

JB

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 77 BROADGATE,
WHAPLODE DROVE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDB 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Con L19/66

Event L15693
source L19845 L19846
negative

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 77 BROADGATE,
WHAPLODE DROVE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDB 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
W H Brand and Son**

June 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: H23/0641/03
National Grid Reference: TF 317 127
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.97

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 84/04

Conservation
Services

09 AUG 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
77 Broadgate,
Whaplode Drove
WDB 04

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

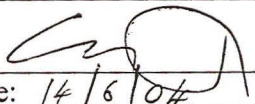
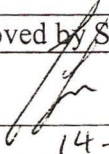
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 14/6/04	Date: 14-06-04

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development area
- Plate 2 Section 1
- Plate 3 Section 2

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 77 Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new vehicle showroom and workshop extension.

Whaplode Drove is located in an area of Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlement and salt-production, located generally to the north of the village. The village is a later medieval (AD 1066-1540) development.

The watching brief identified natural deposits upon which was a topsoil and a sequence of concrete surfaces. A brick wall was also revealed. Two glass bottles of 19th – early 20th century date were retrieved as unstratified material.

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. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by W.H. Brand and Son to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new vehicle showroom and workshop extension at 77 Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H23/0641/03. The watching brief was

carried out between the 4th and 12th June 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (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 lies towards the centre of the village, approximately 700m south of the church of St. John the Baptist, at National Grid Reference TF 317 127 (Fig. 2). Situated in the Fens of south Lincolnshire, the site and the surrounding area is on fairly level ground, lying at approximately 3m OD.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed on a drift geology of marine alluvium infilling a former creek with older marine alluvium to the north and south. These in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Romano-British remains are well attested to in Whaplode Drove and in the surrounding area. A large scatter of material, interpreted as being of a domestic nature, has been found along Chapel Gate. A limestone altar of Romano-British date was recovered from the churchyard, approximately 700m to the north. Watching briefs undertaken along Chapel Gate have recovered briquetage, indicating the presence of salterns (salt-making sites) in the vicinity (Rayner 2002, 1; Thomson 2002, 1).

After the Romano-British period, Whaplode Drove became uninhabited and it was not until the succession of fen banks

were built during the medieval period, in particular Common Dyke, that the area was reoccupied (Hallam 1954, 34).

The church of St. John the Baptist, although dating from 1821 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 797), is located on the site of an oratory belonging to Crowland Abbey (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, a number of inns, beer houses, blacksmiths, shoemakers and butchers *etc.* (White 1856, 869).

A watching brief undertaken to the north of the site identified only post-medieval made ground and a recent demolition deposit. The oldest artefact retrieved was a 17th century clay pipe and 19th – 20th century pottery while modern window glass was also collected (Cope-Faulkner 2003, 2).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches for the new stanchion pits were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The stanchion pits were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled

and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Recent deposit

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of greyish brown sandy silt (012). This was over 0.5m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2) and was identified as the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Overlying natural deposits was a former topsoil (011). This was up to 0.7m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2) and evident in all the stanchion pits.

Towards the western end of the development the topsoil was cut by two features. The more westerly (005) was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1) and contained a make-up deposit (004) comprising limestone, sand and concrete, for a concrete path (003). The easterly cut was over 0.28m wide and 0.25m deep and also contained a make-up layer (009) for a concrete path (008).

Both these features were cut by a northeast-southwest aligned linear trench (007). This was 0.22m wide and 0.34m deep and contained a modern brick wall (006).

Sealing all deposits was a make-up deposit of limestone, sand and concrete (002) for the current concrete forecourt (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy silts of the underlying marine alluvium.

Recent deposits (Phase 2) comprise a former topsoil, a brick wall and a succession of concrete surfaces. The earlier surface and brick wall may be related to buildings that formerly stood on the site as shown in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1889.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise two unstratified glass bottles of 19th – early 20th century date.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, as the site lay in proximity to known Romano-British settlement and industrial sites.

However, only natural and recent features were identified during the watching brief. Two 19th – early 20th century glass bottles were recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Brand of W.H. Brand and Son for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited

this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1984, *Peterborough; solid and drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet **158**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2003, *Archaeological watching brief at Ashleigh, Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire (WDB 03)*, unpublished APS report **178/03**

Hallam, H.E., 1954, *The New Lands of Elloe*, Department of English Local History Occasional Papers **6**

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

Rayner, T., 2002, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire (WDC 02)*, unpublished APS report **59/02**

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District [Sheet 131]*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

Spain, A., 1995, *South of the Wash; Tydd St. Mary to Spalding*

Thomson, S., 2002, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire (WDCB 02)*, unpublished APS report 204/02

White, W., 1856, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Lincolnshire*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

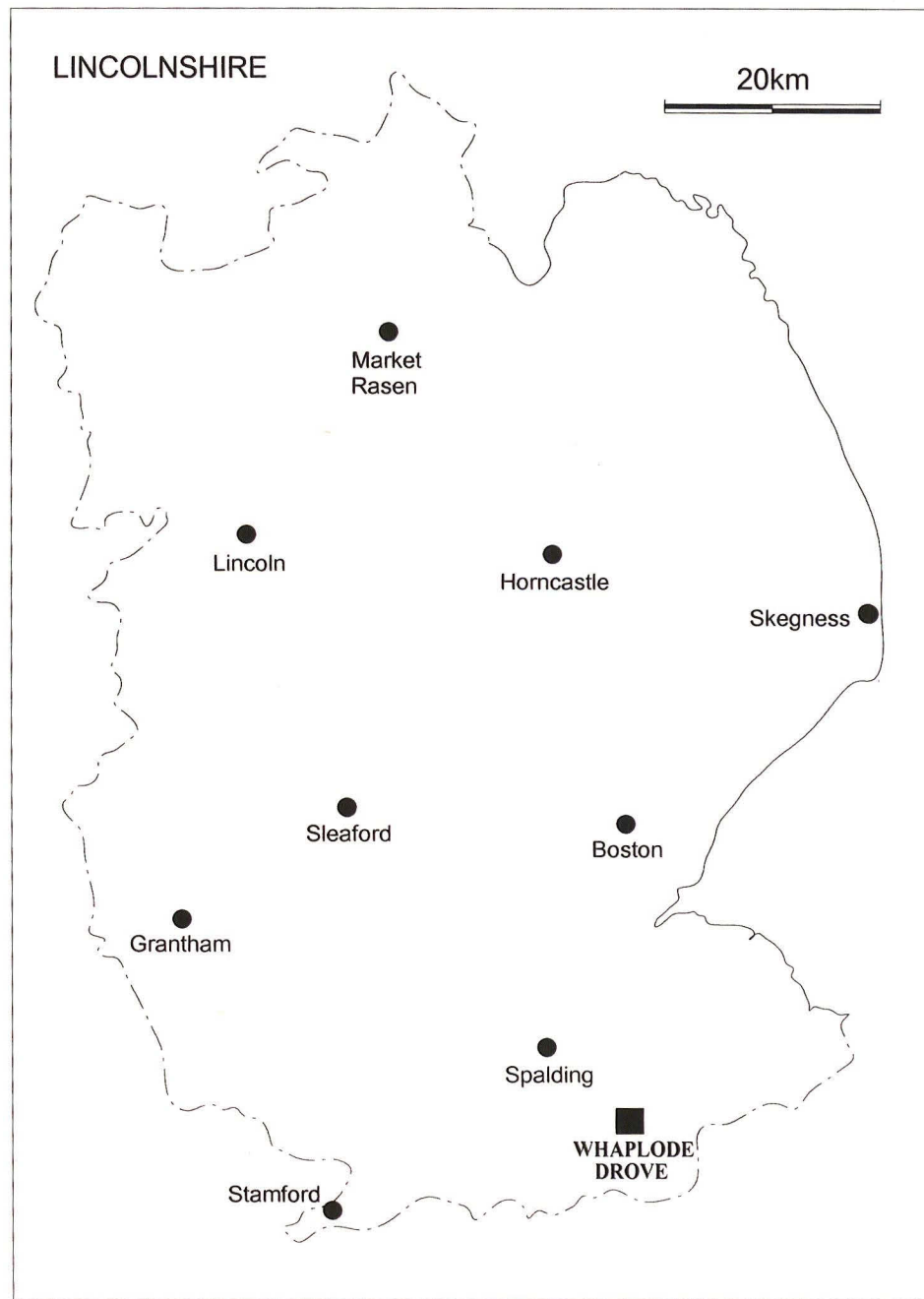
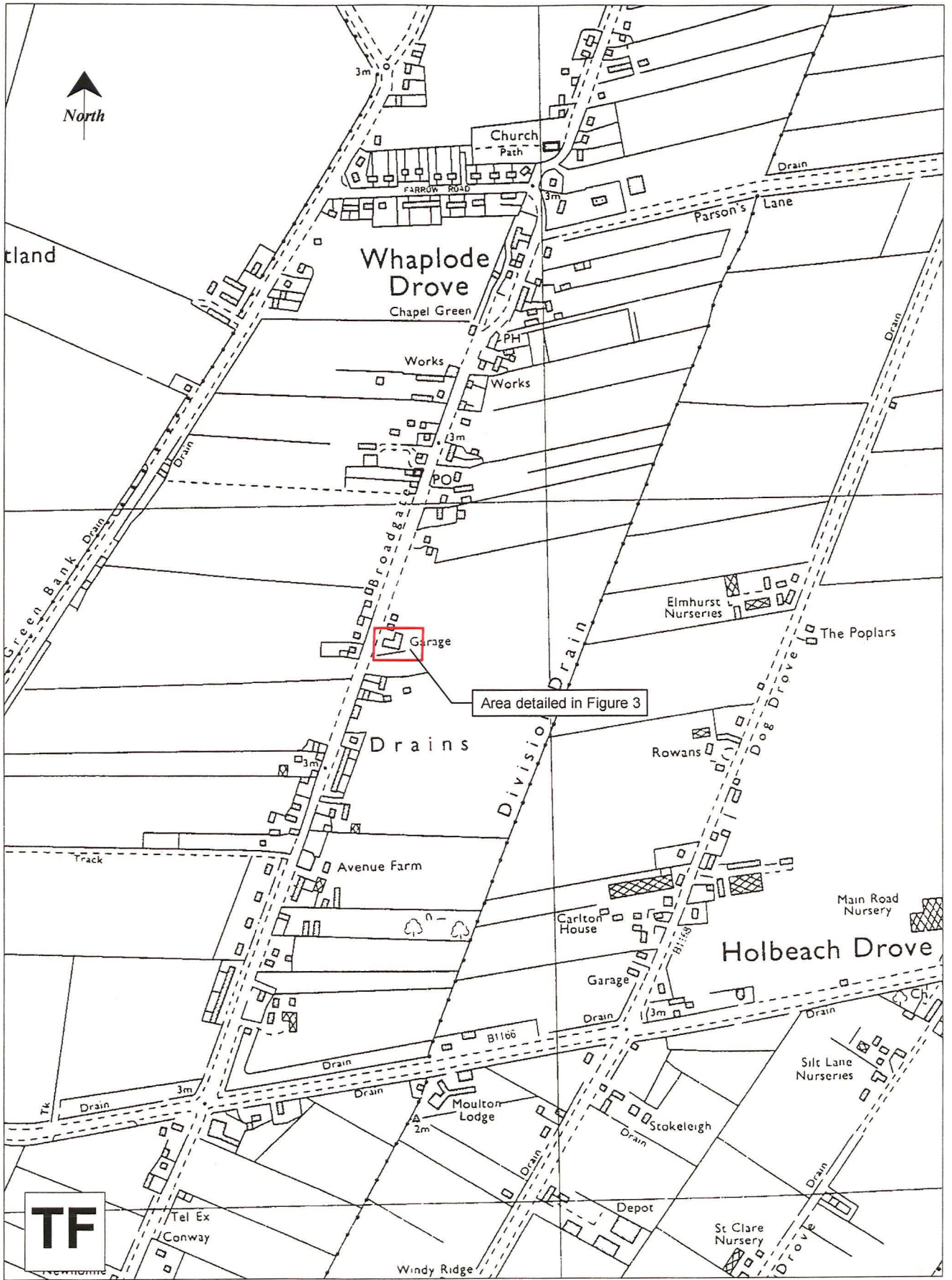


Figure 1 - General location plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 - Site location plan

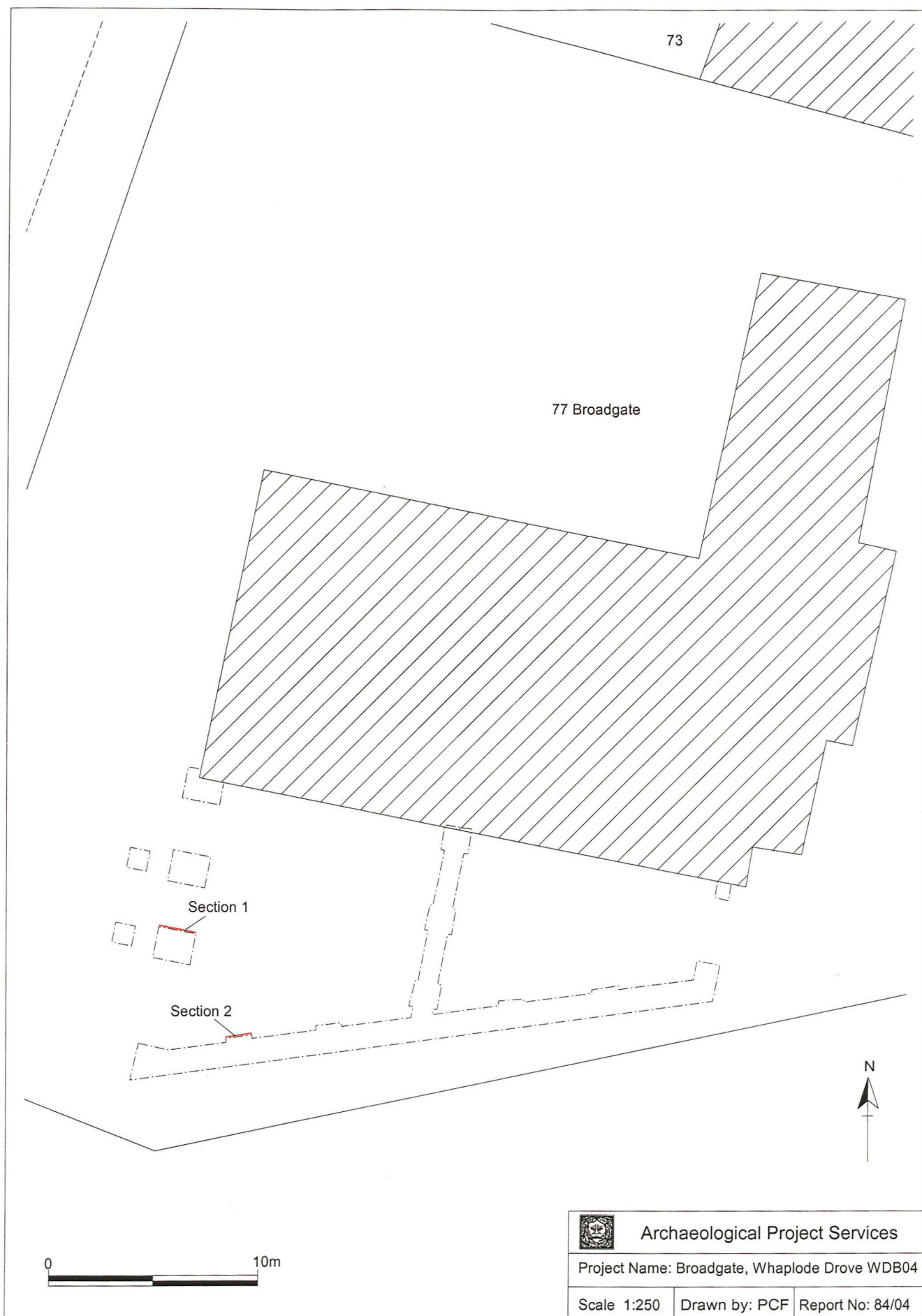
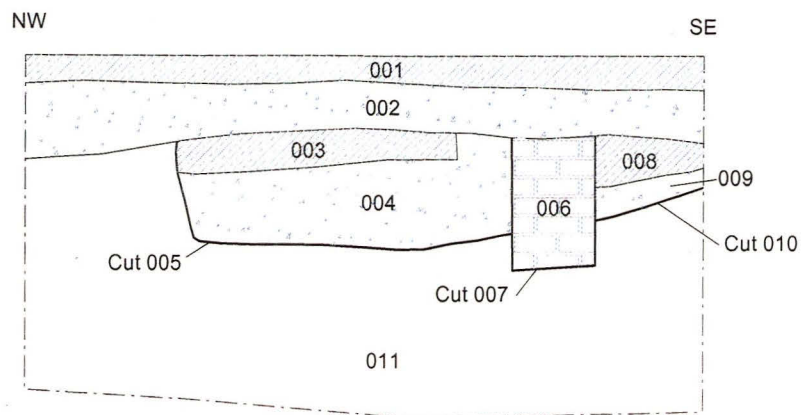
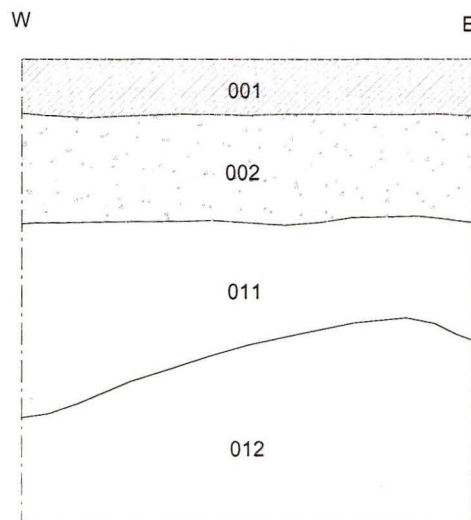




Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2

-  concrete
-  make-up deposits




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Broadgate, Whaplode Drove WDB04		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 84/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 2, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT 77 BROADGATE, WHAPLODE DROVE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to a dwelling on land at Broadgate, 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 an extension to a dwelling on land at 77 Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 317 127.
- 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 on the east side of Broadgate, a little south of the central part of the village, approximately 700m southwest of the church of St. John the Baptist, at National Grid Reference TF 317 127.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (H23/0641/03) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the construction of a vehicle showroom, workshop extension and alterations to the existing showroom front elevation. 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 north revealed post-medieval remains (APS 2003). Other investigations a little further north identified undated and Romano-British ditches and pits, probably associated with the known adjacent settlement. The dearth of artefacts perhaps suggests a peripheral setting (APS 2002).

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 they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. Should such exhumation be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the excavation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

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

APS, 2002 *Archaeological Watching brief at Chapel Gate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished APS report no. 59/02

APS, 2003 *Archaeological Watching brief at Ashleigh, Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished APS report no. 178/03

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

Specification: Version 1, 8th April 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated light grey concrete, 80mm thick	Surface
002	Friable light brown limestone, sand and concrete rubble, 0.25m thick	Make-up for (001)
003	Indurated light grey concrete, 100mm thick	Former path
004	Friable light brown limestone, sand and concrete rubble, 0.25m thick	Make-up for (003)
005	Feature, 0.9m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and flat base	Cut for (003)
006	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 70mm) structure, stretcher bond, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.22m wide by 0.34m high	Yard wall
007	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.22m wide by 0.34m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (006)
008	Indurated light grey concrete, 120mm thick	Former surface
009	Friable light brown limestone, sand and concrete rubble, 100mm thick	Make-up for (008)
010	Feature, 0.28m wide by 0.25m deep, steep sides and flat base	Cut for (008)
011	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.7m thick	Former topsoil
012	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
013	Unstratified finds retrieval	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

A small quantity of artefacts, 2 glass bottles weighing a total of 302g, was retrieved from a single context. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered as unstratified artefacts (013).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
013	Glass	Pale green rectangular mould-produced bottle with applied lip, late 19 th century	1	223	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
	Glass	Colourless mould-produced bottle with applied lip, punt mark '3 ^{oz} 642', slight iridescence, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	79	

Both bottles are complete.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Whaplode Drove that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of late post-medieval glass is of limited local potential and significance but indicates use of the site at the end of the 19th-beginning of the 20th centuries.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

Appendix 4

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.
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).
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.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
2	Sheet of Scale drawings
1	Photographic record
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.97

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WDB 04

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.

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.