Cotswold Archaeology

Land off Lincoln Road Washingborough Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Henry Riley LLP
on behalf of Sainsburys Supermarkets Ltd

CA Project: MK0637
CA Report: MK0637_1

Site Code: LORL22

March 2022

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land off Lincoln Road
Washingborough
Lincolnshire

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
1	03/03/22	DW/JH	DP	Draft	Internal review	APS

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire
Location:	Washingborough, Lincolnshire
NGR:	501629 370831
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16–18 February 2022
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with The Collection, Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	LORL22

In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire. A total of six trenches and 4 test pits were excavated. No archaeological features were identified. Alluvial deposits were recorded in all trenches and test pits. A possible palaeochannel was also identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire (the Site - centred at NGR: 501629 370831, Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Henry Riley LLP on behalf of Sainsburys Supermarkets Ltd (the Client).

1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the construction of a supermarket with associated infrastructure, car park and access, which will be made to North Kesteven District Council.

1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Denise Dury, Senior Historic Environment Officer at Heritage Lincolnshire, in their role as archaeological advisor to North Kesteven District Council (AANKDC). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (CA 2022) and approved by the AANKDC.

1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with the *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook* (LCCAH 2019), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (HE 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (HE 2015b).

The site

1.5. The Site is approximately c.1ha in extent. It lies to the immediate north of Washingborough's modern extent and to the north-west of the settlement's historic core (Fig 1). The Site comprises the western extent of a single pasture field. It is bounded to the south by Lincoln Road (B1190). Approximately 115m to the north of the Site is the River Witham. The Site is bounded by Ferry Lane to the west and to the east by the remaining part of the field, with Chapel Park beyond. The Site lies at approximately 5m AOD.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, a sedimentary rock that formed approximately 170 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. This is overlain by alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel, which formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022). The alluvium likely developed after the Anglian Glaciation *c*. 400,000 years ago, when the River Witham was wider. Nearby archaeological investigations also

identified alluvial silt deposits with layers of fibrous peat (PCA 2004), although these deposits were not dated.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site has been the subject of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA; CA 2021), from which the following text has been summarised.

PreHistoric (pre- AD 43)

2.2. Previous archaeological works along Ferry Lane, which bounds the western side of the Site (PCA 2004), identified alluvial and peat layers. This suggests that the area of the Site comprised a marshy and wetland environment and may not have been conducive to prolonged periods of occupation during the prehistoric period. Nevertheless, there is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the Site.

2.3. Worked flints of possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age period have been recovered to the immediate north of the Site (PCA 2005). Further flint scatters have been recorded on the higher ground to the south of Washingborough and to the north of the River Witham, which would have been favourable vantage points.

2.4. The remains of a wooden canoe, putatively dated to the Bronze Age, were located along the course of the River Witham, *c*. 460m to the west of the Site. Three possible Bronze Age leaf-shaped swords were also recovered along the River Witham, *c*. 680m to the east of the Site.

2.5. The cropmarks, of a possible Neolithic long barrow and a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery have been identified *c*. 570m to the north-west of the Site. Further cropmarks of possible ring ditches and enclosures have also been recorded to the north of the River Witham.

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

2.6. The Site lies *c*. 4km to the east of the centre of Lincoln, which was a Roman fortress during the 1st century AD and later became an established self-governing Colonia (*Lindum Colonia*) for former legionaries.

2.7. Previous archaeological works along Ferry Lane, which bounds the western side of the Site, recorded a possible pit or ditch dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD (PCA 2004).

2.8. A Roman canal, the Car Dyke, ran along the southern bank of the River Witham. The Car Dyke totalled 92km in length and ran between Lincoln and Peterborough. The canal was constructed as a bank and ditch earthwork during the 2nd century AD. It has been suggested that the canal joined the River Witham north of Washingborough. The canal was in use until at least the 4th century AD, and in some places the canal was used until the later medieval period. The canal earthworks partially survive in places (EH 1995; HE 2004).

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and medieval (1066- 1539)

2.9. The settlement of Washingborough was recorded in the early medieval period as *Wassynburg* and *Washingeburgh* (WPC 2001).

2.10. The medieval settlement of Greetwell, which comprised 22 households, lay approximately 450m to the north of the Site (Powell-Smith 2021).

2.11. It is likely that the area of the Site was within the agricultural hinterland to the adjacent early medieval and medieval settlements.

Post-medieval (1540-1800) and modern (1801 – present)

2.12. The settlement of Washingborough expanded during the post-medieval period. Limestone quarries were located on the outskirts of the settlement, *c*. 645m to the east and c. 1km to the south of the Site.

2.13. An archaeological watching brief carried out during the replacement of a water main on Lincoln Road (along the southern extent of the site) identified some undated ditches. Further east, along Main Road, the remains of a post-medieval culvert, former road surface and possible quarry were identified (LAS 2000).

2.14. Washingborough parish was enclosed during the early 19th century. During the enclosure period, farmsteads were focused within the core of the settlement and only a few were located within the hinterland.

2.15. The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1889 depicts the site as forming the western extent of a single parcel of land containing a few dispersed trees. To the north of the site is the location of the former Washingborough railway and station with a ferry crossing beyond. The map also depicts a strip of osiers to the north of the site, which suggests this was an area of wetland.

2.16. By the 1930s, residential dwellings had been constructed along the southern extent of Lincoln Road.

2.17. Lidar data depicts subtle undulations within the Site, suggestive of routes of movement from the gate in the western boundary into the Site. Lidar also documents the presence of animal burrows within the Site (CA 2021).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable North Kesteven District Council, as advised by Heritage Lincolnshire, to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between the conservation of those heritage assets and the development proposals. This process is in line with policies contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to determine if any remains associated with the large middle to late Roman pit or ditch, recorded to the immediate west of the site (PCA 2004), extend into the development area.

3.3. A further objective was to obtain additional information on the depths/nature of below-ground deposits within the Site, and to ascertain if the site contained similar alluvial/peat layers to those recorded to the west (PCA 2004).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches, each measuring 30m x 2m, and four test pits each measuring c.4m X 2m (Fig. 2). The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site.

4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision, through the alluvial deposits to a maximum depth of 1m in most of the trenches and to the top of natural substrate (between c.1.5m and 2m deep) in test

pits 1, 3, and 4. A hand-auger was also used to probe the depth of the alluvial deposits in Trenches 3, 5, and 6.

4.3. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.*

4.4. Deposits were assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential, and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.*

4.6. CA will make arrangements with The Collection, Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire Museum for the deposition of the site archive (accession number: LCNCC: 2022.5) and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook* (LCCAH 2019), *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014b; updated October 2020), and the ADS *Guidelines for Depositors* (ADS 2021).

4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results (see also Figs. 2 – 5). Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2. The natural substrate was encountered at an average depth of 1.5m across site, with the exceptions of Trenches 4 and 6, in which the natural substrate was recorded at a depth of c.1m and c.2m respectively. This comprised light greyish-blue silty sand in Trenches 1 – 4, and 6, and light brownish-grey in Trench 5.

5.3. The natural substrate was overlain in all trenches by a sequence of alluvial deposits, each measuring between 0.15m and 0.3m thick and mostly comprising sandy silts and peat layers. In Trench 2, where the natural was recorded at 1m below ground level (bgl), the alluvial stratigraphic sequence comprised black peaty sand overlain by light brownish-grey sandy silt, mid brown sandy silt, light grey sandy silt, black peaty sand and then light grey sandy silt (fig. 3). In Trench 3, where the natural substrate was encountered at 2m bgl, the alluvial deposits consisted of dark greyish-blue silty sand overlain by black peaty silt, mid grey sandy silt, mottled mid grey sandy silt interspersed with peat, light to dark grey sandy silt, reddish and greyish brown sandy silt, and light grey sandy silt (fig. 5).

5.4. A dark brown sandy silt topsoil completed the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches.

5.5. A natural embankment measuring 11m wide and 1m high, was recorded in Trench 4 (Figs. 4). This was probably formed by the ancient flow of the River Witham and comprised a light greyish-yellow sandy silt overlain by a light orange-yellow sandy silt with iron pan inclusions.

5.6. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the trial trench evaluation. A possible palaeochannel was identified in Trench 3.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, 5)

5.7. Palaeochannel 309 was orientated north-east to south-west across the western half of Trench 3. With the approval of the AANKDC, this natural feature was machine - investigated via a 2m deep sondage at its western side. The palaeochannel was approximately 7m wide and 0.44m deep; the western side was moderately steep, whereas the morphological characteristics of the eastern side were not clearly observable. It contained a mid greyish-brown sandy silt mottled with abundant black peaty silt (304). The paleochannel did not contain any artefacts and was probably formed by runoff, the water forming a channel through the earlier alluvial deposits.

THE FINDS

5.8. A single metal object was recovered as an unstratified find (Appendix B). The cast copper alloy buckle (9g) is of double looped form with floral decoration on the outer edges of both loops. Similar examples recovered from Lincolnshire are dated to the early post-medieval period (The British Museum 2022, PAS Unique ID: NLM-DEA1BC).

Further work and selection strategy

5.9. The finds assemblage is small and unstratified. It has limited potential for further archaeology research. Long-term retention is not recommended.

6. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

6.1. Three environmental samples (60 litres of soil) were processed from alluvial layers from Trenches 1, 5 and 6. This was done to try and obtain additional information on the nature of below-ground deposits within the Site, and to ascertain if the site contained similar deposits to those recorded to the west (PCA 2004). The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (*CA Technical Manual No. 2*) and were assessed for charred and waterlogged plant remains. The site itself is located along the riverbank to the south of the River Witham, with Trench 1 being the closest trench to the riverbank and Trench 6 the farthest away.

6.2. Preliminary identifications of plant remains are noted in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997). No charred plant remains were recovered in these samples but waterlogged plant remains were observed in all three assemblages. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded, following nomenclature according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

Trench 1

Alluvial Layer 104

6.3. A large number of elder (Sambucus nigra) seeds were noted in sample 1 from alluvial layer 104 alongside a small number of fig (Ficus carica), campion (Silene sp.), mustard (Sinapis sp.), bramble (Rubus sp.), sedge (Carex sp.), pondweed (Potamogeton sp.) and cat's-tails (Phleum sp.) seeds. This assemblage is indicative of waste ground and scrub, with damp grass along the river edge.

6.4. A large number of mollusc shells (both terrestrial and aquatic in nature) were also noted in sample 1. These include the intermediate species Cepaea sp. and Cochlicopa sp., the shade-loving species Carychium tridentatum, Discus rotundatus, Aegopinella nitidula, Clausilia/Cochlodina sp. and Acanthinula aculeata, the marsh species Succinea/Oxyloma sp., the amphibious species Anisus leucostoma and Galba truncatula, the intermediate aquatic species Pisidium sp., and the ditch aquatic species Planorbis planorbis and Valvata cristata. The

molluscan assemblage is compatible with the environment expected alongside a riverbank; however, Acanthinula aculeata is a shade-loving species that is indicative of proper shade (woodland, woodland edge, scrub, a single tree, hedgerow) rather than long grass. This, in conjunction with the large number of elder seeds, may suggest there was dense scrub or a hedgerow or woodland edge in the vicinity. Fig trees are also found in waste ground, especially by rivers.

Trench 5

Alluvial Layer 504

6.5. This alluvial layer (sample 3) compared to the one recorded in Trench 1 produced a much smaller diversity and abundancy of plant remains. Elder was noted in moderately small amounts alongside low levels of fig, cabbage and bramble seeds. However, there is a large increase in the amount of wood fragments noted in this assemblage. Similarly, there is a decrease in the number and diversity of mollusc shells noted, although the open country species Vallonia sp., Helicella itala and Pupilla muscorum were recorded. The composition of plant remains, and mollusc shells indicate waste ground and scrub environment type with areas of longer damp grass that is subject to seasonal flooding. There is a suggestion that the wider environment away from the river is an open one.

Trench 6

Alluvial Layer 605

6.6. The plant remains recorded from sample 2 produced a very similar quantity and diversity of plant remains as to that in sample 3 (layer 504). Similarly, large quantities of wood fragments were also observed in the sample. Again, there is a decrease in the number and diversity of mollusc shells recorded in layer 605 when compared to layer 104 (Trench 1), the assemblage being closer to that recorded in Trench 5. Again. the plant remains and mollusc assemblage suggests waste ground and scrub environment with areas of longer damp grass that was subject to seasonal flooding.

Summary

6.7. The plant remains recovered from Trench 1 suggests an area of waste ground and scrub, with damp grass along the river edge. There is a decrease in the diversity and abundancy of the plant remains in the samples from Trenches 5 and 6 (samples 3 and 2 respectively), possibly due to the samples having been obtained further away from the river's edge. This also correlates with the decrease in the

aquatic snail shells being recorded and an indication of a more open environment. However, there is still evidence of seasonal flooding and desiccation as Anisus leucostoma and Galba truncatula are both species which thrive in areas of seasonal flooding and desiccation. Similarly, the species Planorbis planorbis is found 'in all kinds of well-vegetated aquatic habitats of lowland type but especially characteristic of shallow pools and swampy ditches that are liable to dry up in the summer months' (Kerney 1999).

6.8. There is no evidence for any settlement activity from these assemblages, nor do they provide an indication of the likely date of these deposits beyond it being noted that while fig may have been introduced to Britain in the Roman period it is recorded as having been grown extensively from the second half of the 16th century through into the 19th century, following which cultivation declined (Roach 1985).

Animal bone

6.9. Two animal bone fragments were recovered from alluvial layer 104 (sample 1).

7. DISCUSSION

7.1. The evaluation identified no archaeological remains. Evidence of significant alluvial episodes and deposits was recorded in all trenches and test pits and confirmed by environmental sample processing (see section 7 above, *The Biological Evidence*). A possible palaeochannel or erosion channel formed by water runoff was recorded in Trench 3 but this produced no artefacts.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Dane Wright, assisted by Rory Bateman and Nick Botschin. This report was written by Daniele Pirisino and Dane Wright. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks, Emma Aitken and Andy Clarke respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Molly Agnew-Henshaw. The project was managed for CA by Daniele Pirisino.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		topsoil	Dark Brown, sandy silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.3
1	101	Layer		Alluvial Layer	light grey, sandy silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.2
1	102	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark Brown, peaty sand, soft/fine	-	2	0.3
1	103	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey, silty sand, Soft/fine	-	2	0.15
1	104	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark Brown, peaty sand, Soft/fine	-	2	0.35
1	105	Layer		Natural	Light grey, sandy silt, Soft/fine	-	2	Depth 1.2m
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Brown, sandy silt, soft/fine	--	2	0.21
2	201	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey, sandy silt, Soft/fine	-	2	0.18
2	202	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid brown, sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.15
2	203	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey, sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.18
2	204	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Black, sandy peat, soft /fine	-	2	0.3
2	205	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey, sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.25
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	dark brown, sandy silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.2
3	301	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey sandy silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.1
3	302	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mixed greyish and reddish-brown sandy silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.27
3	303	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mixed dark/light grey sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.14
3	304	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mottled mid grey sandy silt and black peaty silt, soft fine	-	2	0.44
3	305	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid grey sandy silt, soft /fine	-	2	0.19
3	306	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Black peaty silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.35
3	307	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark greyish blue silty sand wet with high level of water retention some moderate organic inclusions throughout	-	2	0.3
3	308	Layer		Natural	Dark greyish blue moderate silty sand some moderate organic inclusions throughout blueish grey fine, Sand, friable loose heavy water retention organic material throughout	-	2	Depth 2m
3	309	Nat feature		Palaeochannel	NE-SW orientated channel with unclear east edge	-	7	0.35
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	dark brown, sandy silty, soft fine	-	2	0.25
4	401	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light orangey grey,	-	2	0.15

					sandy silt, soft fine			
4	402	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark brown, sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.1
4	403	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid yellowish grey sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.1
4	404	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mixed orangey black, sandy peat, soft fine	-	2	0.1
4	405	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark yellowish grey, sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.1
4	406	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light orangey yellow, sandy silt, soft /fine iron inclusions	-	10.74	0.4
4	407	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light greyish yellow, sandy silt, soft/fine	-	10	0.32
4	408	Layer		Natural	light blueish grey, sandy silt, soft, coarse	-	2	Depth 0.8
4	409	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark brown, sandy silt, mottled with orange, brown, sandy silt and biomaterial	-	2.1	0.16
4	410	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mixed greyish yellow and dark brown, mixed sandy silt, soft fine	-	2.3	0.34
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	dark brown sandy silt soft/fine	-	2	0.34
5	501	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, soft /fine	-	2	0.12
5	502	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mottled greyish brown, sandy silt, soft/ fine	-	2	0.17
5	503	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey, sandy silt, soft /fine	-	2	0.63
5	504	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Black peaty silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.43
5	505	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, soft/fine.	-	2	0.15
5	506	Layer		Natural	Light brownish grey silty sand, soft fine	-	2	Depth 1.6
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	dark brown, silty sand, soft/fine	-	2	0.3
6	601	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey sandy silt, soft/ fine	-	2	0.1
6	602	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark brown, sandy silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.1
6	603	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light grey, sandy silt, soft/fine	-	2	0.1
6	604	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	0.15
6	605	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Black, peaty silt, soft fine, inclusions of wood and biomaterial	-	2	0.75
6	606	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light brownish orange silty sand, soft fine	-	2	0.5
6	607	Layer		Natural	Light blueish grey sandy silt, soft fine	-	2	Depth 1.95

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Finds Concordance

Context	Class	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
u/s	Copper Alloy	Buckle	1	9	Post-med

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Assessment of environmental remains

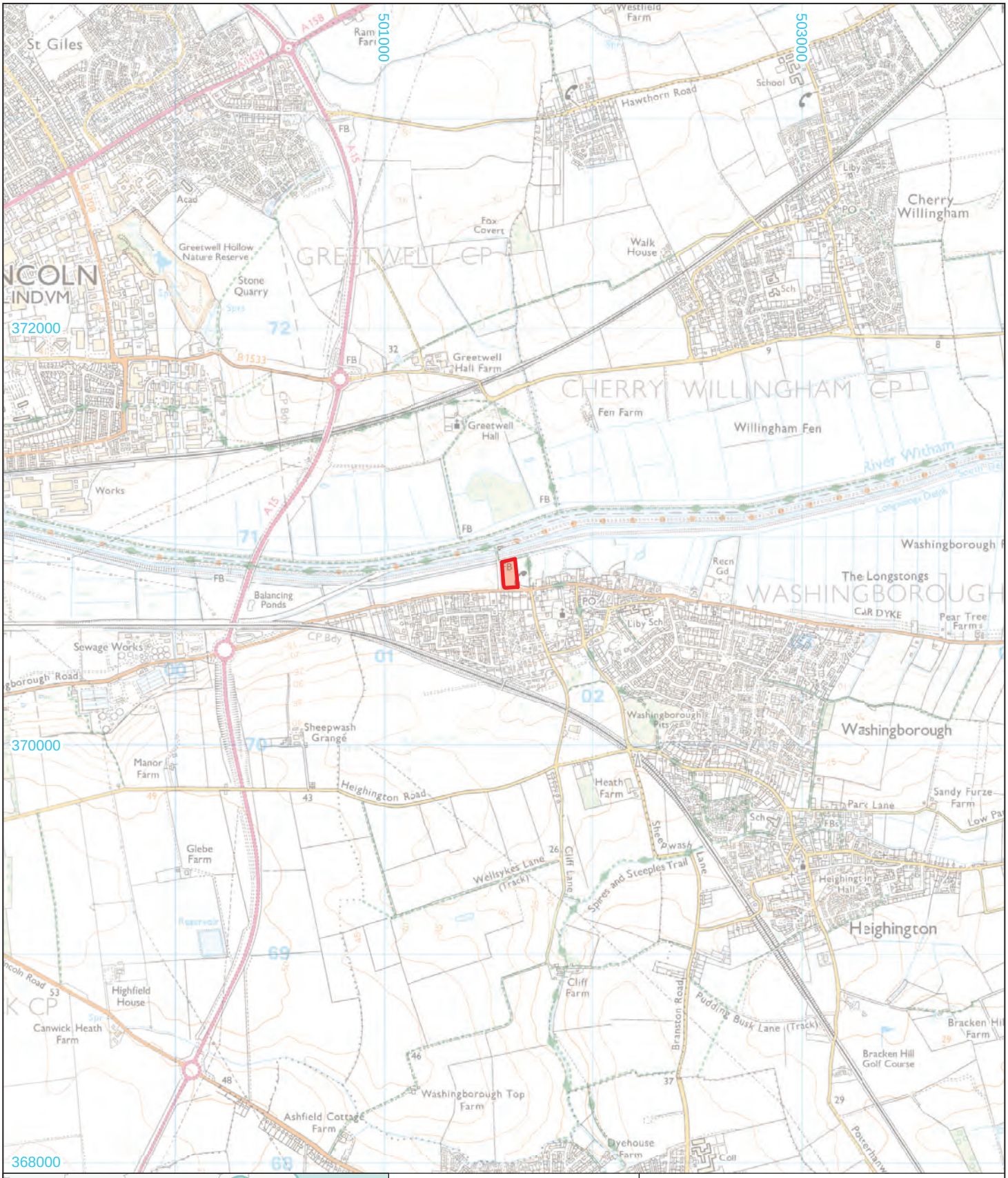
Area		**Tr. 1**	**Tr. 5**	**Tr. 6**
Feature Type		Alluvial Layers		
Context		104	504	605
Sample		1	3	2
Processed vol (L)		20	20	20
Waterlogged material				
Ficus carica L.	fig	+	+	+
Corylus avellana L.	hazelnut shell	+	-	-
Silene L.	campions	+	-	-
Brassica sp.	cabbage	-	+	-
Sinapis sp.	mustards	+	-	-
Rubus sp.	brambles	+	+	++
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	++++	++	++
Potamogeton sp.	pondweeds	+	-	-
Carex sp. L. trigonous	sedge trigonous seed	++	-	-
Phleum sp.	Cat's-tails	+	-	-
Woody stems/twigs frags > 4mm		+	++++	++++
Woody stems/twigs frags > 2mm		++	++++	++++
Leaf frags		+++	++++	++++
Catkin		+	-	-
Charred material				
Charcoal 4/2mm		+/+	-	-
Other				
Insect remains		++	+	++
Shells				
Open country species				
Vallonia sp.		-	+	+
Helicella itala		-	+	+
Pupilla muscorum		-	+	+
Intermediate species				
Cepaea sp.		+	-	-
Cochlicopa sp.		+	+	+
Shade-loving species				
Carychium tridentatum		+++	+	-
Discus rotundatus		++++	+	-
Aegopinella nitidula		+	-	-
Clausilia/Cochlodina		+	-	-
Acanthinula aculeata		+	-	-

Marsh species				
Succinea/Oxyloma sp.		+	++	+
Amphibious species				
Anisus leucostoma		++++	+	-
Galba truncatula		++	++	+
Intermediate species				
Pisidium sp.		+	+	+
Ditch species				
Planorbis planorbis		+++	+	+
Valvata cristata		+++	++	+

Key: + = 1–49 items; ++ = 50–100 items; +++ = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land Off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire	
Short description	In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire. A total of six trenches and 4 test pits were excavated. No archaeological features were identified. Alluvial deposits were recorded in all trenches and test pits. A possible palaeochannel was also identified.	
Project dates	16-18 February 2022	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Impact Assessment *Land off Lincoln Road Washingborough Lincolnshire* *HIA*, Cotswold Archaeology; MK0574_01	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire	
Study area (m^2/ha)	1ha	
Site co-ordinates	NGR: 501629 370831	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Senior Historic Environment Officer at Heritage Lincolnshire	
Project design (WSI) originator	Ralph Brown	
Project Manager	Daniele Pirisino	
Project Supervisor	Dane Wright	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	The Collection, Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire Museum, accession number: LCNCC : 2022.5	Post medieval buckle
Paper	The Collection, Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire Museum, accession number: LCNCC : 2022.5	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and The Collection Museum, accession number: LCNCC : 2022.5	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 Land Off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire CA typescript report **MK0637_1**		



N

Site boundary

0 1:25,000 1km

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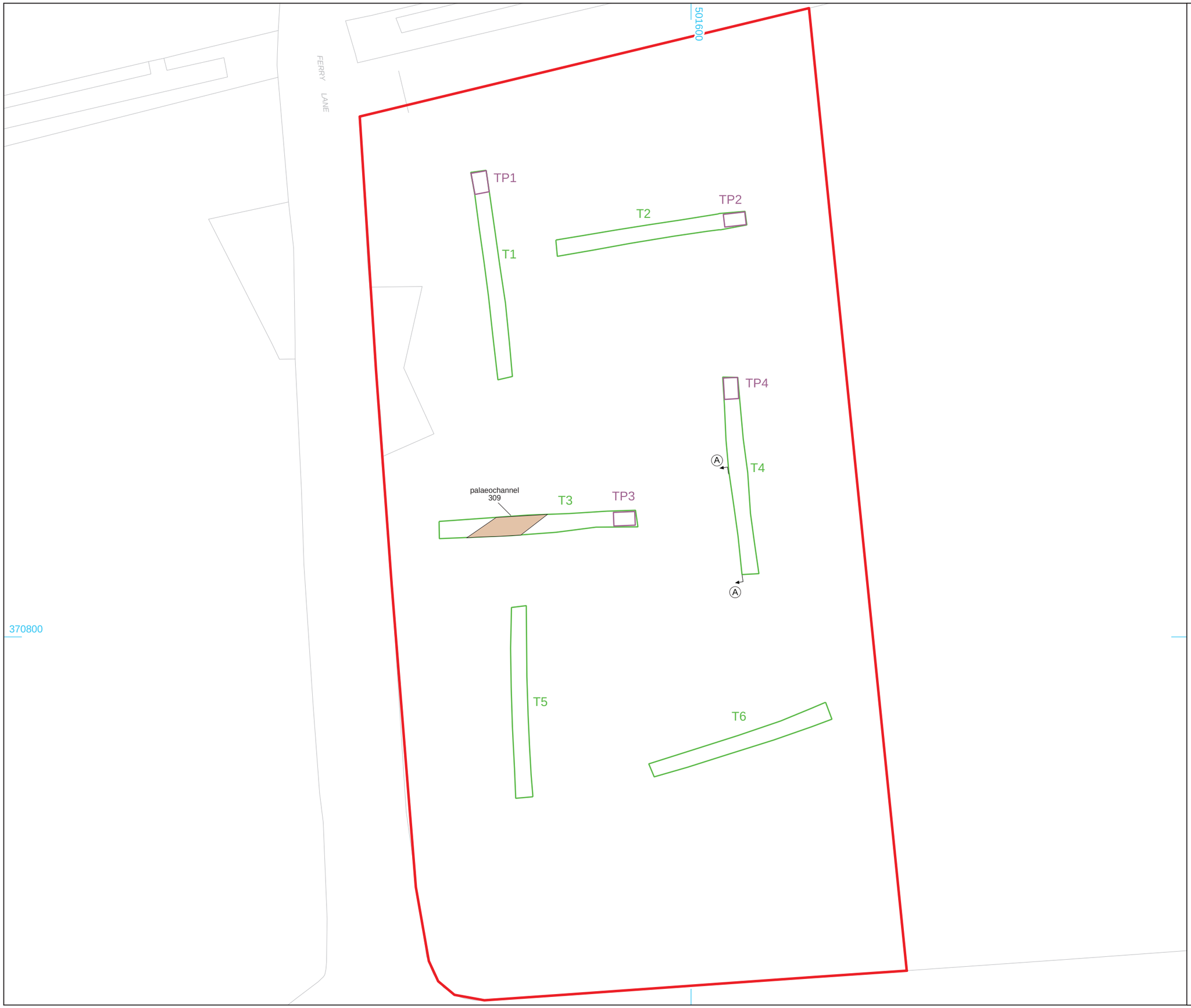
PROJECT TITLE

Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0637**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**25/02/2022**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**DP**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Test pit
Natural feature
A A Section location

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire

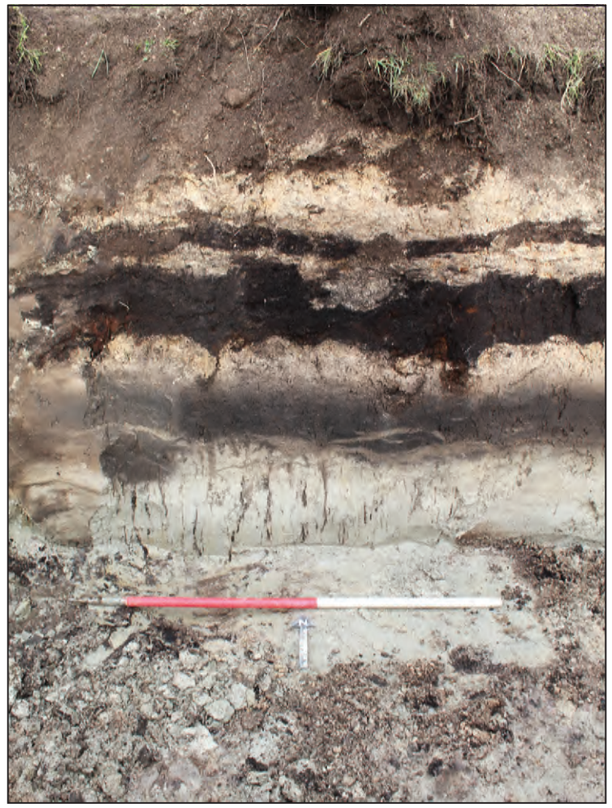
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing features, trenches, and test pits

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	MK0637	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	23/02/2022	2
APPROVED BY	DP	SCALE@A3	1:500	

Trench 1, post-excavation, looking north-west (scales 1m)

Test pit 1, representative section, looking west (scale 1m)

Trench 2, post-excavation, looking east (scales 1m)



Test pit 2, representative section, looking north (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1 and 2: trench and test pits photographs

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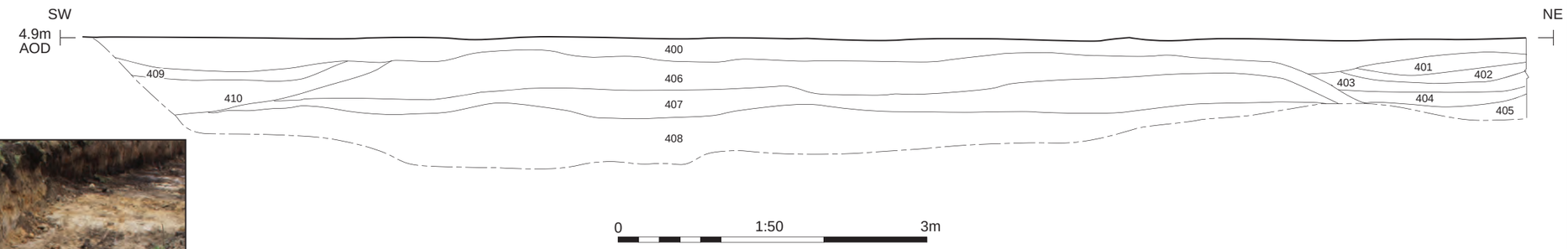
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**02/03/2022**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**DP**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

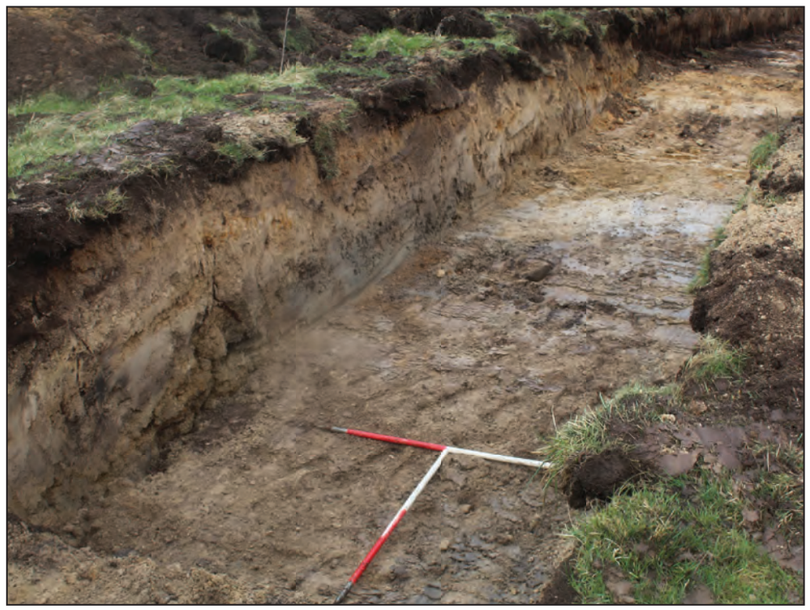
Trench 4, post-excavation, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Trench 5, post-excavation, looking north (scales 1m)

Trench 6, post-excavation, looking south-west (scales 1m)

Section AA





Trench 4, representative east-facing section of river bank, looking north-west (scales 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire

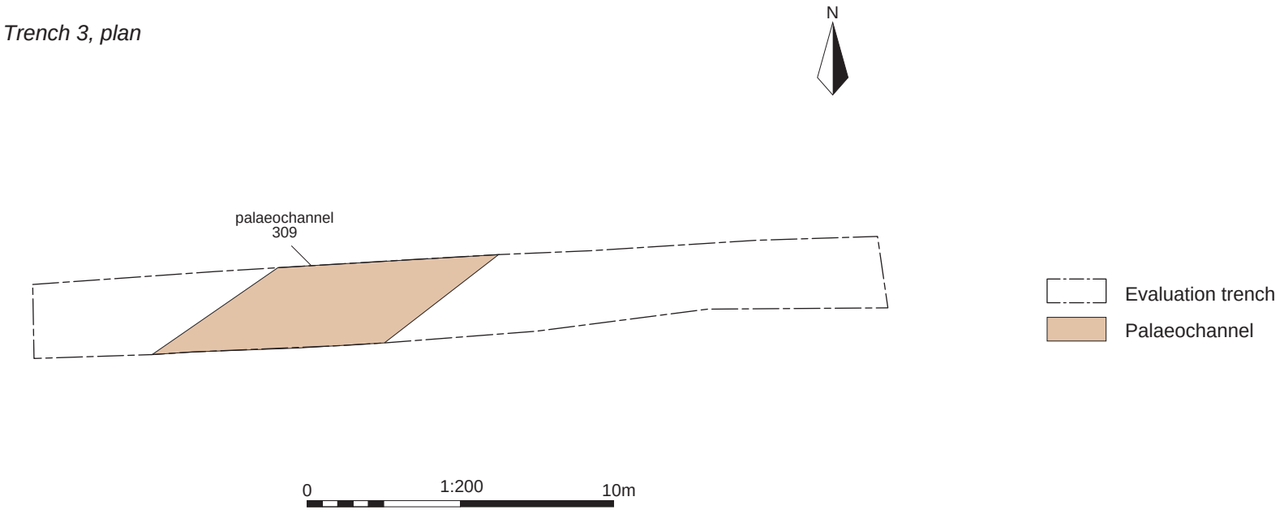
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4 - 6: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	MK0637	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	24/02/2022	4
APPROVED BY	DP	SCALE@A3	1:50	

Trench 3, paleochannel 309, looking south (scale 1m)

Trench 3, plan



Test pit 3, representative section, looking south (scale 1m)

Trench 3, during excavation of palaeochannel 309, looking south-east (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Lincoln Road, Washingborough, Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: plan and photographs

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0637**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**02/03/2022**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**DP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200**	

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