

Quality Control
 St John the Baptist Church,
 Whaplode Drove
 WDCG 07

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH,
WHAPLODE DROVE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WDCG 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
G.R. Merchant**

February 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: H23/1112/01
National Grid Reference: TF 3100 1351
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.7
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-23496

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **11/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at St. John the Baptist church, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new porch as well as new drainage features.

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, although an altar stone and building debris implies the presence of an important building within the churchyard. The village is a later medieval (AD 1066-1540) development and centred around a wooden chapel of Crowland Abbey.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, 19th century and recent deposits. The foundation trench for the 1821 church was revealed with the wooden planks that formed a raft to the brick church. A later, 20th century, foundation trench was also identified and relates to the construction of a porch. No evidence for Romano-British or medieval structures were identified and no finds were retrieved.

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 may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by G.R. Merchant to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new porch and drainage works at St. John the Baptist Church, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H23/1112/01. The watching brief was carried out between the 9th and 25th January 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Whaplode Drove is located 12km southeast of Spalding and 8km northeast of Crowland in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

St. John the Baptist church is located close to the village core at national Grid Reference TF 3100 1351 (Fig. 2). The church lies to the west of Chapel Gate at a height of c. 3m OD on generally level ground.

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. and quantities of stone and roof tile to the north of the church indicates a possible high status building (Phillips 1970, 302). Furthermore, a limestone altar of Romano-British date was recovered when digging a

grave in 1938 (*ibid.*). 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 former church was described as ‘*mainly constructed of timber, with thatched nave and tiled chancel and a small tower also of timber*’ (Hallam 1965, 37). The chapel was founded *c.* 1320 and was dedicated to St Katherine and St Margaret (Owen 1975, 22). The present church has a brick nave of 1821 and a chancel and a porch, demolished prior to this work, of 1907-8.

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

Prior to the excavation of trenches, the west porch was removed from the church to below foundation level. Foundation and drainage trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Where trenches did not exceed a depth of 1.2m (within the service trenches), the sides were 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 and plans at 1:50 and 1:200. 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 three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	19 th century deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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 within the foundation trenches for a new porch was a layer of black silty clay with waterlogged plant materials (021). This measured over 0.26m deep. Sealing this was a 0.76m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt (020).

Located in the service trench to the north of the church, natural was identified as a grey clayey silt (024). This was over 0.15m thick.

In the soakaway to the southwest of the church, the earliest deposit was a reddish brown clayey silt (028). This was over

0.5m thick and was sealed by a 0.2m thick black peat layer (027).

Phase 2 19th century deposits

Cutting natural deposits within the foundation trenches was a large feature (019), presumably rectangular in shape. Identified as the foundation trench for the 1821 church, this was noted as extending up to 2.88m west of the church (Fig. 4) and at least 1m deep. Within the trench was a layer red brick fragments (014) upon which sat wooden planks (001) that provided a raft type foundation (Fig. 5, Section 1). Constructed upon the planks were the stepped brick foundations (003 and 013) for the west wall of the church (002). The foundation trench had then been backfilled with grey clayey silt (012), greyish brown clayey silt (011) and dark brown silt (015).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Cut into the upper fills (011) and (015) of the church foundation trench was a second foundation trench (017) and (018). This was at least 5.7m east-west and over 7.5m north-south (Fig. 5, Sections 1 to 3). The earliest fill comprised construction deposits of red brick fragments (004) and bluish grey clayey silt (010) upon which the wall (016) for the former porch had been constructed. This foundation trench had then been backfilled with brown silt (006) and yellowish brown clayey silt (009).

Sealing the foundation cut for the porch was a 0.3m thick topsoil of brown silt (005) and the remnant of a former path (008).

Graveyard soils were encountered in the trench north of the church, where it comprised reddish brown sandy silt (023), and in the soakaway, where greyish brown clayey silt (026) was recorded. Topsoil in these areas consisted of greyish brown clayey silt (022) and (025).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silty clays and clayey silts of alluvial origin as well as peat, indicating that the land had sufficiently dried out for plants to develop. The date of the peat cannot be determined, but is possibly Iron Age in date.

No evidence for a Romano-British building or the medieval precursor to the present church was identified and it may be possible that both these structures lay elsewhere in the churchyard.

An extensive foundation cut for the 1821 church (Phase 2) was identified within the area of the new porch. The brick church sat on a raft of wooden planks, presumably laid to provide stability in wet or soft ground. The backfill of the foundation trench may well have been reworked, through the excavation of graves in the vicinity

This foundation trench had then been cut by a shallower, but more extensive, foundation trench for the 1907-8 porch (Phase 3). The size of the porch precluded deeper foundations or similar raft construction to that of the nave. Graveyard soils were encountered throughout the site and may have their origin at the time the first church was built at the site.

Although quantities of human bone, which were not retained, were noted no other finds were identified.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at St. John the Baptist church as the site lay close to known medieval remains and a possible Romano-British building.

However, no remains of Romano-British or medieval date were encountered during the watching brief. The 19th century foundation trench for the nave of the

current church was recorded along with the cut for the 20th century porch. This may suggest that the construction of the church had removed all previous features or that these were sited elsewhere in the churchyard. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G.R. Merchant for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisors: Vicky Mellor, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

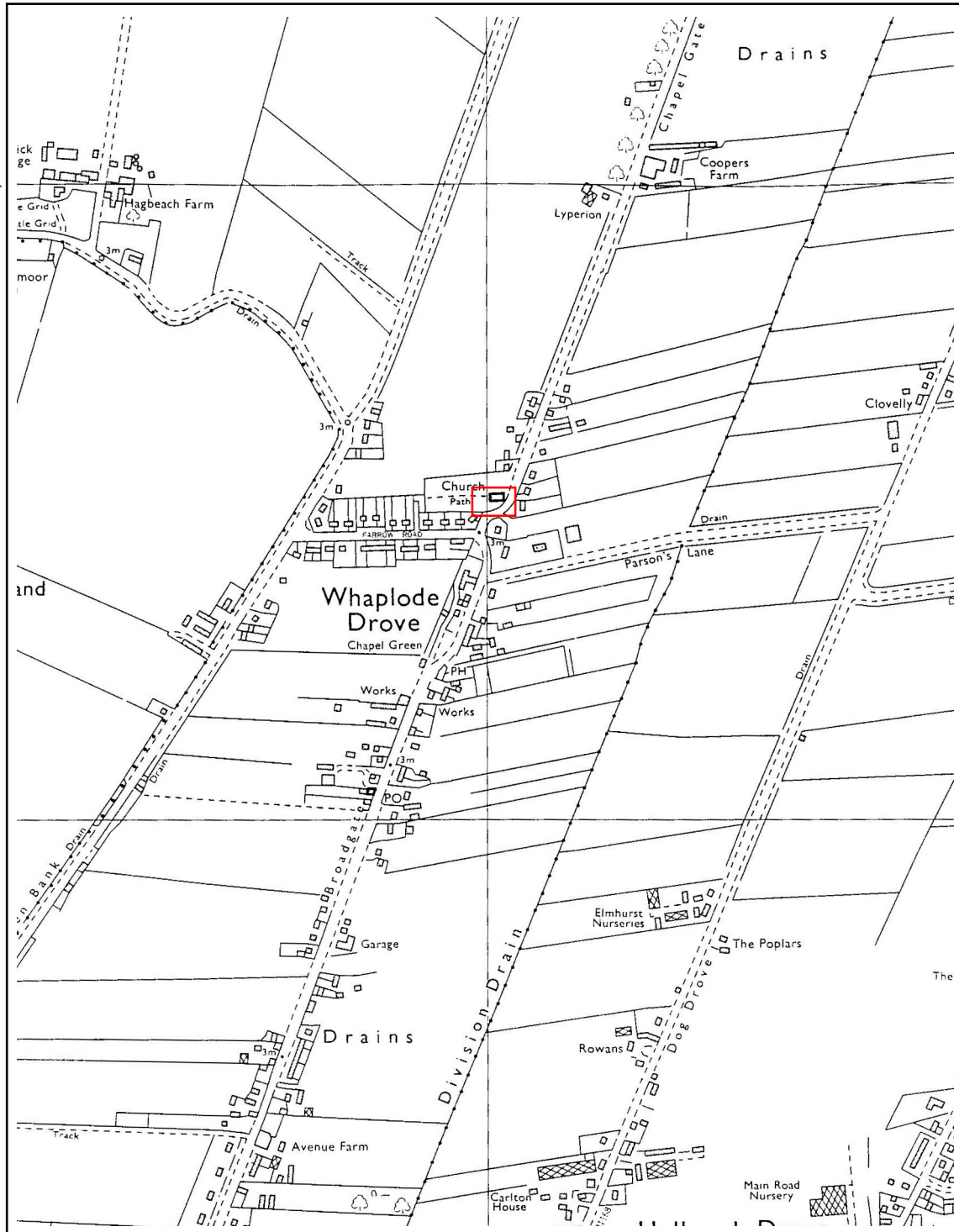
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

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Area detailed in Figure 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: St John the Baptist Church WDCG07

Scale 1:10000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 11/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

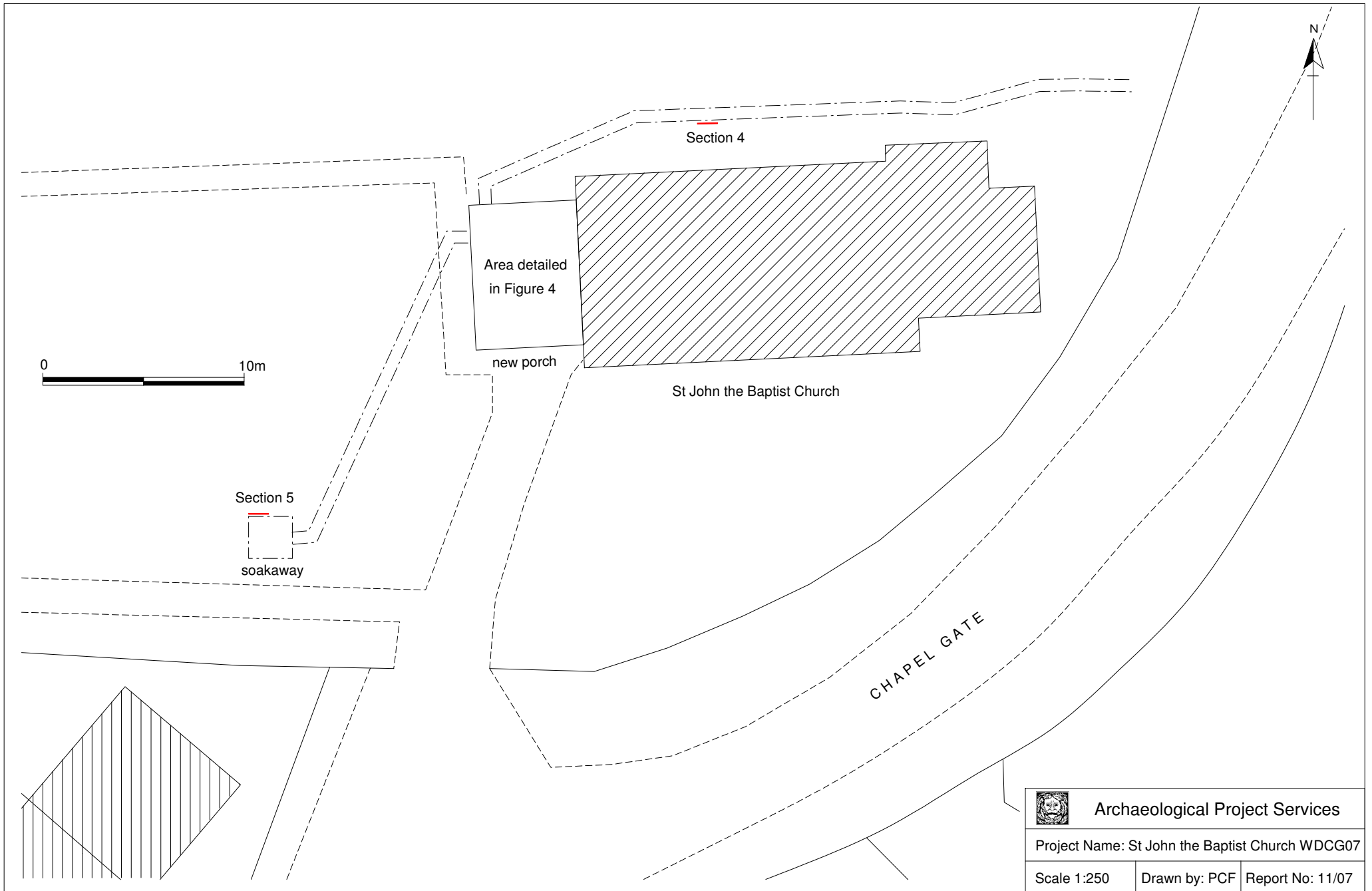


Figure 3 - Plan showing the location of the new porch and service trenches

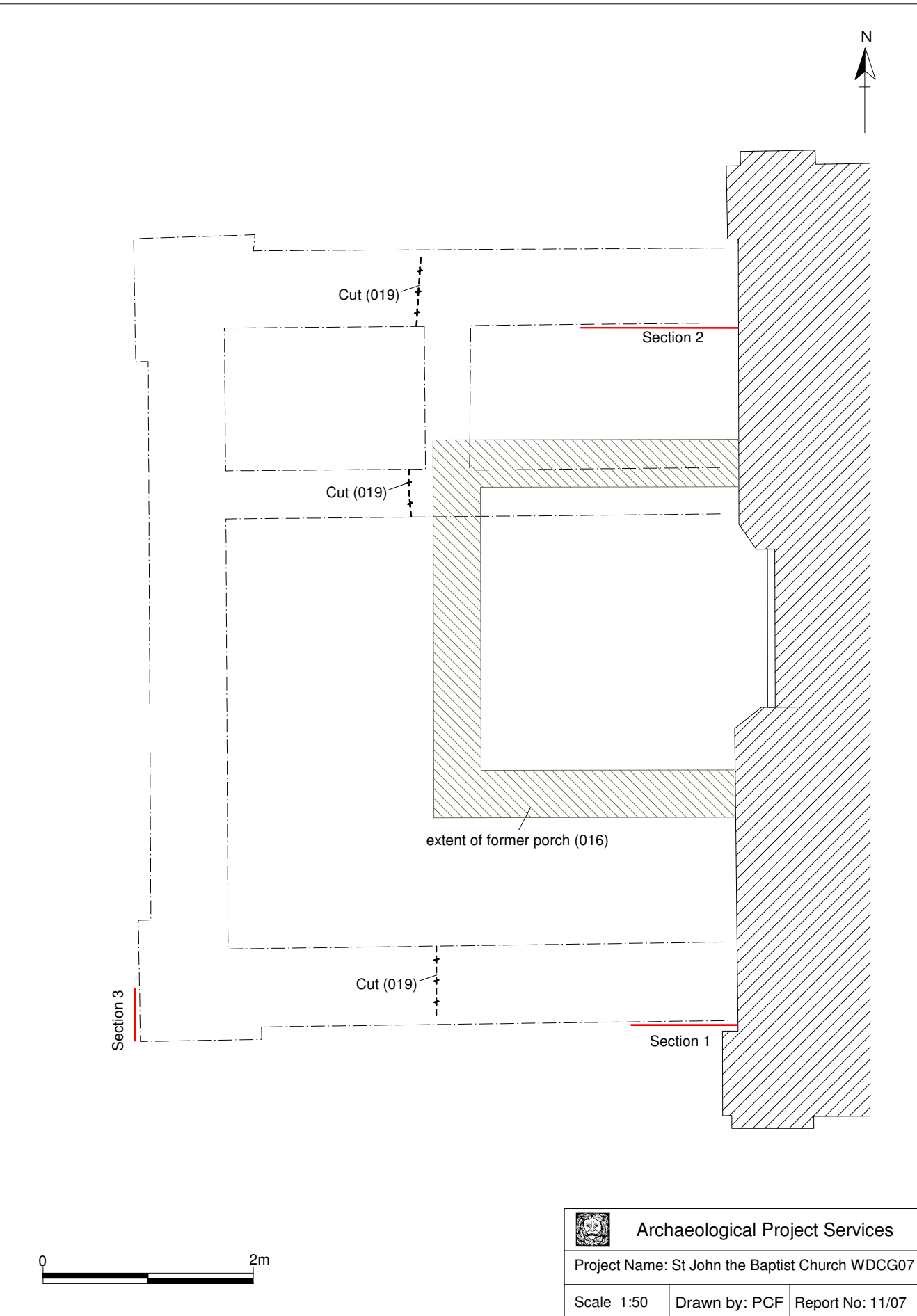



Figure 4 - Plan showing the foundation trenches with section locations

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St John the Baptist Church WDCG07		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 11/07

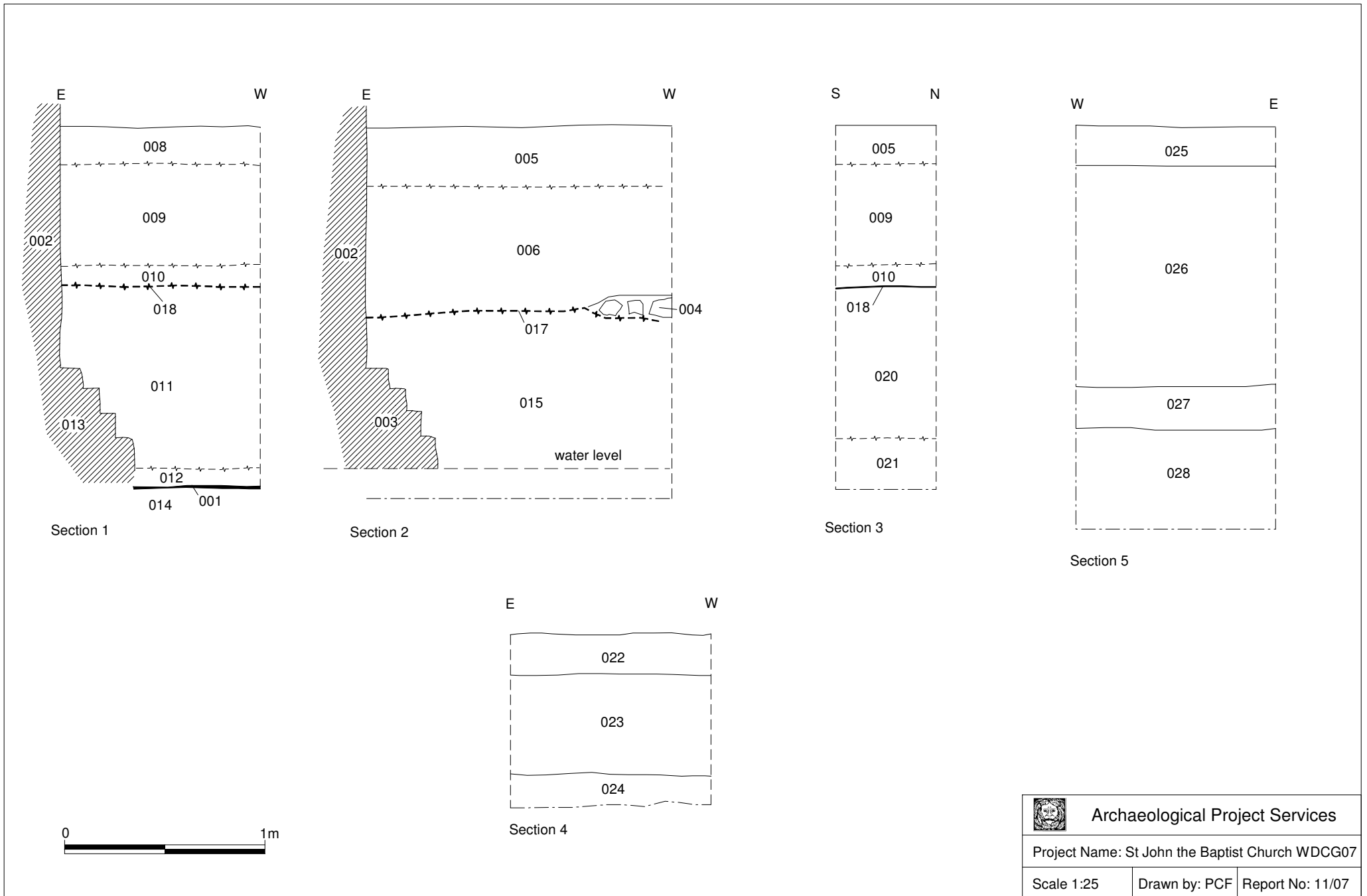


Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 5


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St John the Baptist Church WDCG07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 11/07



Plate 1 - View of St John the Baptist church following demolition of the west porch, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the foundations of the church and wooden raft, looking east



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the foundations of the church, looking southeast



Plate 4 - Section 4 showing the sequence of deposits encountered in the graveyard, looking south



Plate 5 - Section 5 showing the sequence of deposits encountered in the soakaway, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH, WHAPLODE DROVE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR AN ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An Enhanced watching brief is required during the excavation of foundations for a new toilet block at St John the Baptist Church, Whaplode, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The written scheme of investigation sets out in detail a specification of works for an enhanced archaeological watching brief, which will monitor all groundworks undertaken as part of development at the site.*
- 1.3 *Romano-British remains are well attested from the area including a Roman altar found in the Church Yard during grave digging.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigations. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during ground works for a new toilet block at St John the Baptist Church, Whaplode Lincolnshire.
- 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 Church of St John the Baptist is located on the west side of Chapel Gate.
- 3.2 Situated in the fens of South Lincolnshire the site and surrounding area is on fairly flat, level ground, lying at approximately 3m O.D. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, calcareous alluvial gley soils on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge et al, 1984, 361).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 South Holland District Council has requested that an Enhanced Watching Brief be carried out during the ground works for the construction of a toilet block at St John the Baptist Church, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Romano-British remains are well attested in Whaplode Drove, a Limestone altar was found from the church yard during grave digging, and sites of salt making are common from throughout the area.
- 5.1 Following 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 fens became re occupied.

- 5.2 The church of St John the Baptist was originally an Oratory belonging to Crowland Abbey before being re-consecrated and rebuilt in 1821.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the investigations will be:

6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 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.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. Provision will be made for the archaeological excavation and recording or remains should they be uncovered during the ground works.

7.2.2 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

7.2.3 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

7.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

- 8.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 8.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8.3 Stage 3

- 8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 8.3.2 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.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 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. An accession number will be obtained from the City and County Museum, Lincoln for deposition of the archive.

11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 11.2 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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the LCC Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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).
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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 – Anne Boyle, APS Medieval and later – Anne Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor,APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 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.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Wood planks, exposed extent >0.8m by >0.6m and 20mm thick, laid horizontally	Raft foundation within (019)
002	Brick (210mm x 105mm x 65mm) structure, west face visible, English Garden Wall bond	West wall of chapel
003	Brick (210mm x 105mm x 65mm) structure, west face visible, English Garden Wall bond, 0.5m high	Foundation course for (002)
004	Loose red brick fragments, 100mm thick	Construction layer within (017)
005	Soft dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
006	Soft dark to mid brown silt, 0.6m thick	Fill of (017)
007	Unused context	
008	Soft mid greyish brown silt and tarmac rubble, 0.2m thick	Former path
009	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.5m thick	Fill of (018)
010	Soft mid bluish grey clayey silt, 100mm thick	Construction layer within (018)
011	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.9m thick	Fill of (019)
012	Soft mid grey clayey silt, 100mm thick	Fill of (019)
013	Brick (210mm x 105mm x 65mm) structure, west face visible, English Garden Wall bond, 0.5m high	Foundation course for (002)
014	Red brick fragments	Make-up for (001)
015	Soft dark brown silt, 0.8m thick	Fill of (019)
016	Brick structure, U-shaped, 0.45m wide	Former porch
017	Rectangular feature, 0.9m deep, flat base	Foundation trench for (016)
018	Rectangular feature, 0.9m deep, flat base	Foundation trench for (016)
019	Feature,	Foundation trench for Chapel
020	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.76m thick	Natural deposit
021	Soft black with mid grey mottles, silty clay with waterlogged plant material, >0.26m thick	Natural deposit
022	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
023	Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt, 0.5m thick	Graveyard soil
024	Friable mid grey clayey silt, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
025	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
026	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 1.1m thick	Graveyard soil
027	Soft black peat, 0.2m thick	Natural peat deposit
028	Friable mid reddish brown clayey silt, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit

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.
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).
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, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British Saltern	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

28	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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: 2007.7

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WDCG 07

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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