ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT BROADGATE, WHAPLODE DROVE, LINCOLNSHIRE

(WDBG 13)

Work Undertaken For
WH Brand and Son

February 2014

Report Compiled by
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APS Report No. **18/14**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Broadgate,
Whaplode Drove
WDBG 13

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. The investigations monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.

Whaplode Drove is located in an area of Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlement and salt-production, generally to the north of the village. The village is a medieval (AD 1066-1540) development, occurring after fen reclamation in 1241.

The investigations revealed a sequence of natural, undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated deposits include a ditch and a pit, the former with an alignment that matches the known Romano-British field system recorded in the area. A medieval land surface, ditch and pit were recorded that date from c. 1150-1250, overlapping only slightly with the known reclamation of this part of the fen in 1241. Above these were post-medieval dumped deposits which may have been used to raise the ground level prior to the construction of a former cottage at the site. A post-medieval cistern was also recorded.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a quantity of medieval pottery closely dated to the mid 12th – mid 13th century and a medieval whetstone. Post-medieval pottery, modern glass and a small collection of animal bone was also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by WH Brand and Son to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with a new dwelling at Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H23/0723/11. The investigations were carried out on the 20th and 22nd January 2014 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Whaplode Drove is located approximately 11km southeast of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies towards the centre of the village, approximately 770m southwest of the church of St John the Baptist, at National Grid Reference TF 3172 1280 (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).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Romano-British remains are well attested to in Whaplode Drove and 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 770m 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). The site itself lies between the cropmarks of two trackways amongst an intermittent system of field boundaries (Fig. 2; cropmarks after Phillips 1970, Map 9).

After the Romano-British period, Whaplode Drove reverted to wet fen thus becoming 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, 35). Common Dyke was constructed in 1241 and its route is followed by the modern B1166, 620m south of the site.

The church of St John the Baptist, although dating from 1821 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 797), is located on or close to the site of a chapel that Crowland Abbey constructed in 1322 (Hallam 1954, 40).

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 aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil and other overburden was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a natural layer of light brown sandy silt (015 and 043). This measured over 0.17m thick.

This was sealed by further natural deposits comprising bluish grey silty clay (006) and clayey silt (012, 030 and 038). These measured between 20mm and 0.18m thick.

Cut into natural (012) on the western side of the trenches was an undated sub-

rectangular pit (040). This was over 1.25m long, over 0.7m wide and deeper than 0.14m (Fig. 4, Section 3; Plate 3). A single fill of brownish grey sandy silt (039) was recorded which contained charcoal and small fired silt fragments.

Also cut into the upper natural deposits was a northwest-southeast aligned undated ditch (029). This measured over 4.5m in length and was 1.5m wide and deeper than 0.1m (Fig. 4, Section 7; Plate 4). Three fills were recorded; against the sides of the ditch was greyish brown organic silt (028 and 034) that was sealed by grey to brown sandy silt (027).

The organic fills (028 and 034) of ditch (029) appear to be part of a more extensive deposit perhaps indicating the former land surface as represented by contexts (005, 035 and 036) that were generally 40mm to 80mm thick. Pottery retrieved from (005) was dated to the mid 12th – mid 13th century. The unstratified finds (047) were also generally collected from this deposit and contained contemporary pottery and a whetstone fragment.

This deposit, however, was absent from the southwest half of the foundation trenches. Instead a 0.1m thick deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (026) was identified which is possibly a non-organic version of the same layer (Fig. 5, Section 6/9; Plate 6).

Cut into both the former land surface deposits and the alluvial layer was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (017/037). This was over 8.8m in length, between 1.3m and 1.5m wide and was deeper than 0.38m (Fig. 5, Sections 8 and 6/9; Plates 5 and 6). The fill of the ditch comprised greyish brown organic silt (016/036). Pottery retrieved from the fills was also of mid 12th to mid 13th century date.

Located 0.75m to the west of this ditch, towards its southern part, was a sub-rectangular pit (025). Measuring 1.5m long and over 0.7m wide, it was deeper than 0.4m (Fig. 5, Section 6/9; Plate 6). A greyish brown organic silt (024) was evident on the sides of the pit which was mostly filled by greyish brown sandy silt (023). A single sherd of mid 12th to mid 13th century was recovered from the fill.

Sealing the undated pit (040) was a dumped deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (011). This measured 0.2m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3) and produced a single sherd of post-medieval date. This was sealed by further dumped layers of brown sandy silt (010) and brownish grey sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (042).

Dumped deposits were also encountered across the remainder of the site. They comprised brown sandy silt (002, 004, 031, 032 and 046), red scorched silt with fired silt fragments (003), greyish brown sandy silt (007, 019 and 020), brown/black organic silt (021), grey sandy silt (022), brownish grey sandy silt (033) and mixed grey and brown sandy silt (048).

Cut into the dumped deposit (011) was a rectangular foundation trench (045) that measured 2m long and over 1.1m wide (Fig. 3; Plate 7). This contained a brick built cistern (044).

Sealing most of the dumped deposits in the northwest part of the site was topsoil (001/018) comprising brownish grey sandy silt that measured up to 0.24m thick, though had been partially stripped from the site.

Cut into the topsoil, within the footprint of the former cottage on the site, was a clearance cut (009) that contained demolition material as well as remnants of the former services (008).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sandy silts,

clayey silts and silty clays which relate to the underlying drift geology of marine alluvium.

These had been cut by a northwest-southeast aligned ditch which remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material. However, its alignment is at odds with the medieval ditch recorded from the site and given that it is stratigraphically earlier, it is possible that they are part of the Romano-British field system identified in the vicinity (see Fig. 2). The ditch was partly filled with organic silts that represent the medieval land surface, indicating it survived as an earthwork at this time, much in the same way as Romano-British earthworks still survive in Fleet Fen, 2.6km to the southeast.

Other than the land surface, a ditch (017/037) and a further pit were assigned a medieval date. The ditch is parallel to Broadgate and could, therefore, define the droveway that gave the road its name. The pit has an uncertain function and only a single sherd of pottery was retrieved from it.

The medieval pottery recovered from the site dates to the mid 12th to mid 13th century providing very little overlap with the creation of Common Dyke in 1241 and the subsequent establishment of Whaplode Drove. This may indicate that the fens were being utilised prior to the mid 13th century or that the pottery types were being produced for a longer period. However, the Early Medieval Hand Made wares appear to have completely gone out of fashion in Lincolnshire at this time, although were longer lived in Norfolk (Alex Beeby *pers comm.*). As the pottery appears to be derived from the Bourne area, a Norfolk origin is unlikely. The vessels are purely utilitarian, low-status indicators, and may have been in use for a longer period of time.

The medieval layers and features lie beneath extensive dumped deposits. These dumped deposits extend eastwards to the road but drop immediately west of the foundation trenches where a significant bank, some 0.6m high survives (Fig. 3). These deposits are likely to have been deliberately placed to heighten the ground level, perhaps undertaken prior to the construction of the previous cottage at the site. The former cottage appears to date to around 1800 (Gary Taylor *pers comm.*).

Other than the medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery and modern glass was retrieved along with a probable medieval whetstone and a small collection of animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were carried out at Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, as the site lay in an area of known Romano-British and medieval remains.

The investigations revealed an undated ditch and pit. The ditch has corresponding alignments to Romano-British features recorded from aerial photographs and may be part of the same field system. A medieval land surface, and a further ditch and pit attest to the early reclamation from the fen of the mid 13th century. These were sealed by post-medieval dumping, perhaps created prior to the construction of a former cottage at the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise a tightly dated group of mid 12th – mid 13th century pottery sherds. A few sherds of post-medieval date were also recovered along with modern glass, a medieval whetstone and a small assemblage of animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Brand for commissioning the fieldwork

and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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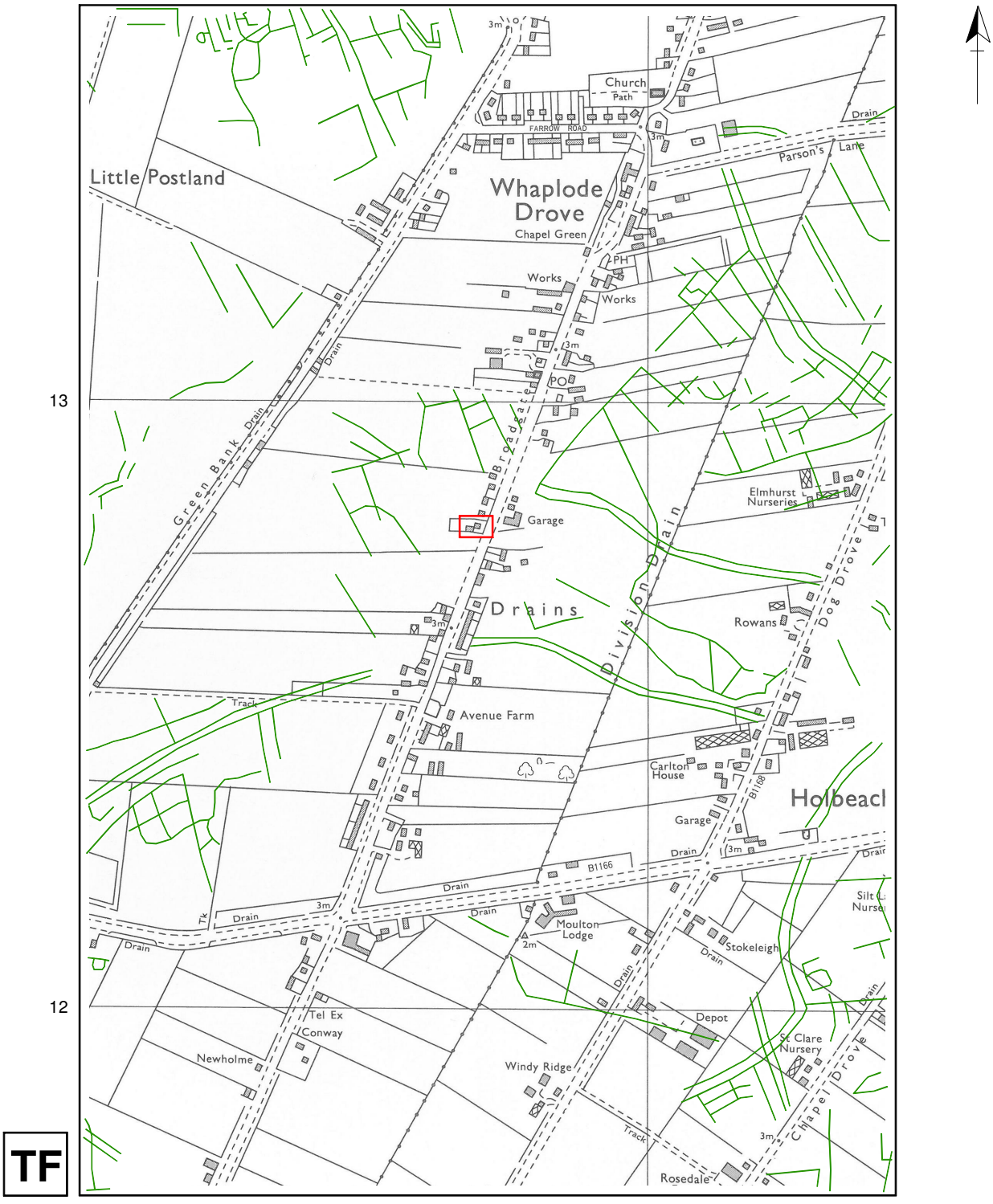
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

Figure 1 - General location plan



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Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 18/14

Figure 2 - Site location plan

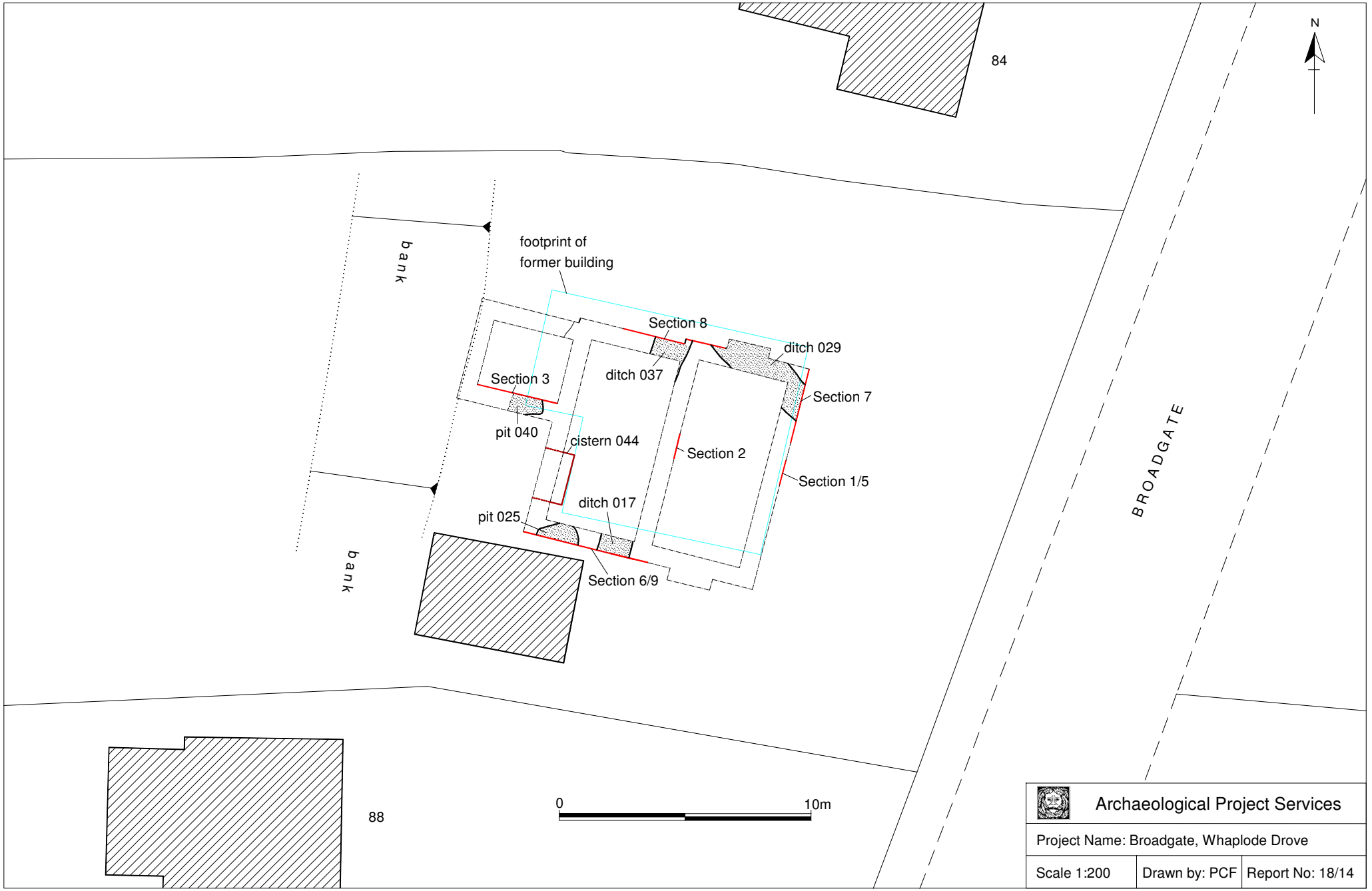


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

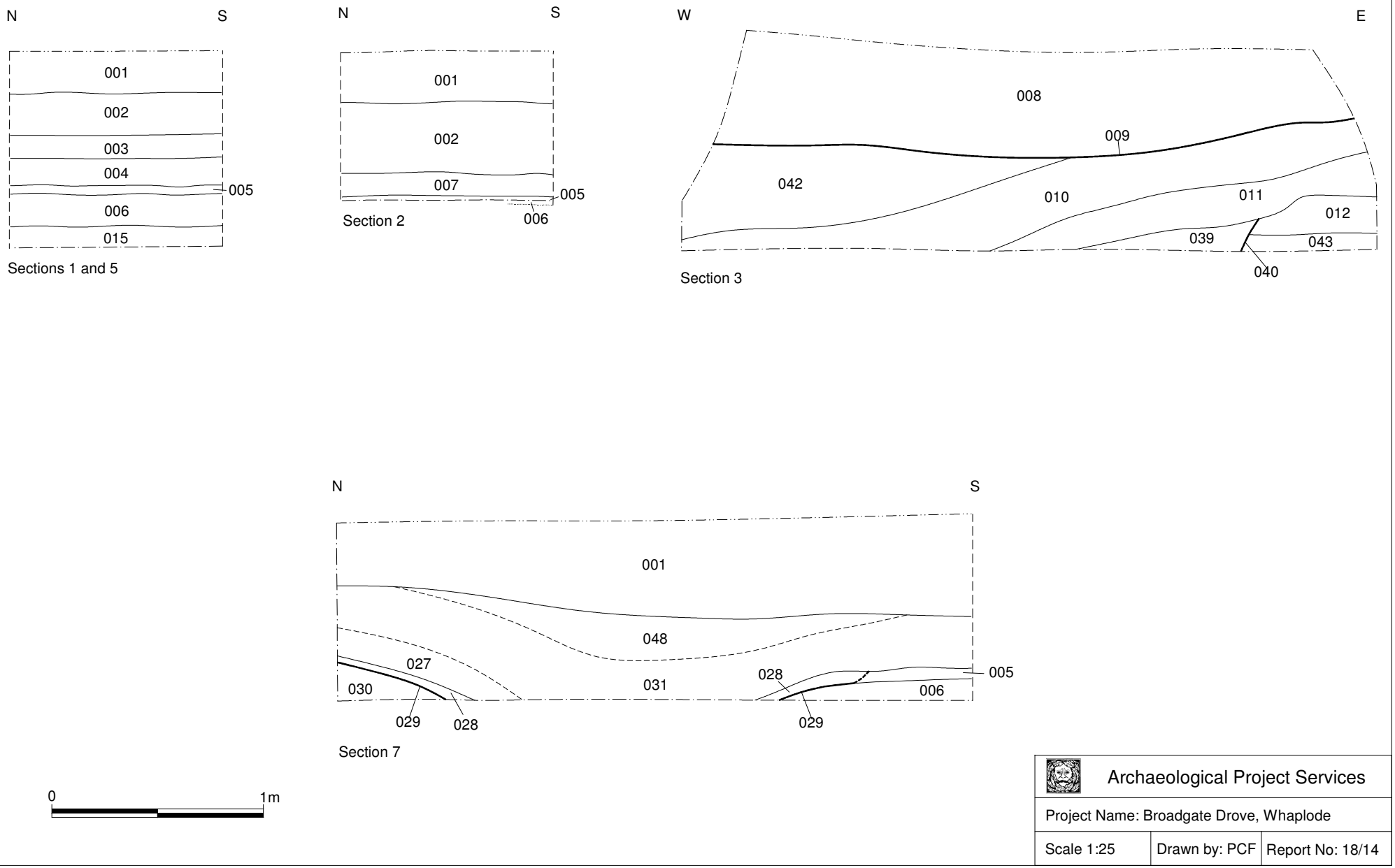
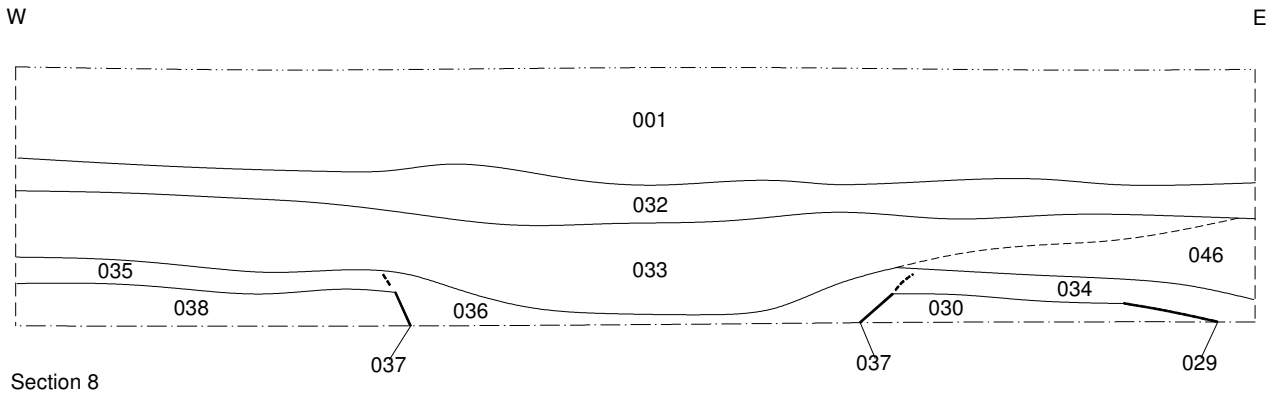
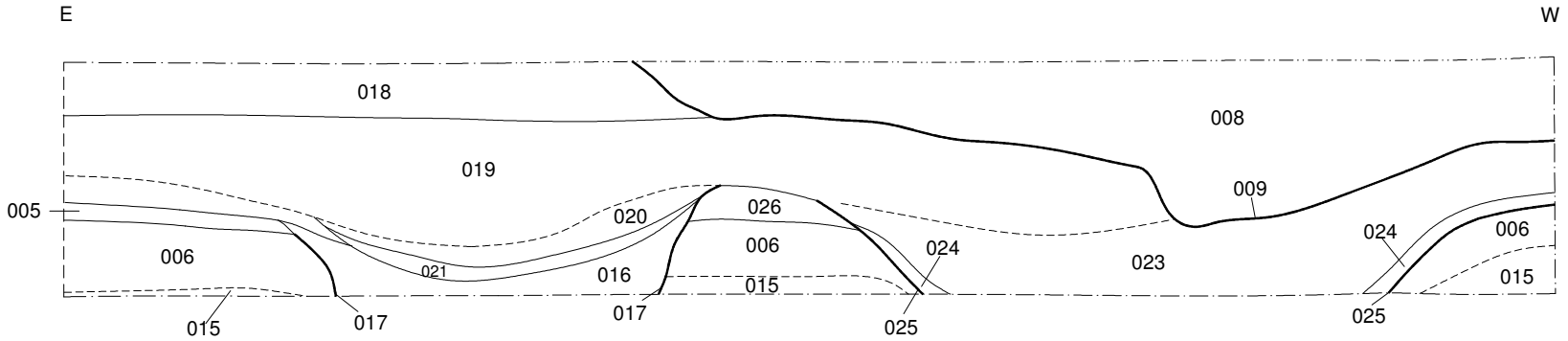


Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2, 3 and 7



Section 8



Sections 6 and 9

0 1m

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Project Name: Broadgate Drove, Whaplode		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 18/14

Figure 5 - Sections 8 and 6/9

Plate 1 - General view of the site from Broadgate, looking west

Plate 2 – Section 1, looking northeast

Plate 3 – Section 3 with undated pit (040) and post-medieval dumping, looking northwest

Plate 4 – Section 7 showing the undated ditch (029), looking southeast

Plate 5 – Section 8 showing medieval ditch (037), looking northwest

Plate 6 – Section 6/9 with medieval ditch (017) and medieval pit (025) in the foreground, looking southeast

Plate 7 – Brick cistern (044), looking north

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Former topsoil
002	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Soft mid red scorched silt with frequent small fired silt fragments, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
004	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
005	Soft dark greyish brown organic silt, 40mm thick	Former land surface
006	Firm light bluish grey silty clay	Natural deposit
007	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
008	Mixed modern debris, remnant services *etc*	Fill of (009)
009	Feature, representing demolition of former cottage on the site	Footprint of former cottage
010	Soft light brown sandy silt	Dumped deposit
011	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
012	Firm light bluish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Natural deposit
013	Limestone ashlar block, 480mm x 450mm x 180mm, found within (002)	Dressed stone
014	Cancelled context	
015	Soft light brown sandy silt, >0.17m thick	Natural deposit
016	Soft dark greyish brown organic silt	Fill of (017)
017	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.3m wide by >0.38m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
018	Soft mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
019	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
020	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt	Dumped deposit
021	Soft very dark brown/black organic silt with moderate charcoal flecks, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
022	Soft mid grey sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
023	Soft mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (025)
024	Soft dark greyish brown organic silt	Fill of (025)
025	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.5m long by >0.7m wide by >0.4m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
026	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Former land surface
027	Soft mixed mid grey to mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (029)
028	Soft very dark greyish brown organic silt	Fill of (029)
029	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >4.5m long by 1.5m wide and.0.1m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
030	Firm light bluish grey clayey silt, >0.18m thick	Natural deposit
031	Soft light brown sandy silt with occasional areas of scorched silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
032	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
033	Soft mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
034	Soft very dark greyish brown organic silt, 80mm thick	Former land surface
035	Soft very dark greyish brown organic silt, 80mm thick	Former land surface
036	Soft very dark greyish brown organic silt	Fill of (037)
037	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.45m long by 1.5m wide by >0.16m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch

No.	Description	Interpretation
038	Firm light bluish grey clayey silt, 0.13m thick	Natural deposit
039	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (040)
040	Sub-rectangular feature, >1.25m long by >0.7m wide by >0.14m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
041	Cancelled context	
042	Soft mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, >0.46m thick	Dumped deposit
043	Soft light brown sandy silt, >60mm thick	Natural deposit
044	Brick (235mm x 110mm x 65mm) structure, plastered on interior faces, 2m by 1.1m extent	Cistern
045	Rectangular feature, 2m long by >1.1m wide, vertical sides, not fully exposed	Cut for (044)
046	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.27m thick	Dumped deposit
047	Unstratified finds retrieval	
048	Soft mixed mid grey and light brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the post-Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 29 sherds from 23 vessels, weighing 372 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in ain Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Early Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition
The pottery is in a fragmentary condition, although it is not overly abraded. Sherds from 10 vessels have internal or external sooting, including two with thick carbonised deposits, which are evidence of use over a hearth or fire. Pieces from three vessels have a slag like concretion adhered, perhaps from use within an industrial setting. A further four vessels have internal cess or scale deposits.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Early Medieval - Medieval	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	13	10	131
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	12	9	147
	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	24
Medieval - Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1	39
Post Medieval	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	29
Post Medieval - Early Modern	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	2
				Total	**29**	**23**	**372**

Provenance
Pottery was recovered from layers (001), (004), (005), (011), (033), and (042) as well as ditches [017] and [037] and pits [025] and [040]. Unstratified finds were labelled with the context number (047).

Range
The pottery is mostly medieval in date, and broadly contemporary, with a mid 12th to 13th century date. A total of 20 of the 23 vessels recorded fall into this category. A further three vessels are of post-medieval date or later.

Medieval
Medieval pottery came from layers (004), (005) and (033) as well as ditches [017] and [037] and pits [025] and [040]. Most of these contexts produced pottery of 12th and 13th century date, with just one of these deposits, (004), yielding material which may be slightly later.

There are nine vessels in Bourne Medieval ware (BOUA) and a further ten in Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM). The group is dominated by utilitarian domestic forms; these are primarily jars, although there is at least one jug and one bowl also represented. Most of the Bourne Medieval ware sherds are in the sandy fabric

type B or the sand and oolite rich fabric B/C. The EMHM group also includes some examples in Bourne ware fabrics and these vessels are likely to be some of the earliest products from the town.

Early Medieval Handmade wares are a common ceramic type in this region. The tradition was current here between the 12th and mid 13th century and so products are contemporary with the early wheelmade vessels manufactured within the medieval Bourne ware industry, from around 1150 AD. There are no strongly diagnostic pieces of either type and both fabrics occur together in the majority of contexts here, exceptions being layer (004) which produced only Bourne Medieval Ware and pits [025] and [040], which gave only Early Medieval Handmade ware. However these contexts only produced single sherds and so it cannot be concluded that they are either earlier or later than other deposits which yielded a mix of types.

A base sherd in an unusual oolitic fabric an unclassified local fabric (MEDLOC) is also of note. The vessel would seem to be a closed form rather than a crucible, although it has been exposed to high heat and could be a mould fragment.

Later and Post Medieval
A large fragment in Bourne 'D' ware was collected from former topsoil (001); this was probably produced between the 15th and 16th centuries. Pieces of Brown Earthenware (BERTH) of mid 16th to 18th and Pearlware (PEARL) of 19th century dates came from alluvial layer (011) and later dump deposit (042).

Potential
No further work is required. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary
This is a good small assemblage with a large proportion of domestic Early Medieval pottery, including some of the earliest products of the Bourne ceramic industry. The pottery was recovered from a number of stratified deposits, including ditches, pits and layers. Several pieces show evidence of usage during industrial activity. The vast majority of this material is of 12th to 13th century date, although a small number of post-medieval sherds were also recovered from later contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
A total of 6 (42g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology
The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance
The bone was collected from topsoil (001), the fill of a ditch (016) and a dumped deposit (003).

Condition
The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results
Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
001	medium mammal	mandible	-	2	9	
016	large mammal	skull	-	1	14	
	medium mammal	vertebra	-	1	5	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1	4	
033	medium mammal	rib	-	1	10	possibly pig

Summary
The assemblage is not particularly informative as no bones could be reliably identified to species and the low number lies below the minimum of 200 bones required for meaningful analysis. However, the bones should be retained as part of the site archive and are suitable for that purpose.

GLASS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
One shard of glass weighing 5g was recovered.

Condition
Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results
Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
042	Fragment of colourless window glass.	1	5	20th century

Provenance
The glass was recovered from a dumped deposit (042).

Range
A single piece of modern window glass was recovered.

Potential
The glass is of limited potential, apart from providing some dating evidence, and could be discarded.

OTHER FINDS
By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction
One item weighing 25g was recovered.

Condition
The other find is in good condition.

Results
Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
047	Stone	Whetstone fragment.	1	25	14th-16th century?

Provenance
The other find was recovered as an unstratified artefact.

Range
Part of a whetstone was recovered from (047). This is made from Norwegian Ragstone, a fine-grained micaceous schist quarried at Eidsborg in southern Norway. Whetstones of this material, and probably part-

formed blocks or rods of the stone itself, were imported from the late 9th century and it was more common than local stones throughout the earlier medieval period (Mann 1982, 30). However, in Norwich, whetstones of this material are particularly common in the later medieval period, from the mid 14th to mid/late 16th centuries, though occur from the Late Saxon period (Mills and Moore 2009, 708-9; 176). Low numbers in the earlier periods suggest, however, that Norwegian Ragstone whetstones were not common during the Saxon period and only became widely available from the later 13th century (Shaffney 2011). There is a suggestion, based on evidence from Northampton, that importation of Norwegian Ragstone hones continued into the post-medieval period, but supporting evidence from elsewhere is lacking. On the basis of their size it has been inferred that Norwegian Ragstone hones were commonly used for sharpening small edged tools and there has been some suggestion that they were used by leather and iron-workers to keep their equipment effective (Mills and Moore 2009, 709).

Potential
The hone indicates medieval activity in the area and may also provide incidental evidence of smithing or leather-working in the area.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	15th-16th	Based on a single sherd
004	M12th-14th	Based on a single sherd
005	M12th-M13th	Good group
011	M16th-18th	Based on a single sherd
016	M12th-M13th	
023	12th-M13th	Based on a single sherd
033	M12th-M13th	
036	M12th-M13th	
042	20th century	based on 1 glass
047	12th-M13th	Medieval pottery and Later Medieval/Post Medieval stone; unstratified

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	BOU	Slightly Bumpy	Jug or Jar	1	1	39		Rim		15th-16th
004	BOUA	B/C	Bowl	1	1	24		Rim	Rounded rim; reoxidised over break	M12th-14th
005	BOUA	B	Jug or Jar	1	1	13	Thumb pressed strip	BS	Leached/burnt out inclusions - probably oolite	
005	BOUA	B/C	Jug or Jar	1	1	12		BS with HJ	Leached oolite	M12th-14th
005	EMHM		Jar	1	1	1		BS	Sooted	12th-M13th
005	BOUA	B	Jug or Jar	1	1	12		BS	Burnt or misfired; partially vitrifed; EMHM?; Ffeul ash slag deposit	
005	BOUA	B	?	1	1	6		BS	Abraded; sooted; minimal Ca content	
005	EMHM	BOUA Fabric B/C	Jar	2	1	19		BSS	Sooted exterior; scale or cess interior; leached oolite	M12th-13th
005	BOUA	B/C	Jar	4	1	48		BSS	Internal cess/scale	
011	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	29	Internal scored lienar decoration	Base	Bichrome - mottled dark brown external and yellow brown internal; sooted over break	M16th-18th
016	EMHM		Jar	1	1	10		Rim	Triangular hollow everted rim; wheel finished	12th-M13th
016	BOUA	A/C	Jug	1	1	23		BS	Thick glossy glaze	M12th-14th
023	EMHM		Jar	1	1	22		Base	Abraded; sooted exterior	12th-M13th
033	BOUA	B/C	Jar	1	1	5		BS	Sooted exterior	
033	EMHM		Jar	2	1	11		BSS	Sooted exterior	12th-M13th
033	MEDLOC	Common rounded to sub rounded Q, and oolite; rare rounded clay pellets	Closed?	1	1	24		BS	?ID; Vitrified internal surface; dark reduced fabric; heat affected BOUA?; industial? To GT	
036	BOUA	A +Fe	Jug or Jar	1	1	4		BS		M12th-14th
036	EMHM		Jar	1	1	10		Base	Thick external carbon deposit	12th-M13th
039	EMHM	Mica; fine Q	Jar	1	1	12		Base?	Very silty fabric; sooted exterior; internal cess or scale; unusual fabric	12th-M13th
042	PEARL		Flat	1	1	2		Rim	Crazed glaze	19th
047	EMHM		Jar	2	2	17		Rim; BS	Sooted exterior; Hollow everted rim	
047	EMHM	BOUA Fabric B/C	Jar	2	1	29		BSS	Adhered external fuel ash slag and thick carbon deposit	12th-M13th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
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, *e.g.*(004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

48	Context records
2	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2013.205

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WDBG 13

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.