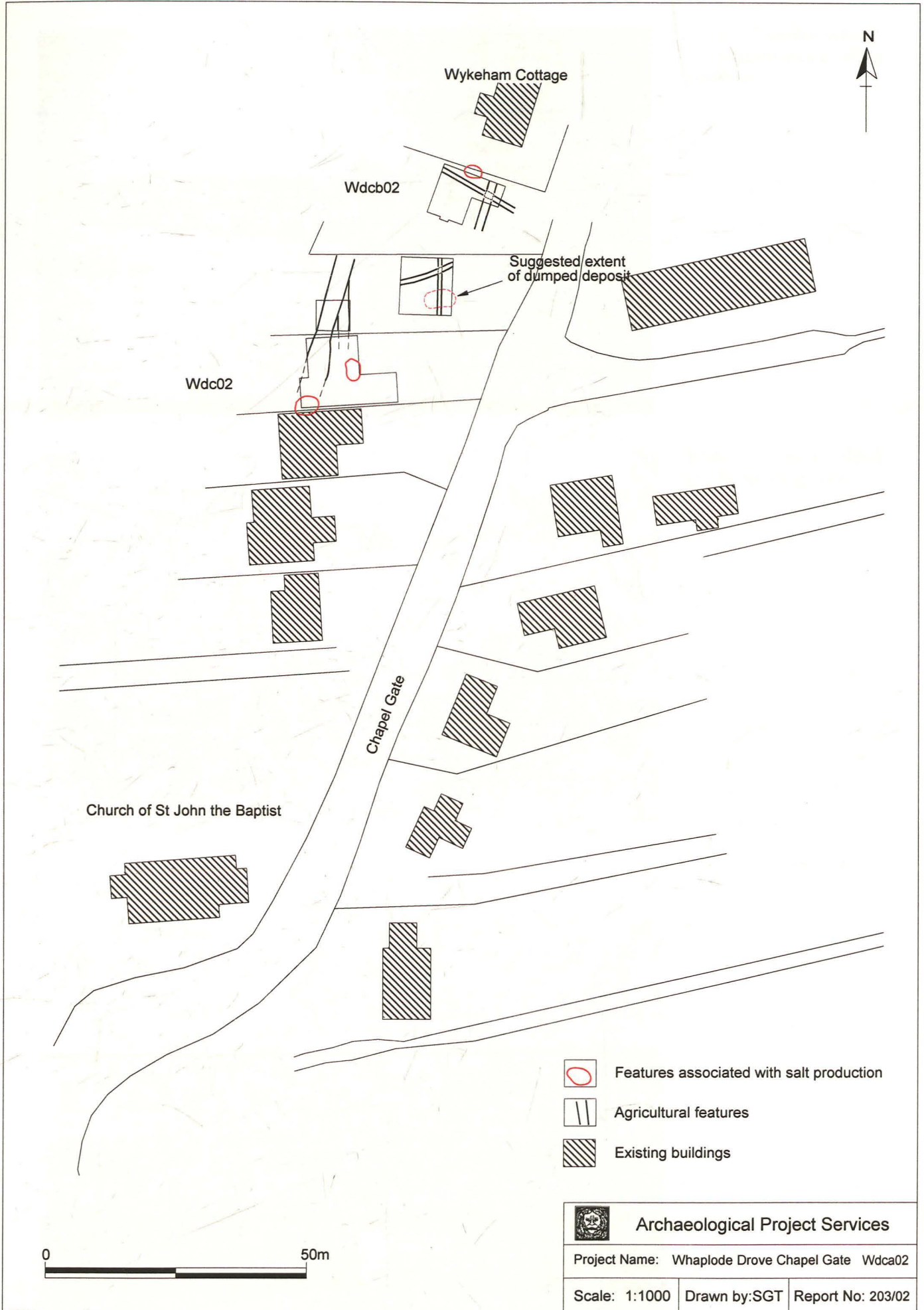


Figure 6 - Composite plan of investigation results


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Whaplode Drove Chapel Gate Wdca02		
Scale: 1:1000	Drawn by:SGT	Report No: 203/02



Plate 1 General view
excavation area looking
southwest



Plate 2 Section 2, ditch
(018), looking west

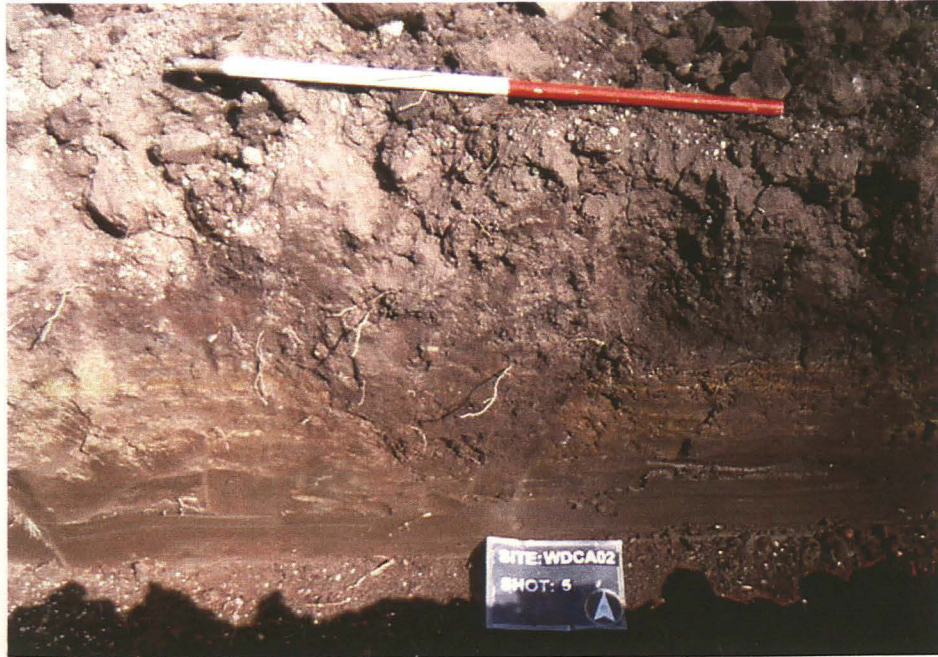


Plate 3 Section 3, ditch
(021) looking north

**LAND AT
CHAPEL GATE
WHAPLODE DROVE
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
STATUS DESIGN**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

MAY 2002

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house and garage on land at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. There is a Roman settlement site in the vicinity of the site and Roman artefacts have been found in close proximity. A Roman building and a medieval grange are also located nearby.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a house and garage on land at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3205 1362.
- 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 Whaplode Drove is located approximately 10km southeast of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is in the northern part of the village, approximately 100m north of the church of St. John the Baptist, at National Grid Reference TF 3205 1362.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Outline planning permission (H23/0499/01) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the construction of a house and garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Whaplode Drove is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land and lies at approximately 3m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gley soils on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A Roman building and cropmarks of one of the best-known and important Fenland Roman sites have been recorded in close proximity to the development area. Additionally, pottery of early 2nd-late 3rd century date, coins, brick, tile and a limestone altar are known from the vicinity. Sites

with briquetage, residues from salt making, are common in the area.

- 6.2 The area was not reoccupied until drained in the medieval period. The nearby church of St. John the Baptist was originally an Oratory belonging to Crowland Abbey before being reconsecrated on rebuilding in 1821. The site of a moated grange also survives nearby.
- 6.3 Recent investigations immediately to the south (APS 2002) identified undated and Romano-British ditches and pits, probably associated with the known adjacent settlement. The dearth of artefacts perhaps suggests a peripheral setting.

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 excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 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 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, which will include excavations for house and garage foundations, soakaways and septic tank.
 - 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.

- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.4 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief 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 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 principle 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
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

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

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Specification: Version 1, 20 May 2002

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm, dark brown silt containing occasional brick and tile fragments, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
002	1	Friable, mid reddish-blue brown silt, containing frequent briquetage	Fill of 011
003	1	Friable, mixed dark brown silt and yellow crushed stone, 0.12m thick	Made ground
004	1	Friable, dark blackish brown silt, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
005	1	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of 006
006	1	Linear cut, 2.4m wide x >6m N-S x >0.6m deep, N-S orientation	Ditch
007	1	Firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal fragments and shell	Fill of 011
008	1	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of 011
009	1	Firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay	Fill of 011
010	1	Firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay	Fill of 011
011	1	Linear cut, 4.2m wide x >2m long x >0.7m deep, N-S orientation	Ditch
012	1	Light yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.3m thick	Alluvium
013	1	Friable, dark reddish brown silt	Fill of 006
014	2	Friable, dark blackish brown silt, up to 0.4m thick	Topsoil
015	2	Firm, dark brown silt containing occasional brick and tile fragments, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
016	2	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt, containing moderate patches of burnt soil, occasional charcoal and mortar fragments	Fill of 018
017	2	Firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal, brick and shell fragments	Fill of 018
018	2	Linear cut, 1.9m wide x 0.55m deep x >1.1m long, NE-SW orientation	Ditch
019	2	Firm, mid-yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.5m thick	Natural geological deposit
020	3	Loose, mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional fired clay fragments	Fill of 021
021	3	Linear cut, 0.64m wide x 0.44m deep x >1.1m long, N-S orientation	Ditch
022	3	Loose, mid-reddish brown ash and silt, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
023	3	Firm, light grey silty clay, 0.03m thick	Natural geological deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 2 fragments of pottery weighing 39g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, other items, brick/tile, metal and clay pipe, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 84g, were retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (001), ditch fills (002, 013, 016, 017, 020), topsoil (004, 014) and a dumped deposit (022).

The earlier, Romano-British, pottery was made in Lincolnshire, though the later pottery was probably manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 2nd-3rd century date is the earliest, closely datable, material recovered, though the bulk of the assemblage provided by fired clay is probably also of this Romano-British period (Appendix 4).

Table 1: Pottery and Other Artefacts

Context	Fabric Code/ Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CTP	Clay pipe stem, bore 7/64"	1	4g	17 th century
004	LPM	Polychrome transfer printed cup, 20 th century	1	19g	20 th century
	GREY	Romano-British Greyware, 2 nd -3 rd century	1	20g	
014	Iron	Washer, square, 44mm x 38mm x 5mm, 10mm diameter circular perforation, very late post-medieval	1	60g	Very late post-medieval
	BRK	Brick, handmade, late post-medieval	1	4g	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Whaplode and a Romano-British site has been previously identified in immediate proximity to the current examination area. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of Roman pottery and briquetage is of moderate-high local significance and potential. This material indicates salt-making during the Roman period at the site.

The dearth of post-Roman material is informative and suggests that the site was abandoned after this time and not re-

occupied until the 17th century or later.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4
The Briquetage
By Tom Lane

Context	Description	Number	Weight(g)	Context Date
002	Vessel fragments. Only one with two parallel faces (9mm). Buff colour. Organic tempered and slightly sandy fabric.	3	9	
002	Hard fired pieces exhibiting purple 'salt colours. Each has one flat surface. These are structural pieces from a hearth/oven wall or floor.	6	131	
002	Three fragments with rounded surfaces. Hard fired, sandy fabric. These are fragments of pedestals.	3	50	
002	Three miscellaneous pieces, buff coloured, slightly sandy fabric.	3	26	
014	Vessel rim fragment. Flat, slightly inturned rim, 9mm thick.	1	3	
014	Broken possible bar fragment. 46x26x10mm. Organic tempered. Traces of longitudinal perforation.	1	14	
013	Vessel fragments. Four pieces with parallel surfaces. Body sherds. Thickness' 6mm, 8mm, 4mm, 5mm. All white coloured throughout. Organic tempered, slightly sandy fabric.	5	7	
013	Miscellaneous pieces. Sandy fabric with shell inclusions	2	6	
016	One vessel fragment, 11mm. White, organic tempered. Other piece possible structural fragment.	2	6	
022	Four small fragments miscellaneous	4	3	
022	One piece sandy fabric with occasional shell. One smoothed surface. Probable pedestal fragment	1	11	

The material indicates saltmaking of Late Iron Age or probably Early Roman date. Included are fragments of many aspects of the process including shallow vessels, pedestal supports and structural material. Such material is common in the Whaplode area and more extensively in the wider Fenland.

Appendix 5

Glossary

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Briquetage	Fired clay waste product from salt production
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 interpretation 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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	Period of the prehistoric era 800BC – 42AD
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

Site Archive

The archive consists of:

23	Context records
1	Context register sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Matrix
1	Section register sheet
1	Plan register sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds

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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2002.404

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WDCA02

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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