

**Land off Cliff Road/Heath Lane, Welton,
West Lindsey, Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Planning Ref.: 131492
Archive acc. no.: LCNCC 2014.172
Site code: WCRE 14
PCAS job no.: 1296

Prepared for
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Summary

To inform the background for a proposed planning application, a trial trench archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Cliff Road, Welton, targeted on magnetic anomalies identified by a preceding geophysical survey.

The site lies to the west of the historic core of the village, sandwiched between this and the fresh water source of Old Man's Head spring. Prehistoric activity in the area is poorly understood and restricted to a small number of stone and flint tools, and a possible enclosure to the north of the village. Settlement developed in the Roman period, with building remains indicating high status structures identified less than 200m to the east and southwest of the site. Saxon occupation has been confirmed less than 200m southeast of the site boundary, and an early Saxon cemetery was revealed during works on Saxon House, c. 50m east of the site along Cliff Road. The medieval village likely focused around the parish church, which is also within 500m of the site, with the surrounding area being focused on agriculture.

The preceding geophysical survey was largely ambiguous, indicating possible furrows aligning with existing site boundaries. Two discrete anomalies were interpreted as possible pits, with a possible ditch extending across the west side of the site.

Just one of the features revealed in the trenching was confirmed as a furrow, with dating suggesting a post-medieval use of such features. Several small ditches, gullies and pits were also revealed, but no dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. It is considered these features relate to agricultural activity on the periphery of the village.

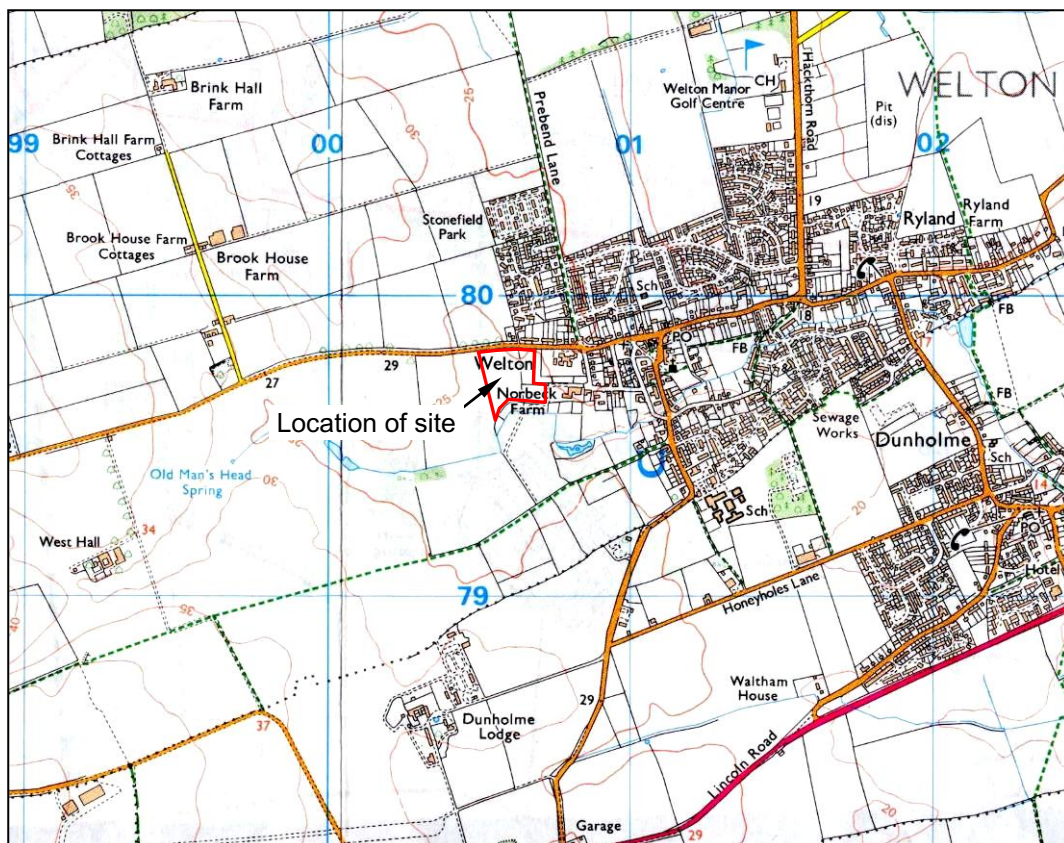


Figure 1: Location plan of the site (outlined in red) at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Ryland Design Ltd. to complete an archaeological evaluation on land off Cliff Road/Heath Lane, Welton.

The site is situated on the western edge of the modern village, outside the historic village core and Conservation Area, but within an area where there is evidence for Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity. A programme of archaeological trial trenching was recommended in order to inform a planning application for residential development. The results of this scheme will be used to inform and advise the planning committee on the presence/absence and significance of any archaeological remains.

2.0 Location and description (Figs. 1 and 2)

The village of Welton is c. 9km north of central Lincoln, on the A46 Lincoln to Market Rasen road, within the administrative district of West Lindsey.

The proposed development site lies on the western edge of the village, on the south side of Cliff Road at its junction with Heath Lane. It consists of approximately 3.0 hectares of grassland, sub-divided into five small paddocks, variously separated by timber fences, hedges and a track (not a public right of way) that extends east to west across the mid-eastern part of the site. The site is bounded by hedges on all sides; beyond the hedges, Cliff Lane forms its northern boundary and Heath Lane its western boundary (RDS, 2014; Bunn, 2014). The site does not fall within Welton's Conservation Area, nor do any of the 38 Listed Buildings in Welton lie in the vicinity of the site (WLDC, 1989).

The site is approximately centred on NGR TF 006 797.

3.0 Geology and topography

Welton village lies at the foot of the east-facing slope of the Lincoln Edge. The site generally slopes down from north-east to south-west, falling from approximately 25.4m above Ordnance Datum sea level in the north-east corner to approximately 21.5m in the south-west corner. The Welton Beck runs close to the site on the south side.

No drift geology is recorded on the site; the exposed solid geology changes from Rutland Formation argillaceous rocks with subordinate sandstone and limestone on the west side of the site to Blisworth Formation limestone on the east side (Bunn, 2014).

4.0 Planning background

An application for outline planning permission for a residential development of 63 dwellings, including a new access, internal roadways, parking courts, landscaping and drainage provision, is under consideration (application no. 131492). The Historic Environment Officer recommended a scheme of archaeological investigation, including a geophysical survey of the site and targeted trial trenching, to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The results of these investigations will be presented in support of the planning application, and will be used to inform any required archaeological mitigation strategy.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Evidence of Prehistoric occupation around Welton is sparse, however a small number of worked flints have been recovered from the north and west sides of Welton (e.g. LHER ref: 54962; 54959), dating from the Neolithic – Bronze Age. A cropmark enclosure to the north of Welton and less than 800m from the site has also been identified as possibly prehistoric (LHER ref: 52216). Iron Age occupation is equally sparse, with a small number of Iron Age pottery sherds being recovered during archaeological recording on the north and west outskirts of the village.

Later occupation of Welton is better documented. Welton developed from a small Iron Age farmstead into a significant Roman settlement. Scatters of Roman pottery have been recovered from across the village, and deep ploughing in the mid 20th century less than 250m southwest of the site revealed building materials and pottery dating from the 4th century (PastScape ref. 1058037), and Roman pottery has been retrieved close to the south-western edge of the site (PastScape ref. 1058037). Trenching in the centre of Welton has revealed further building materials and features indicating continuous domestic occupation throughout the Roman period (LHER ref: 55546).

The settlement survived the post-Roman decline; an early Saxon cemetery was revealed during work at Saxon House, which lies less than 200m east of the site, and further burials were identified in the northwest corner of Saxon House plot during earlier gas pipeline works (LHER ref: 50590). Structural remains of a slightly later date were recorded to the southwest of Norbeck Lane within 150m of the eastern site boundary (LHER ref: 54787).

The settlement and manor as recorded in the Domesday Book is a valuable holding of the Canons of Lincoln St. Mary. The record includes 4 smallholders and 48 freemen, with 5 mills and large amounts of ploughland and meadows for grazing. The place name Welton is derived from the Old English *wella* and *tun*, meaning *farmstead or village with a spring* (Cameron, 1998), which likely refers to the Old Man's Head spring to the west of the existing village. As a reliable source of fresh water the spring will have been invaluable to the early community here, and the spring was diverted to allow for the construction of two rectangular fishponds to the north of the stream which provided fresh fish for the majority of the year (SAM 1016786). The fishponds are now dry, but survive as earthworks to the southwest of the village, c. 200m southeast of the proposed development site.

Welton continued to develop in the medieval period, a settlement largely based on an agricultural economy. Archaeological investigations in and around the village have identified a range of remains, including stone and timber framed buildings, occupation layers and surfaces as well as scatters of pottery. St. Mary's Church which lies less than 500m east of the site is likely to have been the focus of the medieval and post-medieval village, with the surrounding area used for arable or pastoral farming or small scale industrial activities.

A programme of archaeological work on the site of Healthlinc House, in the adjoining plot on the south side of Cliff Road to the east of the site, at a distance of approximately 100m, encountered late medieval and post-medieval remains, chiefly of ditches and gullies suggesting the drainage of agricultural land, but including some structural remains (LHER ref. 54811). Some 250m to the south-east of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument consisting of the earthwork and buried remains of a medieval fishpond complex, thought also to have served as a water supply system (PastScape ref. 893435).

As part of the current scheme of investigation, the site was subject to geophysical survey. The findings of this were largely ambiguous, identifying traces of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, several possible pits, and a large zone of strong responses possibly indicating the remains of a former building or a more recent feature such as a pond or quarry, back-filled with rubble (no corresponding structure or feature could be identified on historic OS mapping). A linear trace running diagonally across the site could be a sub-surface linear feature or a recent land

drain. The survey was affected by a large modern buried water main running roughly north to south across the site (Bunn, 2014; Fig 2).

6.0 Methodology

The evaluation comprised seven trenches, five measuring 30m x 2m with the remaining two measuring 15m x 2m, positioned across the site to investigate the results of the geophysical survey. The trenches were located by triangulation based on the proposed trenching plan, with trench positions being accurately recorded using GPS.

Trenches were machine excavated using a 13tonne tracked machine fitted with a smooth bladed wide bucket. They were manually cleaned and archaeological features excavated by hand. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and features plotted on trench plans drawn at a scale of 1:100, which were tied into the GPS trench positions. Drawings were supplemented by a colour slide and digital photographic record, a selection from which is reproduced in Appendix 1. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept. Finds were stored in labelled finds bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing.

Following fieldwork completion, finds were processed and dispatched to the relevant specialists. Pottery was sent to Dr. Anne Irving for identification and spot dating (Appendix 3). No other artefacts were recovered during this scheme of work, and no samples were taken for environmental analysis.

The fieldwork was completed between 1st-8th September 2014 by S. Savage, L. Brocklehurst and B. Wheeliker. At the time of the works the site was under grass; ground conditions were fairly dry; weather conditions throughout were generally cloudy with sunny intervals.

7.0 Results

Topsoil was consistent across the site, recorded as dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments. Identified subsoil was again consistent, a mid brown sandy/silty clay with frequent limestone fragments. Natural geology was recorded as sandy limestone brash.

Trenches 1 and 2 (Figures 3 & 4) were void of any archaeological remains. No subsoil was recorded in Trench 1, the natural geology being encountered directly beneath the topsoil at a depth of c. 0.30m. At the east end of the trench natural limestone bedrock was recorded, with coarse limestone brash being revealed at the west end. Thin lenses of subsoil were recorded in Trench 2, with the natural geology being encountered c. 0.30m below existing ground level. The remaining trenches contained largely undated earth cut archaeological features.

7.1 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

Trench 3 was positioned close to the western boundary of the site, and lay on an ENE-WSW axis. Geophysical survey identified probable ridge and furrow anomalies on a c. N-S alignment, and a possible ditch on a NW-SE alignment. Two small gullies and a posthole were revealed in this trench; all undated.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.50m beneath top- and sub- soil.

The earliest feature encountered, cut into the natural geology, was a small gully [305], on a c. NNW-SSE alignment, which contained a single silty fill (306). Gully [305] had a very irregular profile; the sides were generally steep but with no obvious clean edges. This feature may have resulted from natural rooting or burrowing action, and was heavily affected by later bioturbation.

The north end of gully [305] appeared to be truncated by a second gully [307]. This lay on a c. E-W alignment and had a smoother shallow concave profile. No finds were recovered from its single silty fill (308). Gully [305] did not continue to the north of [307].

At the southern edge of the trench, and again cutting into gully [305], was a partially exposed posthole [303]. The steep, slightly irregular sides of this posthole descended to a central, narrow concave base. No artefacts were recovered.

A post-medieval/modern land drain was recorded cutting the east end of gully [307].

7.2 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Trench 4 lay in Field 3 on an ENE-WSW alignment, where potential ridge and furrow anomalies and a pit had been identified by geophysical survey. This trench exposed the greatest number of archaeological features identified during the scheme. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from one furrow.

Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c. 0.50m below top- and sub- soils. Evidence of extensive natural bioturbation was noted in this trench, with amorphous features being investigated and confirmed as natural. A concentration of these lay at the west end of the trench, and may account for the strong magnetic response in this area which had been interpreted as modern disturbance.

Working from the west end of the trench, the northern half of a mid-sized pit [403] was exposed. This contained a single dark grey clay mottled fill which appeared to reflect deliberate backfilling. No artefacts were recovered.

East of this was a wide linear feature [405] on a c. N-S alignment. It contained a single mid brown clayey fill (406), from which two sherds of pottery were recovered. The earliest of these was an abraded sherd of Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware, dating from the 12th-13th century; the second sherd was a Glazed Red Earthenware dating from the 16th-17th century. The shallow profile and orientation of this feature suggests that it was the base of a furrow - a remnant of medieval/early post-medieval farming in the area.

Beyond the furrow, a narrow gully [407] on the same c.N-S alignment was revealed. This contained a single fill of compact mid grey clay (408). No artefacts were recovered.

A third ditch [412] lay to the east of this. It contained two fills; (413) a dark grey clay with no inclusions, and a lighter brown clay (414), probably natural silting.

Pit [409] was an amorphous feature, the west edge of which was truncated by ditch [412]. This pit contained two fills, a dark grey clean clay (410) beneath an orange-brown silty clay (411). No finds were recovered from either ditch [412] or pit [409].

7.3 Trench 5 (Fig. 7)

Trench 5 lay in the south-west corner of the site, on a NNW-SSE alignment where a possible furrow anomaly had been identified by geophysics. A group of undated pits was revealed at the south end of this trench.

The natural geology in Trench 5 was limestone brash, encountered at a depth of c. 0.50m below top- and sub-soils.

A possible furrow feature identified by geophysical survey was not exposed, although a modern land drain in approximately the same position and alignment was recorded (post-medieval and modern land drains are commonly encountered within earlier furrows, which advantage the drainage afforded by such features).

At the south end of the trench, a group of pit-like features were exposed. A possible posthole [509] was the only feature to be fully revealed in plan; this contained a single light grey sandy silt (510).

North of this lay pit [503]. This had a shallow concave profile, and contained a dark brown silt (504).

East of posthole [509] and partially exposed on the east side of the trench, a large amorphous feature was investigated, revealing two pits. The northernmost of these [505] was irregular in plan, and may have been impacted by bioturbation. It contained a single dark grey silt (506), and was cut through its southerly neighbour [507], which was again only partially exposed.

The final pit in the complex [511] was discrete, partially exposed on the eastern edge of the trench. The fill of this (512) was very similar to that of pits [505] and [507] to the north, and may therefore have been associated.

No artefacts were recovered from any of these features.

7.4 Trench 6 (Fig. 8)

Trench 6 was the first of the shorter trenches, measuring 15m in length and positioned in the southeast corner of the site. A single wide undated ditch was exposed.

Natural geology in Trench 6 was limestone brash with areas of fine orange and grey sand. It was encountered at a depth of c. 0.80m below existing ground level; subsoil depths were substantially deeper in this area of the site, recorded as being up to 0.60m thick.

The single feature exposed was a ditch at the east end of the trench, on a c. NE-SW alignment. This had smooth sides and a slightly stepped base. It contained a mid brown compact fill (604), suggesting natural silting. The ditch was devoid of associated artefacts.

7.5 Trench 7 (Fig. 9)

Trench 7 also lay in the southeast corner of the site, and measured 15m long. It lay on an ENE-WSW axis. A small undated gully lay at the west end of the trench.

Natural geology was encountered at c. 0.65m below existing ground level beneath topsoil and subsoil.

The small gully at the west end of the trench lay on a NE-SW alignment. Gully [703] was shallow with slightly irregular sides, and contained a single light brown silty clay sterile fill (704). No artefacts were recovered.

The remainder of the trench was crossed by a number of modern land drains on a similar NE-SW alignment, which may indicate the gully is related to the modern drainage system.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

Earth cut archaeological features were identified across this site, excluding the northern edge. The concentration of magnetic disturbance at the west end of Trench 1 coincided with a concentration of modern metal debris, and the site was confirmed as being the location of an annual bonfire by local residents; which would account for the magnetic anomaly.

Despite fairly strong magnetic readings suggesting furrows, few of the exposed features could be confidently identified as such. The exception was in Trench 4, where a wide shallow furrow containing medieval and post-medieval pottery was investigated, corresponding with

the possible furrows on the same c. N-S alignment. Pottery recovered from this feature indicates this area on the west edge of the village was used for arable cultivation from the early medieval period, with this activity perhaps continuing largely unbroken throughout the post-medieval period. This may account for the depth of topsoil encountered at the southern end of the site; the remains of furrows may be indistinguishable from the rest of the reworked subsoil.

All other exposed features were undated.

The Old Man's Head Spring runs close to the southern edge of the site, which may also account for the increased depths of top- and sub- soils at this end of the site. The spring and the track to the spring head which also lies just south of the site makes the southern end of the site more accessible and likely more travelled than would otherwise be expected, the concentration of features in the southwest corner reflecting this greater degree of accessibility. Early 20th century mapping of the site records a sheep wash just beyond the southern boundary; some of the revealed features may relate to this or other agricultural activity.

The fills of the features can generally be divided into those which contained flecks or fragments of limestone, and are therefore likely to be the result of natural silting of material in the surrounding area, and a darker fill which generally does not contain any limestone flecks. The lack of the natural limestone in this second type of fill would suggest a deliberate deposit, as it is likely that naturally deposited fills would be void of an environmental element so prevalent in the surrounding area. This may indicate redeposited topsoil, although again it is unlikely no limestone flecks would be incorporated into such material.

The revealed archaeological remains confirm the survival of some features at the site beyond those identified by geophysical survey. Such remains are likely to be related to dispersed agricultural activity on the edge of the historic settlement, although dating is unconfirmed. No evidence of industrial or occupational activity was identified during this scheme of works.

Overall, the archaeology is considered to be of low potential for further investigation.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential; investigating the results of the geophysical survey and the survival of any archaeological remains. Evidence suggests dispersed activity across the central and southern areas of the site, although the character and dating of this activity could not be determined. The body of data produced by this evaluation is considered sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10.0 Project archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be deposited with a printed copy of this report at The Collection, Lincoln. It may be consulted by citing the global accession number, LCNCC 2014.172.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Ryland Design Services Ltd. for this commission and for their co-operation during the groundworks.

12.0 References

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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

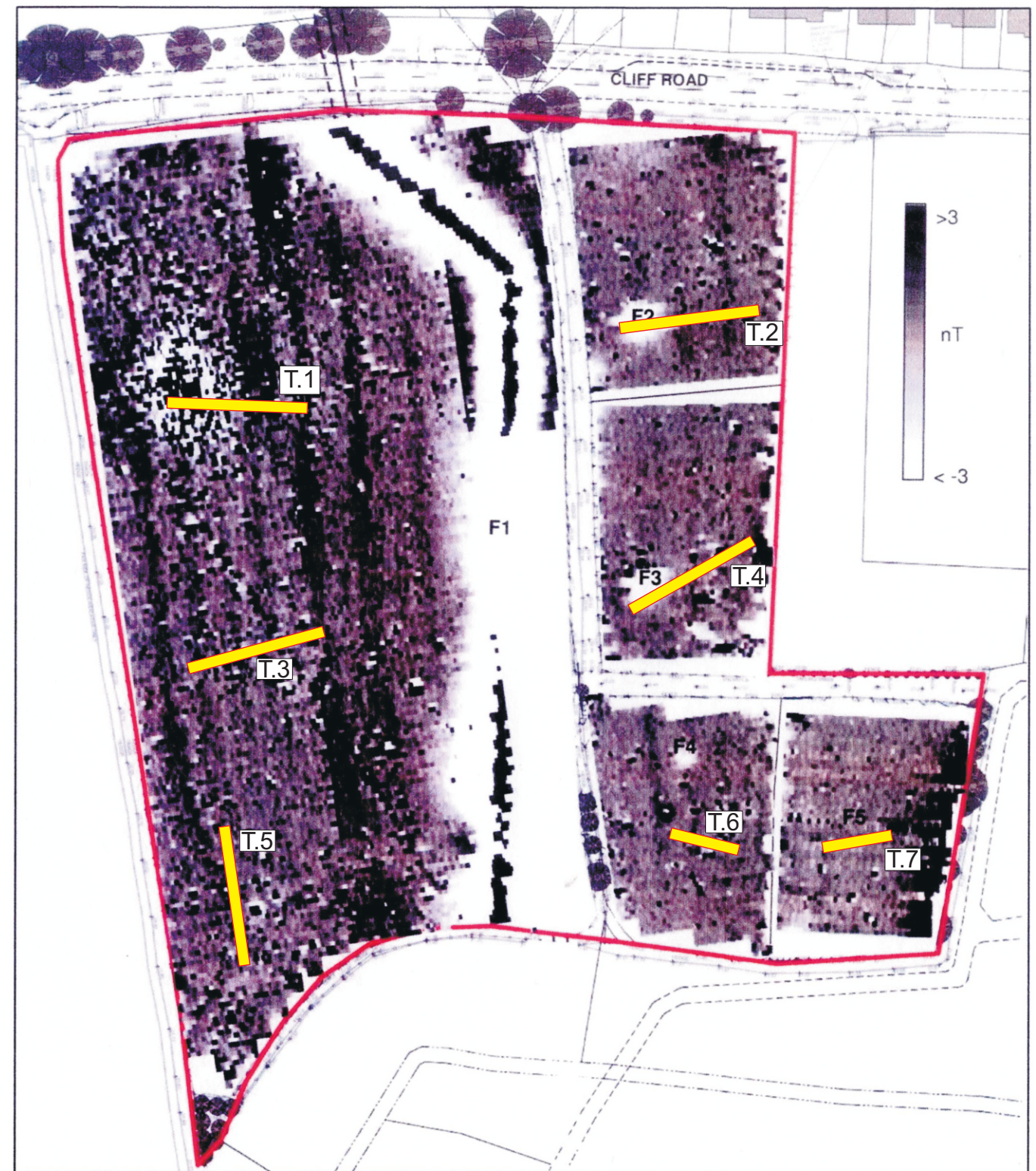


Figure 2: Trench location plan superimposed on results of the geophysical survey. Left: Interpretational plan of survey results. Right: Greyscale plan of survey results. Geophysical data from Bunn, 2014. 1:1250 @ A3

0 50m
1:1250 Scale



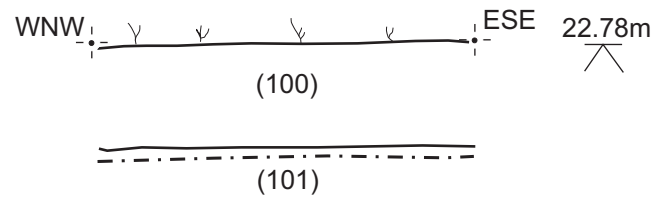


Figure 3: Trench 1 representative section (1:20)

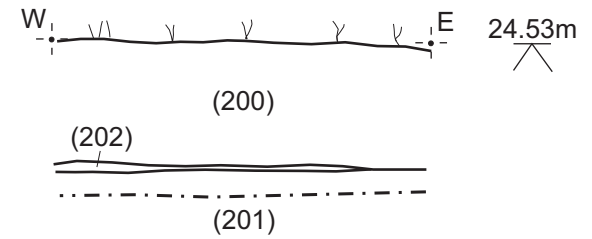
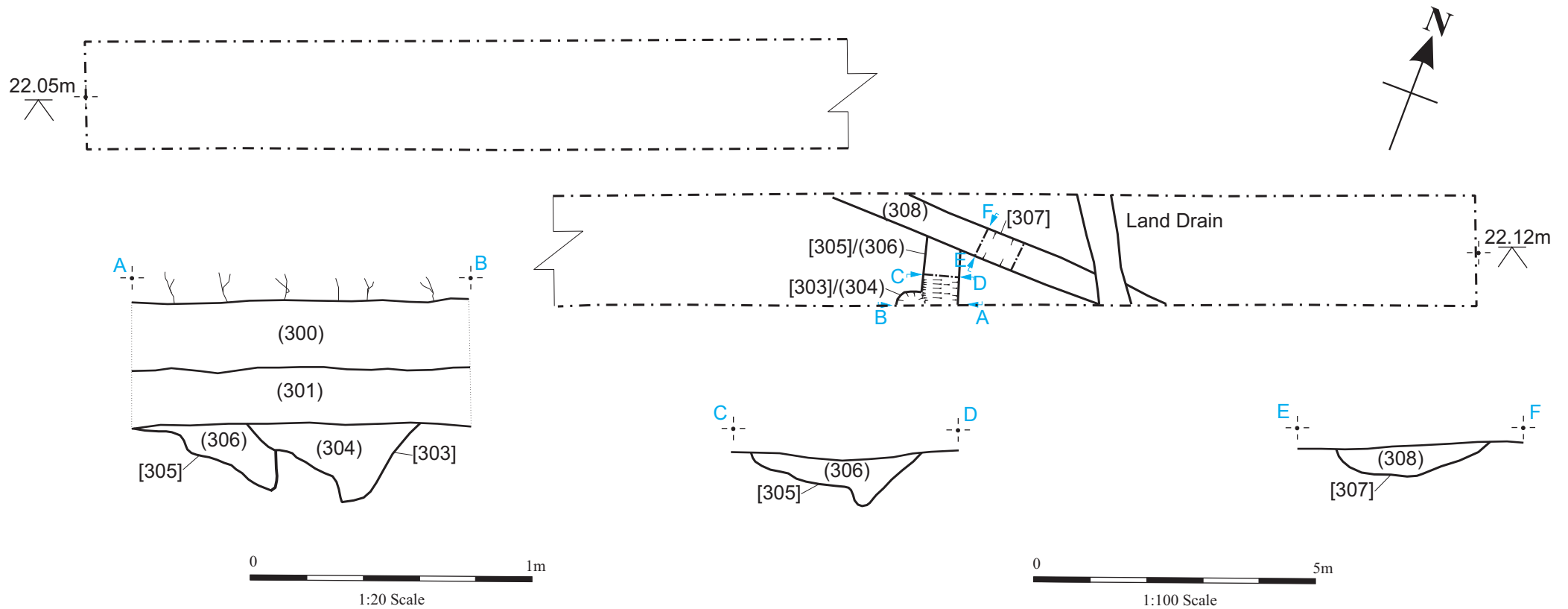


Figure 4: Trench 2 representative section (1:20)

Figure 5: Trench 3 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20)



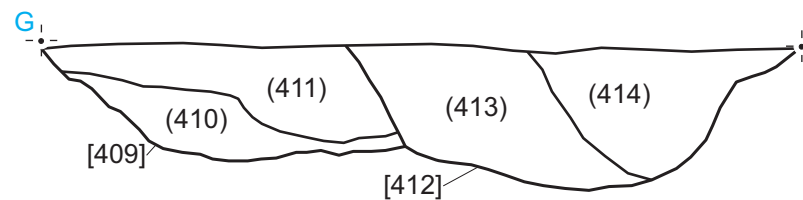
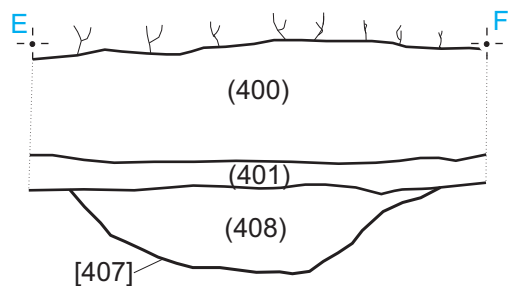
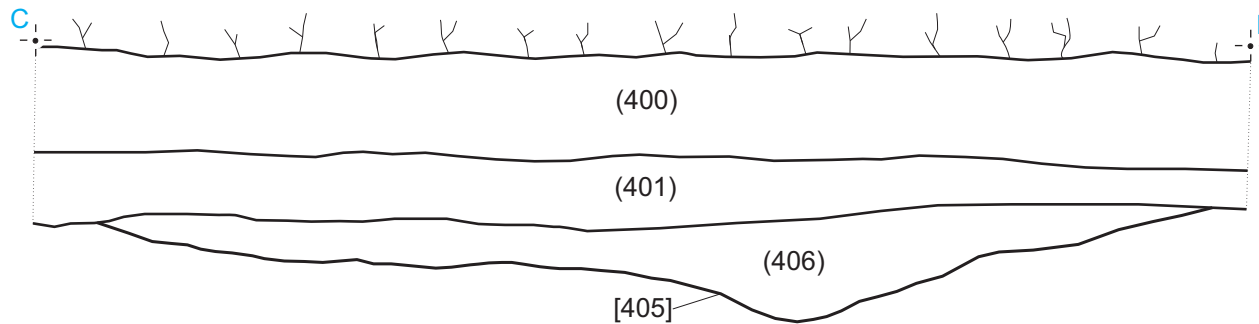
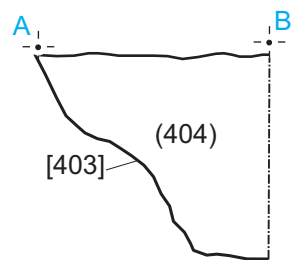
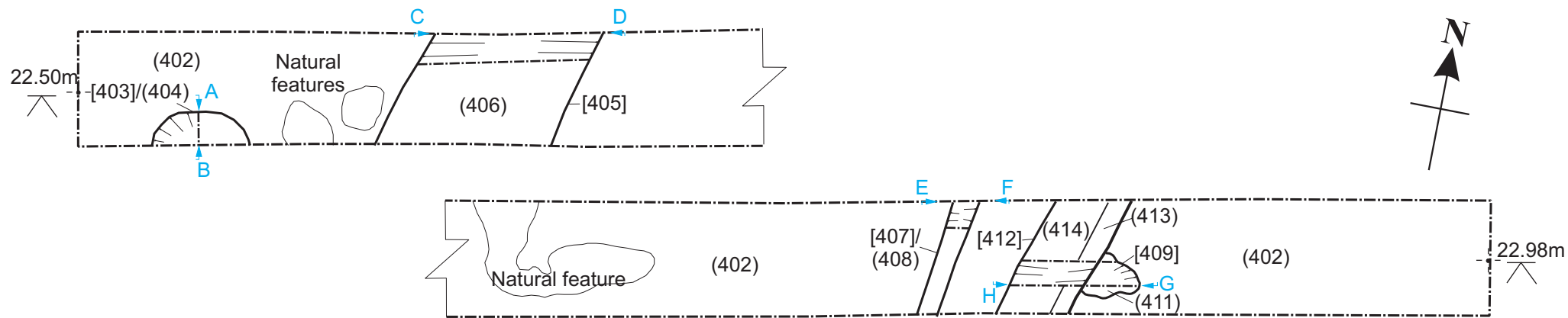


Figure 6: Trench 4 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20)



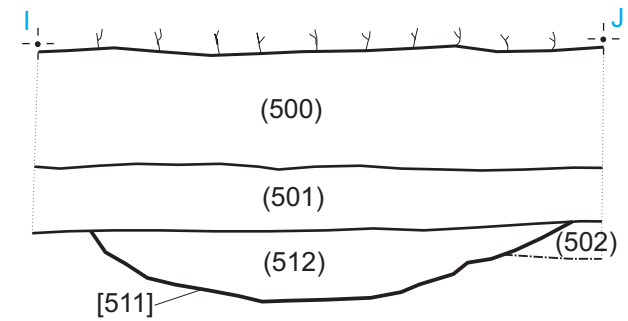
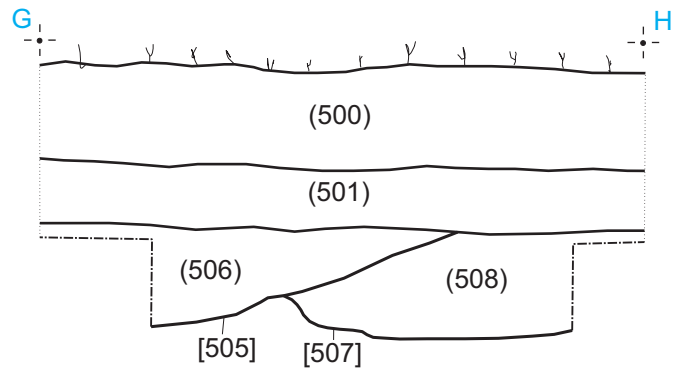
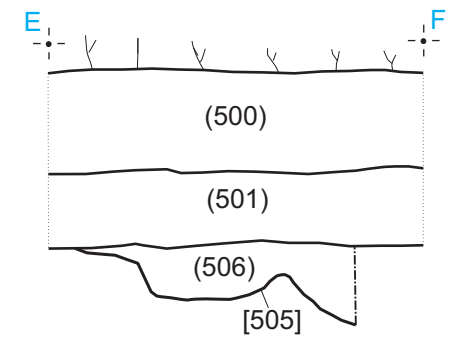
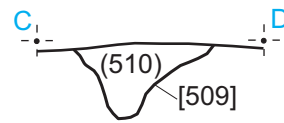
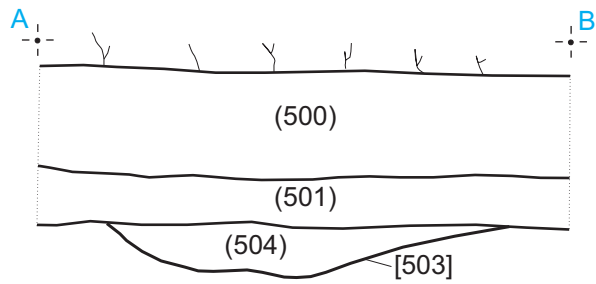
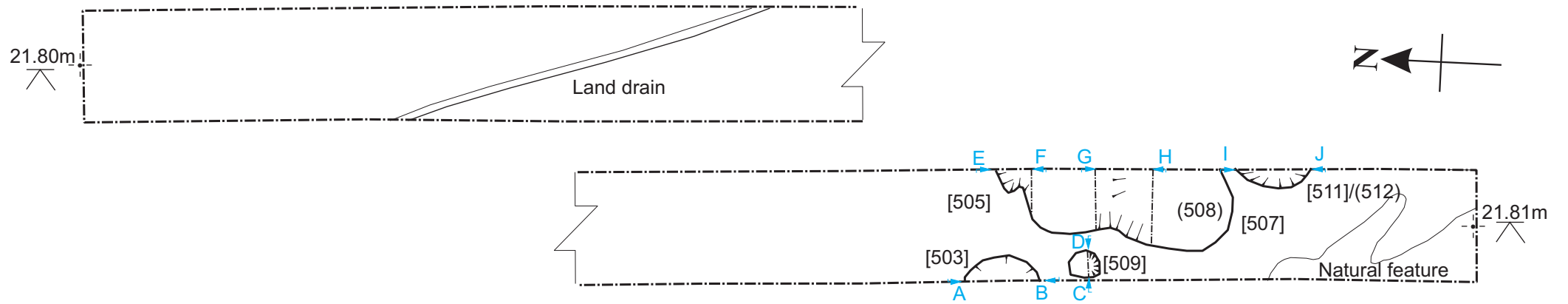


Figure 7: Trench 5 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20)



Figure 8: Trench 6 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)

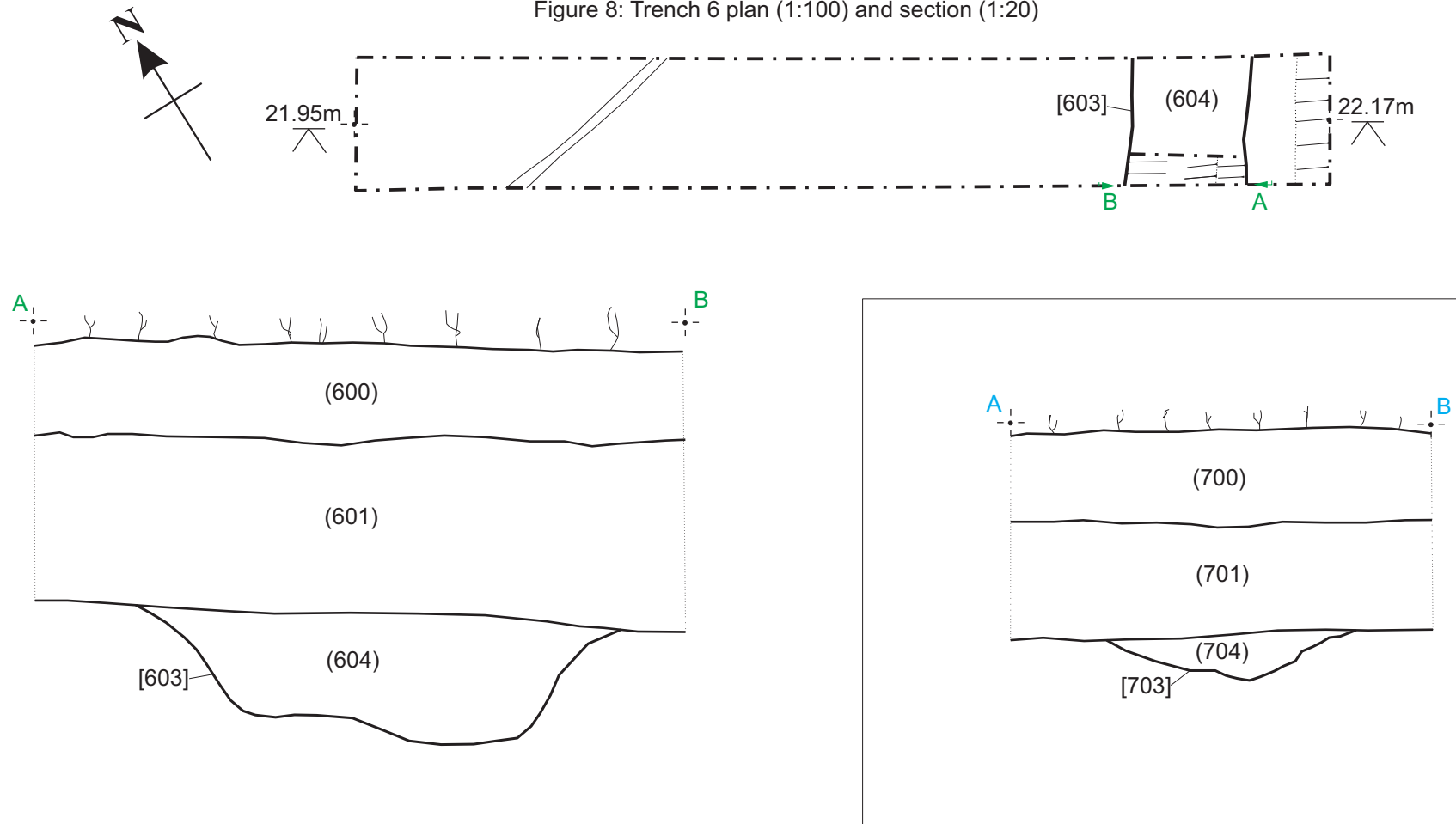
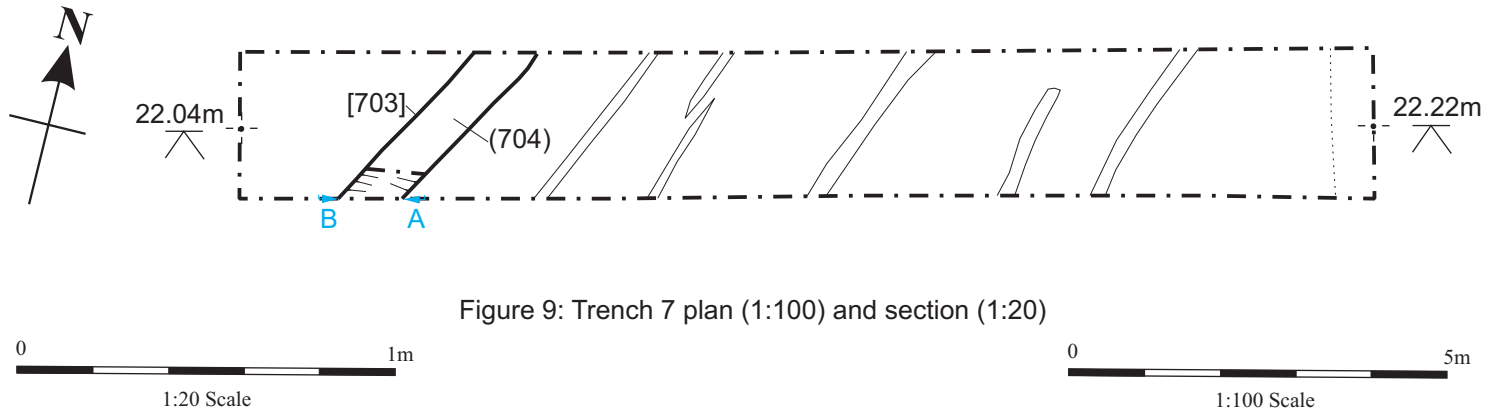


Figure 9: Trench 7 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)



Appendix 1: Colour plates



Plate 1: General shot across Field 1, Trenches 1, 3 & 5.



Plate 2: Trench 1 representative section (Fig. 3).



Plate 3: Trench 2 representative section (Fig. 4).



Plate 4: Trench 3 looking west (Fig. 5).



Plate 5: Posthole [303] and gully [305]
(Fig. 5 A-B).



Plate 6: Gully [307] (Fig. 5 E-F).



Plate 7: Trench 4 looking east (Fig. 6).



Plate 8: Pit [403] (Fig. 6 A-B).



Plate 9: Gully [407] (Fig. 6 E-F).



Plate 10: Pit [409] and ditch [412]
(Fig. 6 G-H).



Plate 11: Trench 5 looking north (Fig. 7).



Plate 12: Posthole [509] (Fig. 7 C-D).



Plate 13: Pits [505] & [507] (Fig. 7 G-H).



Plate 14: Pit [511] (Fig. 7 I-J).



Plate 15: Trench 6 looking northwest (Fig. 8).



Plate 16: Ditch [603] (Fig. 8 A-B).

Plate 17: Trench 7 looking east (Fig. 9).



Plate 18: Ditch [703] (Fig. 9 A-B).

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Trench 1:

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy clay, compact, with common small and medium sized limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Max depth 0.32m.	Modern
101	Layer	Natural at west end of trench. Mid orange brown and white coarse limestone brash, frequent small and medium sized platy limestone fragments.	-
102	Layer	Natural at east end of trench. Mid orange brown and white limestone bedrock. 3.5cm bedding planes and fragments 0.20-0.30m in size in eastern half of trench.	-

Trench 2:

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
200	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown slightly sandy clay, compact, with occasional small platy limestone fragments. Max depth 0.30m.	Modern
201	Layer	Natural. Mid orange and mid bluish brown compact clay with occasional patches of limestone brash and platy limestone flecks.	-
202	Layer	Subsoil. Thin mid brown sandy clay with occasional limestone gravel fill of furrows, varies between contact and 0.12m thick.	Post-medieval

Trench 3:

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
300	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty loam with occasional limestone fragments. 0.32m thick.	
301	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silty loam with frequent limestone fragments. 0.20m thick.	
302	Layer	Natural. Sandy limestone brash.	
303	Cut. Cuts [305].	Partially exposed. Small approximately circular posthole with steep sloping sides (east side irregular) and concave base. Width 0.60m; Depth 0.27m.	
304	Fill of [303]	Dark brown compact sandy silt with rare flecks of limestone. Single fill of [303].	

305	Cut. Cut by [303].	Cut of gully on c. N-S alignment. West side has a sloping step, east side steep going into concave base. Width 0.56m; Depth 0.19m.	
306	Fill of [305]	Light brown with a slightly yellow hue, very compact silty sand. Single fill of [305].	
307	Cut	Cut of shallow gully on c. WNW-ESE alignment. Gently sloping sides into flat base. Width 0.52m; Depth 0.12m.	
308	Fill of [307]	Mid brown sandy silt, very compact with occasional flecks of limestone. Single fill of [307].	

Trench 4:

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as surrounding trenches. 0.35m thick.	Modern
401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as surrounding trenches. 0.15m thick.	-
402	Layer	Natural. Same as surrounding trenches.	-
403	Cut	Partially exposed c. circular pit. Steep sides and concave base, slightly stepped on northern edge. Width 0.60m; Depth 0.54m.	-
404	Fill of [403]	Dark grey mottled with orange firm, compact clay. No inclusions. Single fill of [403].	-
405	Cut	Cut of ditch on c. NNE-SSW alignment. Shallow smooth but slightly stepped sides and central narrow concave base. Width 2.90m; Depth 0.33m.	
406	Fill of [405]	Mid brown clay, compact and firm with some small limestone inclusions. Single fill of [405].	Pottery
407	Cut	Cut of gully on c. NNE-SSW alignment. Gently sloped sides and wide flattish base. Width 0.96m; Depth 0.32m.	-
408	Fill of [407]	Mid grey clay, firm and compact. No inclusions. Single fill of [407].	-
409	Cut. Truncated by [412].	Cut of irregular shaped pit, truncated by [412]. Steep sides with broad concave base. Width 0.98m; Depth 0.30m.	-
410	Fill. Lower fill of [409].	Lower fill of [409]. Dark to mid grey clay, firm, no inclusions. 0.20m deep.	-
411	Fill. Upper fill of [409].	Upper fill of [409]. Mid orange brown silty clay, firm but friable, no inclusions. 0.26m deep.	-
412	Cut. Cuts [409]	Cut of ditch on c. NNE-SSE alignment. West side steep and smooth, East side steep but slightly stepped towards top. Broad concave base. Width 1.20m;	-

		Depth 0.38m.	
413	Fill. Lower fill of [412].	Dark grey clay, very firm and compact. No inclusions. Possible tip from west side of feature. 0.38m deep.	-
414	Fill. Upper fill of [412].	Mid brown clay, firm and compact, some limestone inclusions. 0.34m deep.	-

Trench 5:

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
500	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty loam with occasional limestone fragments. 0.36m thick.	Modern
501	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silty loam with frequent limestone fragments. 0.15m thick.	-
502	Layer	Sandy limestone brash.	-
503	Cut	Partially exposed c. oval-shaped pit. Shallow sides and concave base. Width 0.90m; Depth 0.16m.	-
504	Fill of [503]	Dark brown silt, friable and loose with common limestone fragments. Single fill of [503].	-
505	Cut	Partially exposed c. oval-shaped pit cuts [507]. Slightly irregular steep sides and concave base. Width 2.40m; Depth 0.35m.	-
506	Fill of [505]	Dark grey silt, friable, with frequent small limestone inclusions. Single fill of [505].	-
507	Cut	Partially exposed c. oval-shaped large pit truncated by [505]. Steep but even sides and broad concave base. Width 2.20m; Depth 0.30m.	-
508	Fill of [507]	Dark grey black silt, friable with moderate amounts of limestone fragments. Single fill of [507].	-
509	Cut	Cut of partially exposed posthole. Steep sides and narrow concave base. "V" shaped profile.	-
510	Fill of [509]	Light grey sandy silt. Fine grained and friable with occasional limestone flecks. Single fill of [509].	-
511	Cut	Partially exposed pit c. circular in plan. Shallow sides and broad concave base. Width 1.10m; Depth 0.25m.	-
512	Fill of [511]	Dark grey black silt, friable with moderate amounts of limestone fragments. Single fill of [5011].	-

Trench 6:

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
600	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown compact silty loam with occasional limestone inclusions. 0.36m thick.	Modern.
601	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown mottled with orange streaks, very compact clay with rare limestone inclusions.	-
602	Layer	Natural. Limestone brash with fine orange and grey sand.	-
603	Cut	Cut of ditch on c. NE-SW alignment. Slightly irregular steeply sloped sides and wide irregular base. Width 1.50m; Depth 0.54m.	-
604	Fill of [603]	Mid-light brown, very compact with occasional limestone inclusions. Dark grey black silt, friable with moderate amounts of limestone fragments. Single fill of [603].	Shell; Animal bone

Trench 7:

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as other trenches. 0.32m thick.	Modern
701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as other trenches. 0.36m thick.	-
702	Layer	Natural. Same as other trenches.	-
703	Cut	Cut of gully on c. NNE-SSW alignment. Shallow sides and concave base. Width 0.90m; depth 0.18m.	-
704	Fill of [703]	Light brown silty clay firm but friable. Dark grey black silt, friable with moderate amounts of limestone fragments. Single fill of [703].	-

Appendix 3: Pottery spot Date WCRE 14

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
406	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2	BS	Abraded	Early 12th to early 13th
406	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar/ pipkin	1	1	6	BS	Flake	16th to mid 17th

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Land south of Cliff Road, Welton - Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-191824

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Alison Lane	alison@pre-construct.co.uk	6 October 2014

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

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