

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHAPEL GATE
WHAPLODE DROVE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDCB02)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHAPEL GATE
WHAPLODE DROVE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDCB02)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr A Bean

November 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

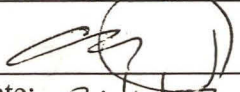

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Planning Reference: H23/0349/02
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APS Report No. 204/02

Quality Control
Whaplode Drove Chapel Gate
WDCB02

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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 probable Roman settlement site is located within the vicinity and artefacts of the period have been found in close proximity.

The investigation identified ditches and a pit of probable Romano-British date. Briquetage was recovered from the site and indicated the presence of a saltern in the immediate vicinity.

No remains indicating occupation were identified and it is suggested that salt production occurred on the site previously believed to be a settlement with the land given over to agricultural use when salt production ceased as the sea regressed.

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

A watching brief was undertaken on the 4th September 2002 during the excavations of footings for a dwelling on land at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application number H23/0349/02 to South

Holland District Council. Permission was granted subject to a condition for the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.

The watching brief was commissioned by Mr A Bean and carried out by Archaeological Project Services (APS) 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 3200 1360 (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. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, calcareous alluvial gley soils on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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 and Romano-British pottery has been recovered during grave digging. Sites with briquetage, residues from salt making, are also common in the area (Hallam 1970). Watching briefs undertaken on land

immediately adjacent to the site (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 period, in particular Common Dyke, that this part of 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 the dwelling were excavated by mechanical excavator to a depth of up to 1.6m. 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 a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20 and located on an annotated sketch 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 (Appendix 3). A summary list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

Archaeological contexts are described below and the numbers shown in bold and 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 - Modern deposits

5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a reddish-yellow silt (**007**) greater than 0.75m thick. The deposit was identified as being laid down by alluvial action.

5.2 Probable Romano-British deposits

Cut into the alluvium and oriented northeast-southwest, was a ditch (**006**) (Fig. 5 - section 1, Plate 2) measuring 1.33m wide, 0.48m deep and greater than 4.75m long. The ditch contained a primary fill of dark grey clayey silt (**005**) sealed by a mixed reddish-yellow and brown silt

(004). Briquetage of probable Romano-British date was recovered from (005).

Truncating the northwestern edge of (006) was a further northeast-southwest oriented ditch (003). Measuring 1.12m wide, 0.36m deep and greater than 4.75m long, the ditch contained a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (002). Fragments of briquetage and a single sherd of pottery dating to the Romano-British period was recovered from (002).

Oriented northwest-southeast, and recorded in the northwest corner of the foundations was a further ditch (011) (Fig. 5 – section 3, Plate 4). The ditch measured 1.67m wide and greater than 12.5m long and contained a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (010).

A cut, sub-circular in shape, with an approximate diameter of 3.6m was identified as a pit (009) (Fig. 5 – section 2, Plate 3). The pit contained a primary fill of mixed dark reddish grey- brown clayey silt (012) containing fired clay fragments, which appeared to derive from deliberate backfilling or dumping. This was sealed by a dark grey clayey silt (008) also containing small fired clay fragments. Briquetage fragments were recovered from (008).

5.3 Modern Deposits

Sealing the Phase 1 and Phase 2 deposits was a 0.4m thick dark greyish brown silt topsoil (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 was represented by a silt alluvium. It is likely that this deposit is derived from brackish, marine flooding.

Phase 2 comprised ditches and a pit. The northeast-southwest oriented ditches appeared to represent recutting of an

established boundary but no positive relationship with the northwest-southeast ditch could be determined. However, if the ditches are contemporary they may form part of a rectilinear field system, although it should be noted that within the area, both regular and irregular field systems of presumed Romano-British date exist (Fig. 3).

Alternatively, at least some of the ditches may be man-made channels directing sea water to an area of salt making.

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 to the south and southwest, has been found (Rayner 2002, Thomson 2002). All three watching briefs have recovered quantities of briquetage and it is possible that such material was mis-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 later 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 pit, however, contains a primary fill which may represent burnt soil, deriving as a waste product from salt production. Furthermore deliberate backfilling argues for contemporaneity with salt production in the area and a Romano-British date for the pit.

The general lack of saltern evidence in the area may be caused by later settlement 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 believed Romano-British settlement site is located within the vicinity and artefacts of the period have been found in close proximity

However, no evidence of Romano-British formal habitation was identified.

The investigation revealed evidence of salt production giving way to agricultural use of the land during the Romano-British period. Moreover, it is likely that a saltern was located in immediate proximity to the site rather than domestic settlement.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A Bean who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor, who 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

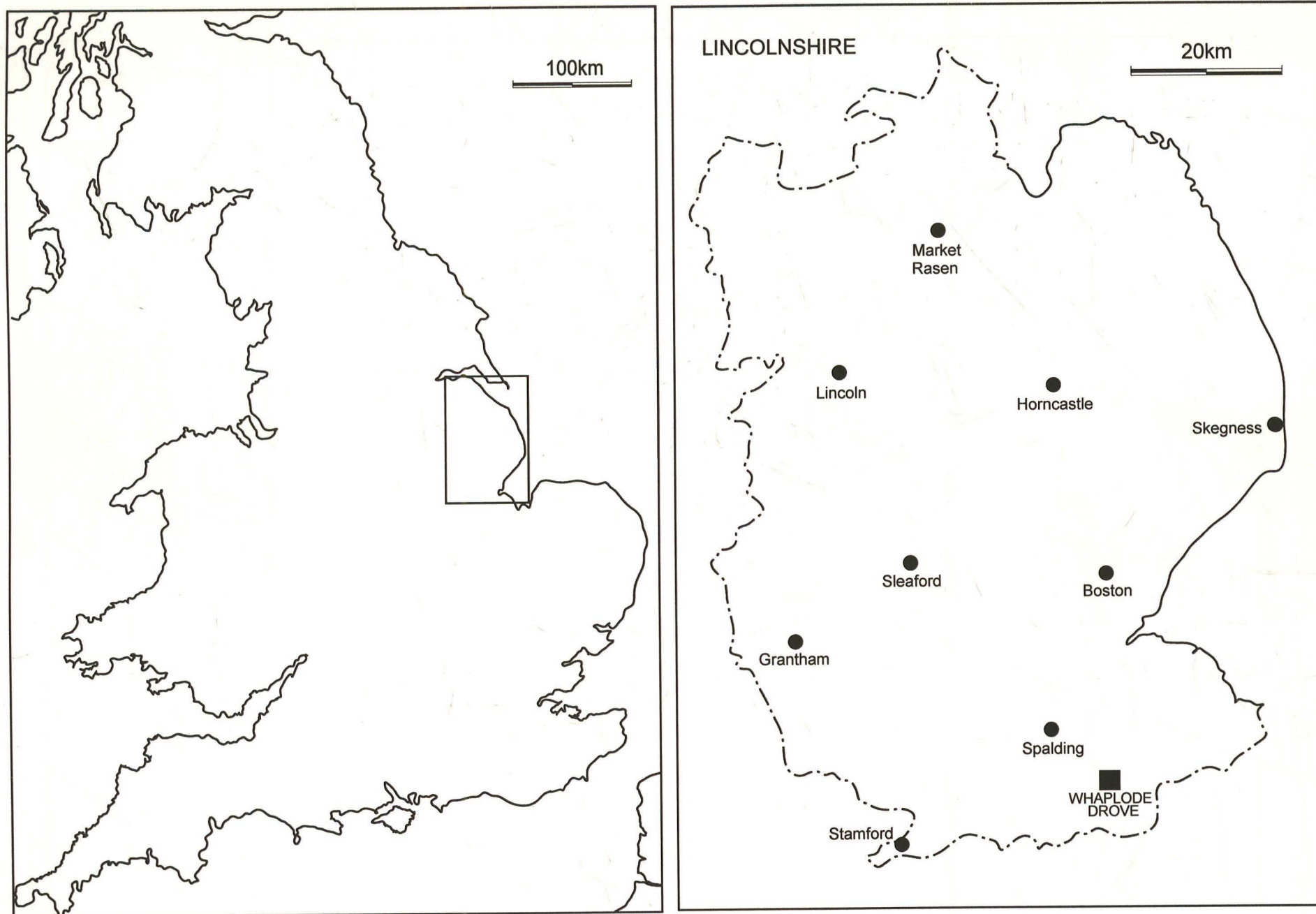


Figure 1: General location plan

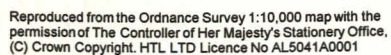


Figure 2: Location plan

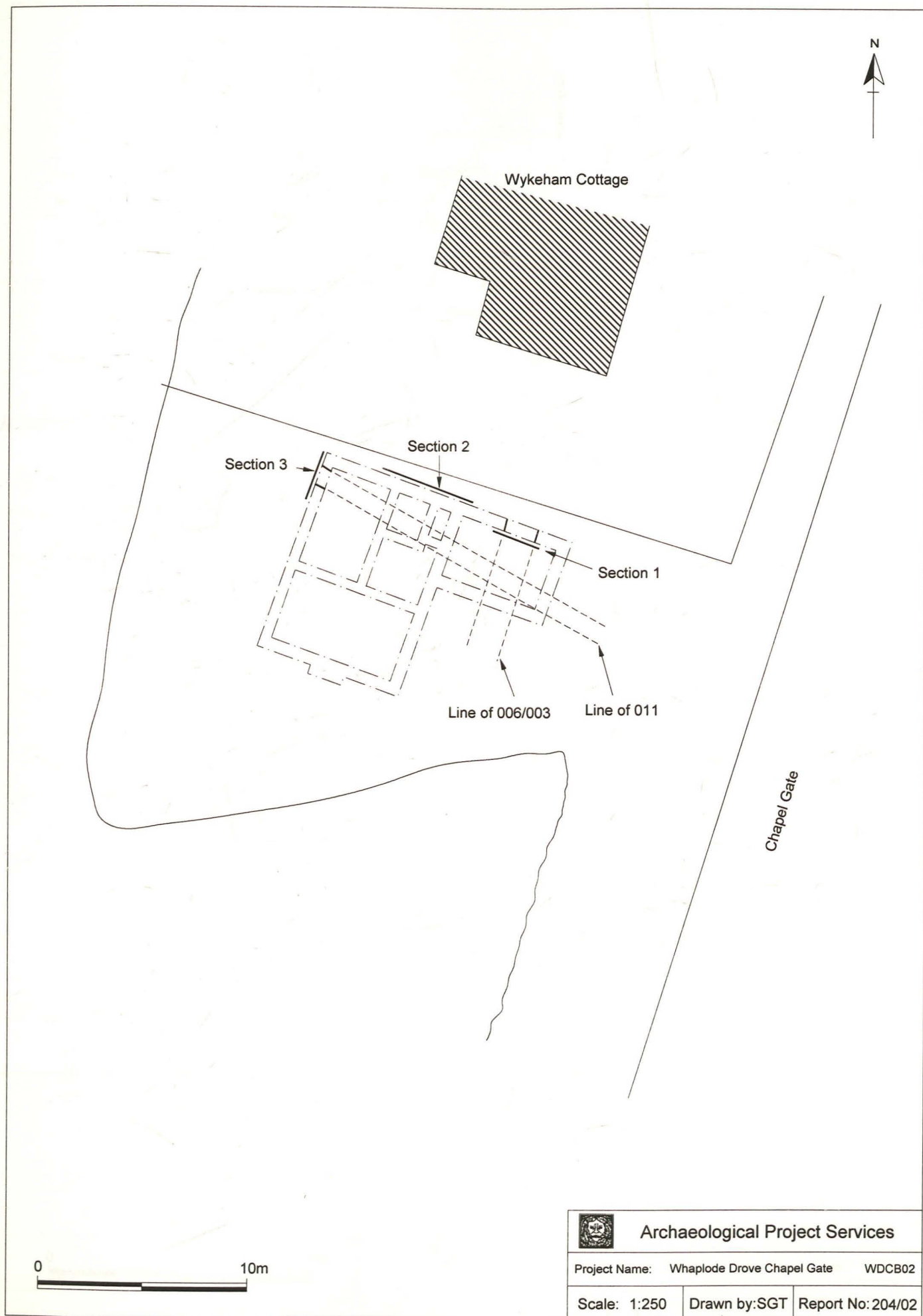
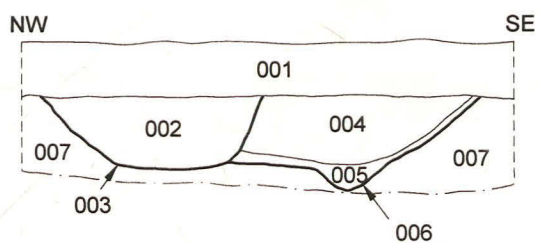
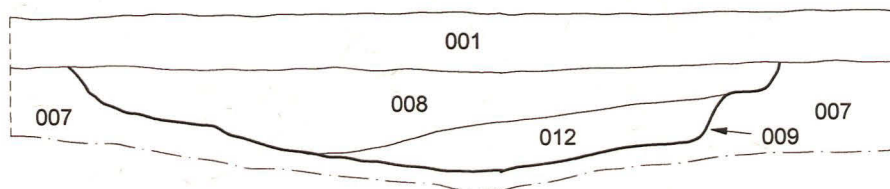


Figure 4 - Detailed site plan showing archaeological features

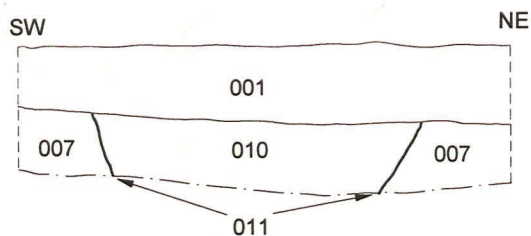
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Whaplode Drove Chapel Gate WDCB02

Scale: 1:40

Drawn by:SGT

Report No: 204/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings

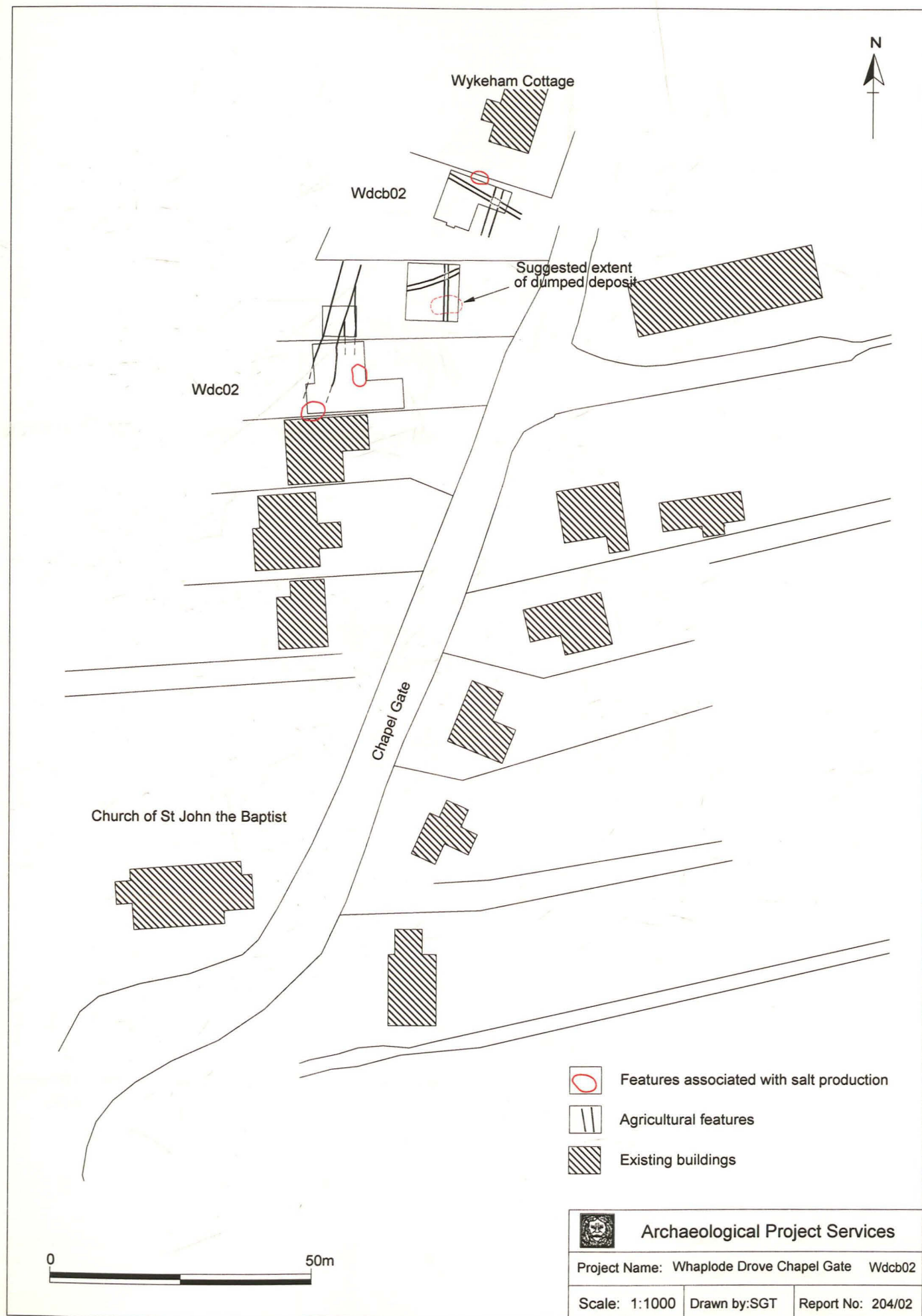
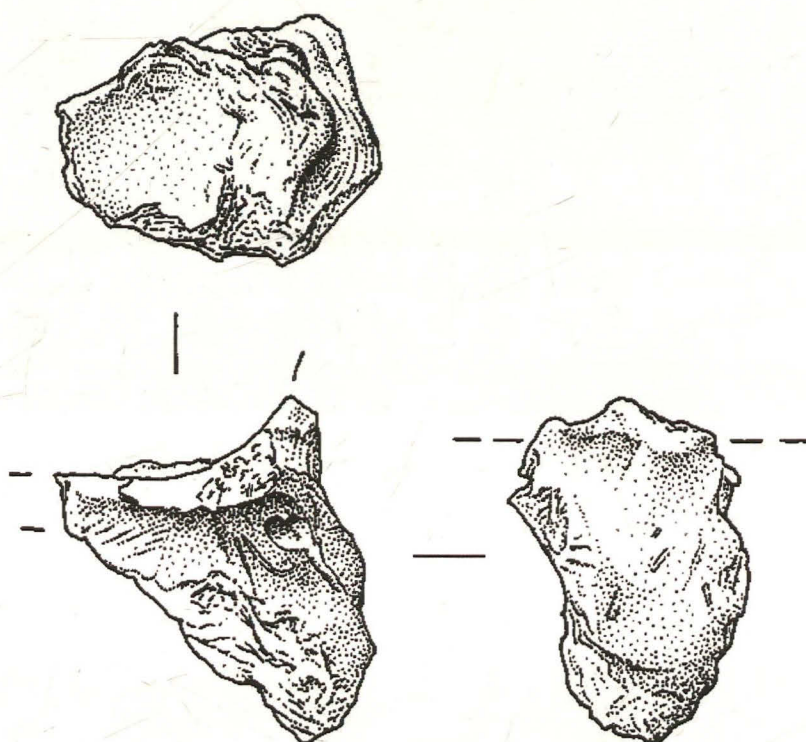


Figure 6 - Composite plan of investigation results



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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Whaplode Drove Chapel Gate WDCB02

Drawn By

Dave Hopkins

Report No: 204/02

Figure 7 - Briquetage



Plate 1 General view excavation area looking north



Plate 2 Section 1, ditches (003, 006), looking southwest



Plate 3 Section 2, pit (009) looking northwest



Plate 4 Section 3, ditch (011) looking west

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
CHAPEL GATE
WHAPLODE DROVE
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
Mr A. Bean**

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

SEPTEMBER 2002

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house 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 on land at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 320 136.
- 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 320 136.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Outline planning permission (H23/0349/02) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the construction of a house. 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.
- 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:

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

- 8.2.5 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 fieldwork 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 trenches and 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 written notice of 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

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Specification: Version 1, 5th September 2002

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2,3	Firm, dark greyish brown silt, 0.4m thick containing frequent pebbles and ceramic building material fragments	Topsoil
002	1	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing small fired clay fragments	Fill of 003
003	1	Linear cut, 1.12m wide x 0.36m deep and >4.75m long, NE-SW orientation	Ditch
004	1	Friable, mixed reddish-yellow and brown silt	Fill of 006
005	1	Firm, dark grey clayey silt	Fill of 006
006	1	Linear cut, >1.33m wide x 0.48m deep x >4.75m long, NE-SW orientation	Ditch
007	1,2,3	Friable reddish yellow silt >0.75m thick	Natural geological deposit
008	2	Firm, dark grey silt and clayey silt containing small fragments of fired clay	Fill of 009
009	2	Cut feature, sub-circular, c. 3.6m diameter x 0.5m deep	Pit
010	3	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 011
011	3	Linear cut, 1.67m wide x 0.35m deep x >12.5m long, NW-SE orientation	Ditch
012	2	Firm, mixed dark reddish grey-brown clayey silt containing small fired clay fragments	Fill of 009

Appendix 3

The Briquetage
By Tom Lane

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
002	Possible Vessel Fragment. Buff with white/cream 'coat' on exterior surface and red/purple interior. Hard fired sandy fabric. Max dimensions 45x48x10mm	1	22	LIA/RB
	Vessel fragments. All 6mm thick. Buff coloured. Slightly sandy fabric. One piece contains medium organic material.	3	4	LIA/RB
	Structural piece One flat surface. Mixture of Red/white/lavender 'salt' colours. Slightly sandy fabric.	1	14	LIA/RB
	Miscellaneous briquetage, generally too small to determine form.	7	13	LIA/RB
005	Vessel fragment. Body Sherd. Thickness 8mm. Buff coloured exterior, grey/black interior. Slightly sandy fabric with medium vegetation.	1	3	LIA/RB
	Miscellaneous piece.	1	3	LIA/RB
008	Vessel fragments. Small pieces all body sherds. Three 6mm thick and one 8mm. All buff coloured slightly sandy fabric with small to moderate organic tempering. All body sherds	4	9	
	Pedestal fragments. Incomplete. Each has part of top surface present but not enough to predict final form. Buff-slightly lavender colours. One piece has white exterior surface. Slightly sandy fabric	2	54	LIA/RB
	Miscellaneous briquetage. All small pieces.	4	24	LIA/RB
022	Vessel Fragments. Both 6mm thick. Buff coloured. Slightly sandy fabric with chopped organic material. Both body sherds	2	1	LIA/RB
	Two pieces briquetage. Probable vessel fragments but not enough surviving to determine form. Buff coloured.	2	4	LIA/RB

The material represents vessels, pedestals and other material used during salt production. Such material is common from the Roman period in the area (Hallam 1970) and increasingly from the Iron Age (Lane and Morris 2001). Salt making

material has not previously been located here, although the site has been recognised as a Roman settlement (Hallam 1970, 302).

Hallam, S.J. 1970 'Settlement around the Wash', in Phillips, C., (ed) *The Fenland in Roman Times*. R.G.S. Research Series 5

Lane, T. and Morris, E.L. 2001, *A Millennium of Salting: Iron Age and Romano-British Salt Production in the Fenland*. Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series 4

Appendix 4

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, e.g. [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 5

The Archive

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
1	Context record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Section record sheet
2	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 : 2002.410

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WDCB02

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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