
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING ON LAND ADJACENT TO
87 HIGH ROAD,
WESTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WEHR 19)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr A Verrells

August 2019

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: H22-0861-18
National Grid Reference: TF 2935 2519
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2019.74
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-364567

APS Report No. 67/19

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during residential development on land adjacent to 87 High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to Iron Age and Roman salterns (salt production sites) with Roman settlement having also been identified to the north of the site.

The investigation revealed only a sequence of natural, subsoil, modern rubble and topsoil deposits.

No finds were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

The site was the subject of an application (H22-0861-18) for residential development. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr A. Verrells to undertake this work which was carried out on 14th May 2019 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Weston is located 5km east of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site lies towards the eastern end of the village, close to St Mary's parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 2935 2519 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association composed of pelo-alluvial gley soils developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The site lies at a height of c. 3m AOD on level ground

in the South Lincolnshire Fenland.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The site is in an area of Late Iron Age and Roman remains, much of it associated with saltmaking. Evidence of possible Late Iron Age saltmaking was found at Weston after large calcite-gritted briquetage objects were discovered in the early twentieth century. In addition, find spots of 2nd to 1st century BC briquetage have been recovered (Lane and Morris 2001) and Roman settlement and saltmaking is also known in the parish.

Archaeological works prior to the construction of the Weston bypass revealed Late Saxon and medieval features to the north of the site (Wood 2008).

Weston is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c1086, and, therefore, probably originated in the Late Saxon period. Referred to as *Westune*, the name is derived from the Old English *west* and *tun*, simply meaning the west farmstead or village, probably in relation to Moulton (Cameron 1998, 137). The area is described as sokeland of the manors of Holbeach and Whaplode held by Guy de Craon and of Spalding held by Ivo Tallebois (Foster and Longley 1976).

The site lies immediately east of St Mary's church which dates to the late 12th-13th century built in the Early English style with a Perpendicular tower (Pevsner and Harris 1989). Medieval and later pottery has also been found in close proximity to the site.

A watching brief prior to the construction of the current number 87 (the site was named after the former number 89) revealed a slightly curving undated ditch which may, nevertheless, have been related to the remains found on the bypass. A possible former roadside ditch was also identified (Peachey 2015).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the investigation were 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

The foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development (Fig. 4). Following excavation, 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 (Figs. 3, 4)

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

The earliest deposit revealed in the footings was a natural light brownish-yellow clayey sand (004). This was overlain by a 0.38m thick mid greyish-brown silty clayey sand (003). Above this was a 0.2m thick layer of mixed brick and concrete building rubble (002). This was sealed by the 0.1m thick topsoil (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 2).

6. DISCUSSION

The monitoring recorded a sequence of natural, subsoil, modern rubble and topsoil deposits. There were no archaeological features or finds.

Consequently, the site did not contribute to the East Midlands research priorities for Romano-British rural settlement and the salting industry (Knight *et al* 2012, 70, 81).

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on land adjacent to 87 High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire as the site lay in the vicinity of Iron Age and Roman salt production sites and Roman settlement

However, no evidence for Iron Age or Roman remains were identified, with a sequence of natural, subsoil, modern rubble and topsoil deposits identified.

No finds were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A. Verrells for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who also edited this report along with Neil Parker.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neil Parker
 Site Supervisor: Douglas Kirk-Bellamy
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey, Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey
 Archiving: Denise Buckley

11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum
 APS Archaeological Project Services

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Pevsner, N, and Harris, J, 1989 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire* (2nd edition revised N. Antram)

Wood, M, 2008 *Archaeological Investigations along the Weston Bypass, Weston, Lincolnshire (WBP 01)* unpublished APS report **145/06**



Figure 1: General Location Plan

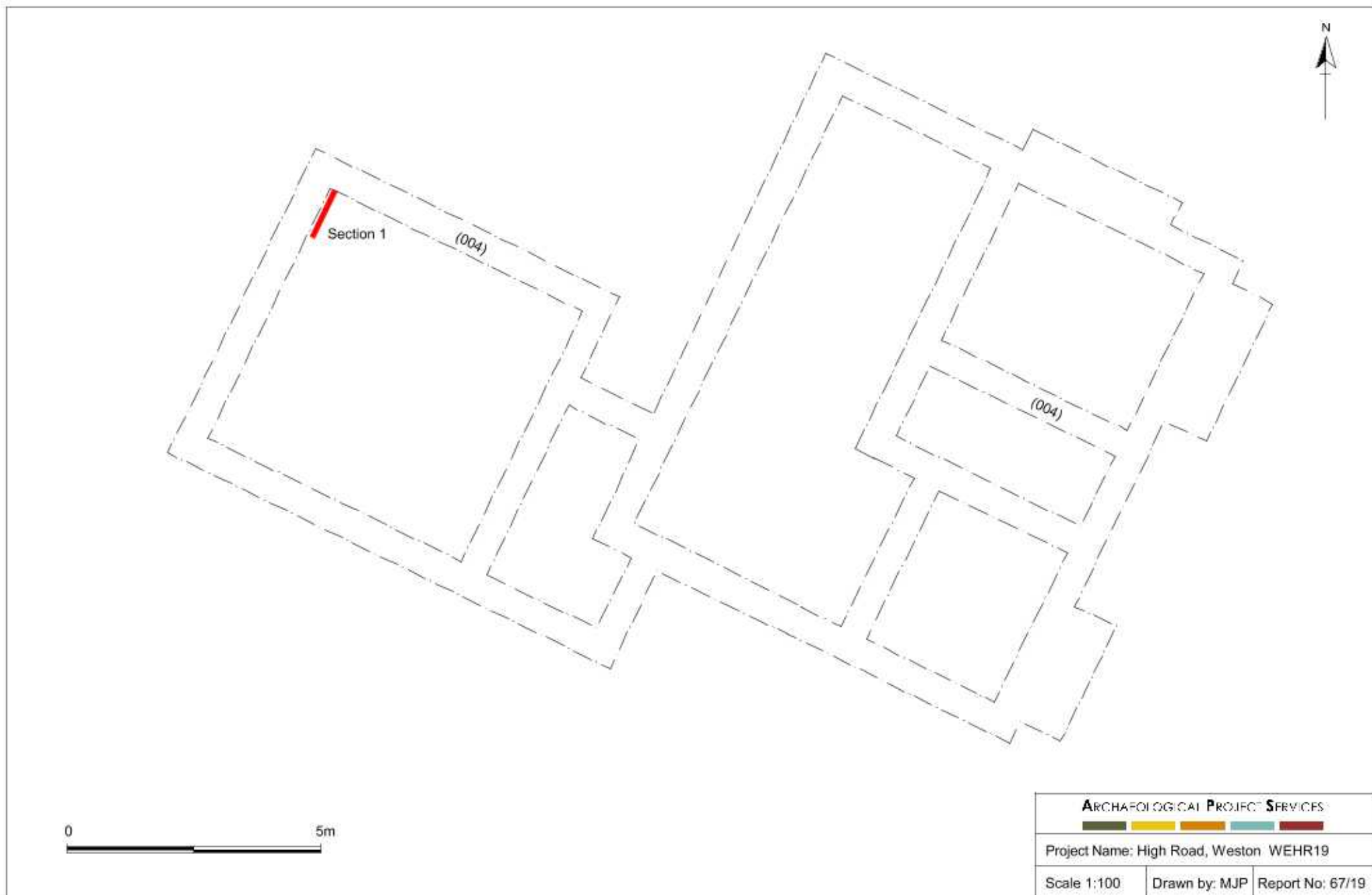
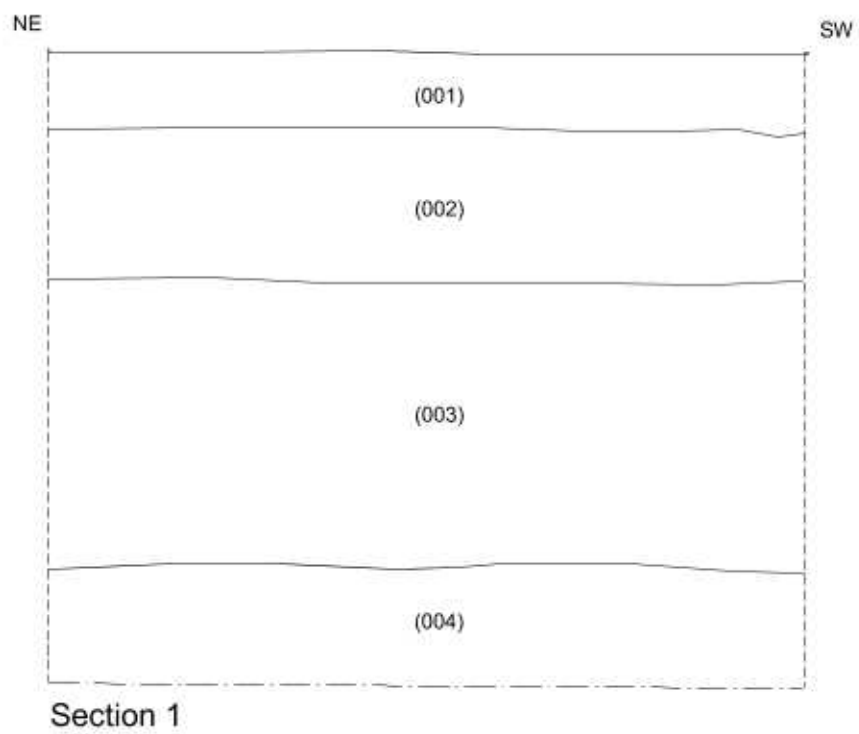


Figure 3. Plan of the footings



0 0.5m

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: High Road, Weston WEHR19		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 67/19

Figure 4. Section 1



Plate 1. General view of site, looking southwest



Plate 2. Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 3. General view of footings, looking northeast

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
(001)	Firm dark greyish brown silty sandy clay, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
(002)	Brick and concrete building rubble, 0.2m thick	Demolition layer
(003)	Friable mid greyish brown silty clayey sand, 0.38m thick	Subsoil
(004)	Soft light brownish yellow clayey sand, at least 0.15m thick	Natural

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].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, and subsequent home production, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Perpendicular	Division of English Gothic architecture in use from <i>c.</i> 1350 - <i>c.</i> 1530.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Saltmaking site where salt is obtained from sea water through evaporation.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. Divided into Early (AD 410-660), Middle (AD 660-900) and Late Saxon (AD 900-1066).
Soke	Land considered to the property of the occupying peasants, rather than the lord of the manor. Also, land that, although within one manor, came under the jurisdiction of a separate manor.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
4	Context record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings

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 LCNCC: 2019.74

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WEHR 19

OASIS record no: archaeo11-364567

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: archaeol1-364567

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Monitoring of footings for a single dwelling revealed only a sequence of natural, subsoil, modern rubble and topsoil deposits.
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2019 End: 14-05-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WEHR19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	H22-0861-18 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2019.74 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND WESTON Land adjacent to 87 High Road
Postcode	PE12 6RD
Study area	170 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 2935 2519 52.808377110473 -0.08078082388 52 48 30 N 000 04 50 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	Neil Parker
Project director/manager	Neil Parker
Project supervisor	Douglas Kirk-Bellamy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC:2019.74
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC:2019.74
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

1

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