
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING AT THE PLOUGH INN,
WOODGATE ROAD,
MOULTON CHAPEL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MCWR 15)**

Work Undertaken For
James Kilkenny

October 2015

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: H13-0329-15
National Grid Reference: TF 2933 1819
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.160
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-225541

APS Report No. **95/15**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
at former Plough Inn,
Woodgate Road,
Moulton Chapel,
Lincolnshire
MCWR 15

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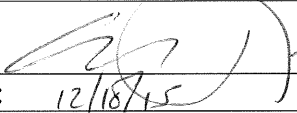
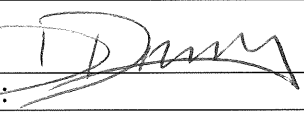
Checked by Senior Project Manager	Approved by Team Leader (Archaeology)
 Gary Taylor	 Denise Drury
Date: 12/18/15	Date: 13/10/15

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks for a residential development at the former Plough Inn, Woodgate Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area with extensive evidence of Roman settlement, industry and agriculture. Just to the north of the site is a possible Roman road, though this may be a later droveway. The hamlet is essentially a post-medieval creation. Just to the north of the site is a chapel constructed in 1722 as a rebuild of an earlier foundation.

The investigation revealed a sequence of alluvial, subsoil, topsoil and modern structural remains and deposits. There were no finds.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

A planning application (Ref: H13-0329-15) for the construction of two detached properties at the Plough Inn, Woodgate Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire was granted by South Holland District Council, with conditions for archaeological investigations. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by James Kilkenny to undertake this work which was carried out on 21st August 2015 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by APS and approved by the Planning Archaeologist of Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Moulton Chapel is located 6.5km southeast of Spalding in the parish of Moulton, South Holland district, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is in the centre of the village, about 50m south of

the chapel of St James, on Woodgate Road, at national grid reference TF 2933 1819 (Fig. 2).

The site lies at a height of c. 3m OD on level ground. Local soils are Wisbech Association, calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984) developed on marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Previous research, based on field walking and mapping of crop and soil marks from aerial photographs, has identified a densely occupied Roman landscape of settlements, enclosures and industrial sites linked by a network of droveways, accessed by a Roman thoroughfare. The route of this road is oriented east-west through Moulton Chapel and only 40m to the north of the site (Phillips 1970). However, it is possible that this route may be a later droveway. A series of ditches found 100m to the northeast of the site were undated but possibly of the Roman period (Thomson 2003).

Pottery indicates habitation of the area from the 1st to 4th centuries A.D. Three of these sites have been classified as Scheduled Monuments. The industrial sites, commonly associated with settlements, are represented by fragmentary ceramic equipment (briquetage) indicative of salt production and are referred to as salterns. These tend to be located along the courses of ancient tidal creeks.

Investigations 500m to the west and up to 3km to the south of the development, revealed extensive agricultural remains and a small rural settlement of the Romano-British period (Dymond 1996).

Subsequent to this period of occupation, localised marine transgression occurred, creating marshes and rendering much of the area uninhabitable. This situation

slowly reversed before or during the Saxon period, when some land was reclaimed and farmed. However, it was not until the medieval period, when large scale land reclamation occurred, that more widespread rural habitation could develop. These newly established settlements, like their Roman antecedents, exploited salt production to boost their economy, though the medieval salterns were restricted to coastal areas and controlled by the religious estates.

The village of Moulton is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 and is referred to as '*Multune*'. The name either derives from the Old English personal name *Mūla* and *tun*, meaning a 'farmstead or village'. Alternatively the Old English *mūl*, meaning 'a mule', may apply, although the former is more likely (Cameron 1998).

Post-medieval and modern development of the area has been restricted to agricultural activities, though it is apparent that the area has not been so densely settled as during the Roman period.

The site is in the historic core of the village which is essentially a post-medieval establishment. Moulton Chapel was a chapelry of Moulton. Immediately north of the site is the brick octagonal chapel of St James, built in 1722 on the site of an earlier chapel (Pevsner & Harris 1989). A short distance to the east is a brick tower mill constructed in 1865 (*ibid*).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives of the investigation were to:

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

- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features; and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Following excavation, and where possible, selected sides of the trenches were cleaned. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

5. RESULTS (Fig. 3)

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

Plot 1

The earliest deposit revealed in Plot 1 was a mid yellowish brown silt, with light grey mottles (003), at least 0.5m thick. This was overlain by up to 0.3m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt (002), a probable former topsoil (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 2).

In the northeast corner of the plot was a rectangular red brick chamber [004] (Plate 3) with a low vaulted roof which was topped with concrete. This was at least 2.5m north-south, 2m east-west and 2.5m deep. This was thought to have been located beneath the toilet block of the demolished part of the public house and was removed during the excavation of the footings. It was overlain by the general

demolition layer (001).

Plot 2

The earliest deposit reached in this plot was at least 0.45m thick mid brown silt subsoil (005), a probable former ploughsoil. This was overlain by 0.2m thick former topsoil (002) above which was 0.32m thick modern demolition layer (001) (Fig. 4, Section 2; Plate 5).

Modern service trenches were recorded in both Plots 1 and 2.

6. DISCUSSION

Probable fenland alluvial silt was encountered in Plot 1 while in Plot 2, slightly down the slope, the earliest deposit exposed in the footings was a probable former ploughsoil. These deposits were overlain by demolition layers from the public house buildings which occupied the site until recently. A brick-built chamber, probably a cistern from the demolished part of the pub, was also revealed.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during a residential development at the former Plough Inn, Woodgate Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire as the site lay on an area of extensive Roman remains.

However, the investigation revealed only a sequence of alluvial, subsoil and topsoil deposits, a modern brick structure and recent demolition material. No finds were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of James Kilkenny for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work

was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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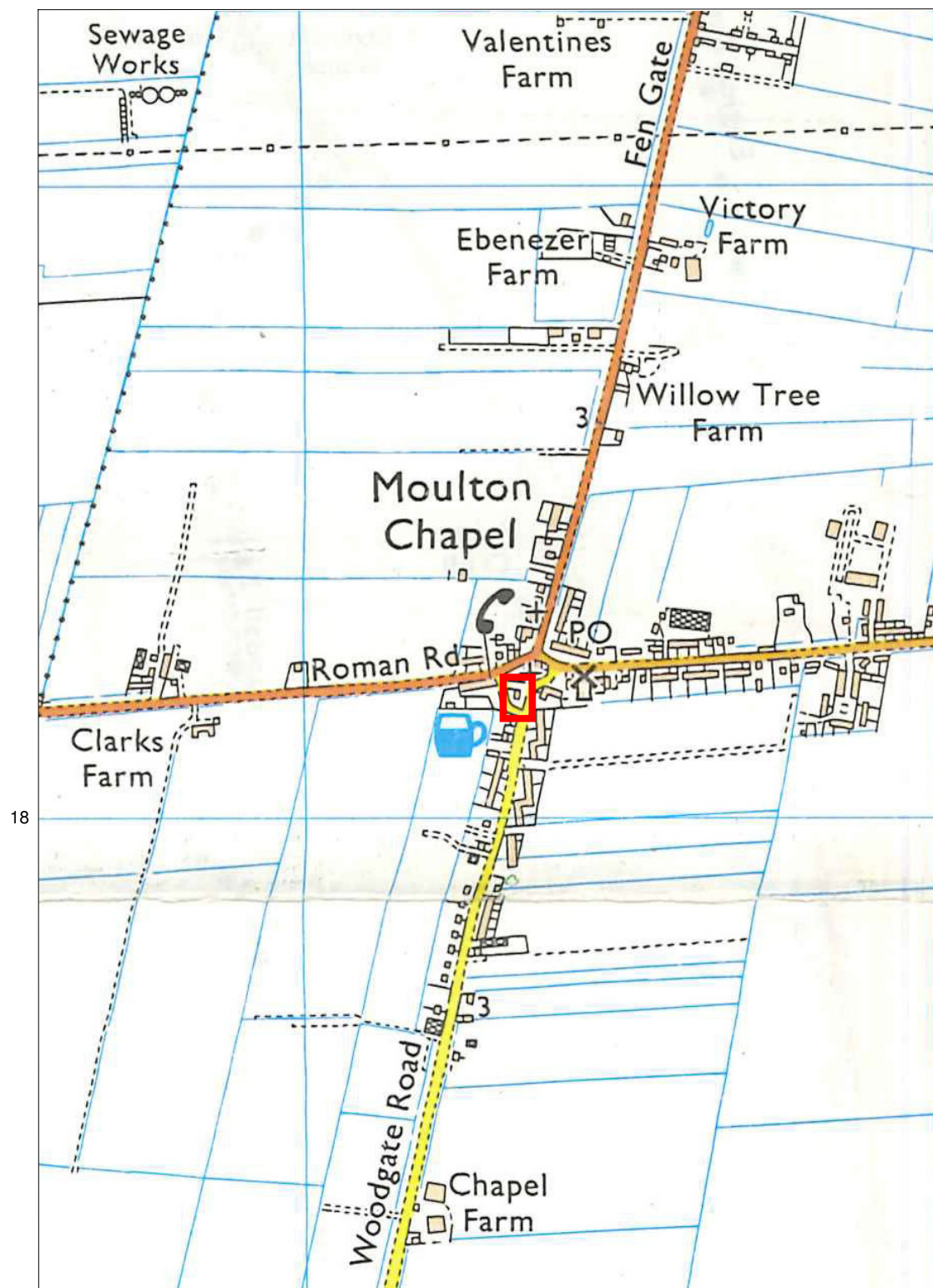
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1: General Location Plan



TF

29



Area shown on Fig. 3

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Moulton Chapel Woodgate Road

Scale 1: 10000 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 95/15

Figure 2. Site location plan

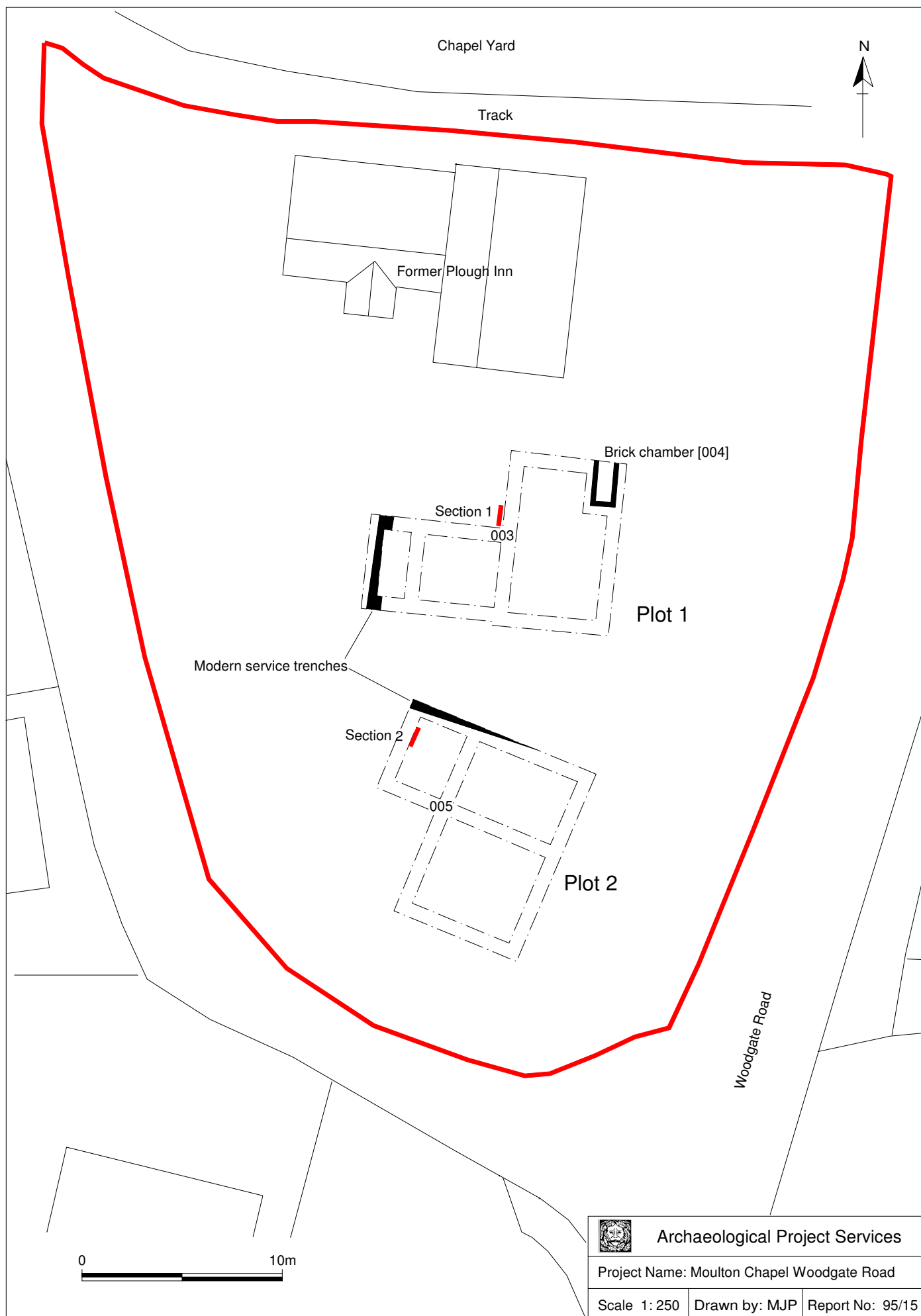
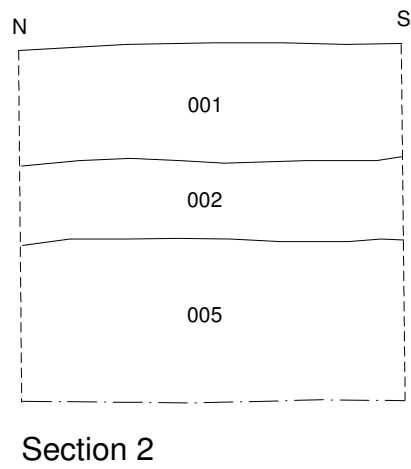
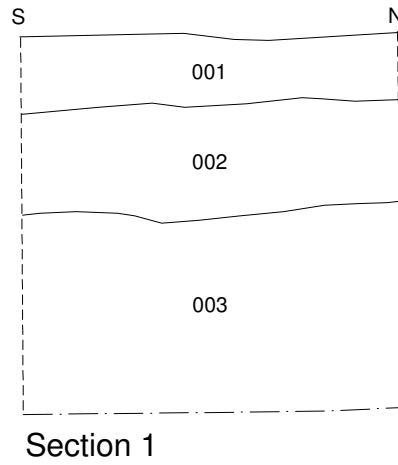


Figure 3. Trench location plan



	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Moulton Chapel Woodgate Road		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 95/15

Figure 4. Sections



Plate 1. General view of site looking north



Plate 2. Plot 1, Section 1, looking west



Plate 3. Deep brick chamber 004



Plate 4. Plot 1 footings looking northeast



Plate 5. Plot 2, Section 2, looking east



Plate 6. Plot 2 footings looking southwest

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	1, 2	Loose grey/reddish brown mix of frogged bricks, cement, concrete, pebbles, up to 0.32m thick	Demolition layer	Modern
002	1, 2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones, up to 0.3m thick	Former topsoil	
003	1	Soft mid yellowish brown, with light grey mottles, silt, at least 0.5m thick	Alluvial silt	
004	1	Red brick, rendered inside, rectangular chamber with vaulted roof, topped with concrete, at least 2.5m N-S, 2m E-W, 2.5m deep	Cistern, part of recently demolished public house	Modern
005	2	Soft mid brown silt with occasional small CBM fragments, at least 0.45m thick	Subsoil, probably former ploughsoil	

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Briquetage	A coarse ceramic material used to make evaporation vessels and supporting pillars used in extracting salt from seawater.
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 interpretation 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 or geological 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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is 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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
5	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2015.160

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MCWR 15

OASIS record number archaeo11-225541

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-225541

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at the Plough Inn, Woodgate Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Monitoring and recording on the footings for two houses revealed only a sequence of alluvial, subsoil, topsoil and recent demolition deposits.
Project dates	Start: 21-08-2015 End: 21-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MCWR15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2015.160 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	H13-0329-15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND MOULTON Plough Inn, Woodgate Road
Postcode	PE12 0XG
Study area	220 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 2933 1819 52.745483411794 -0.083842623244 52 44 43 N 000 05 01 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3m Max: 3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Mark Peachey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	James Kilkenny

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC:2015.160
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC:2015.160
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography**1**

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