

Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land off Broadgate,
Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire.

**Prepared for G. R. Merchant Ltd. on behalf of their
clients - Ms. Jennifer Andrews & Mr. Daniel Barnes**

National Grid Reference: TF 3190 1314
Site Code: BGWH19
Accession No: LCNCC: 2019.25
Planning Reference: H23-0196-16

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Consultant**

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S Non-technical summary

- S1 A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land off Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 This development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential with a known and significant Romano-British settlement situated around the area of the parish church to the north. Many finds of pottery and coins made in the vicinity of this site may suggest that this settlement may extend into the area of this development site itself. Quantities of briquetage associated with nearby contemporary salt making activity have also been found in the vicinity. The development site may also be considered to be located within the historic core of the medieval settlement, given its close proximity to the site of the medieval parish church and from which archaeological features and finds have been made in the locale. Evidence of Iron Age salt making activity have also been found nearby. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this known Roman settlement activity, including salt making activity from this period and also from the Iron Age along with other archaeological activity associated with the medieval settlement.*
- S3 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land off the eastern frontage of Broadgate. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3190 1314 and at a height of approximately 3mAOD. The village of Whaplode Drove is located in the modern civil parish of Whaplode, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The settlement of Whaplode Drove is located within the flat and low-lying Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. The underlying solid geology comprises Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.*

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land off Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H23-0196-16) [Figure 3].*

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius centred on the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.*



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25.000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 A Late Iron Age enamelled terret ring was found in 1962 to the immediate north-east of this development site (HER 22175).
- 3.3 The site of an important Romano-British settlement, which may have included public buildings is situated to the west and north of the parish church (HER 22169). Coins, including one of Vespasian were found here in 1848. Pits and ditches with fills of burnt soil and debris that contained large quantities of pottery and coins, were discovered here in 1860, when the dyke to enclose a northward extension of the churchyard was excavated. In 1938, a weathered stone altar was found, when a grave was dug. Quantities of 2nd-4th century AD pottery were also found here in 1951. Further such finds were reported from here in 1961-2. A sestertius of Trajan and of Hadrian and further pottery finds and a dupondius of Domitian were reported from here also in 1961. Other finds of pottery and coins have come from the excavation of graves in the churchyard. On the south side of the churchyard, finds of pottery are seen around graves, flower beds and in a dyke on the north side. In 1973, a large quantity of pottery was found during drag-lining on the north side of the churchyard. Further pottery was found on the site of a new bungalow to the south of the churchyard along with sherds of medieval pottery in 1973.
- 3.4 A Romano-British cropmark complex comprising a possible field system with drove roads and evidence of contemporary settlement is situated to the east of Whaplode Drove (HER 20236).
- 3.5 An extensive area of Romano-British cropmarks including settlement activity, drove roads, enclosures and saltern sites are situated to the west of Whaplode Drove (HER 20246).

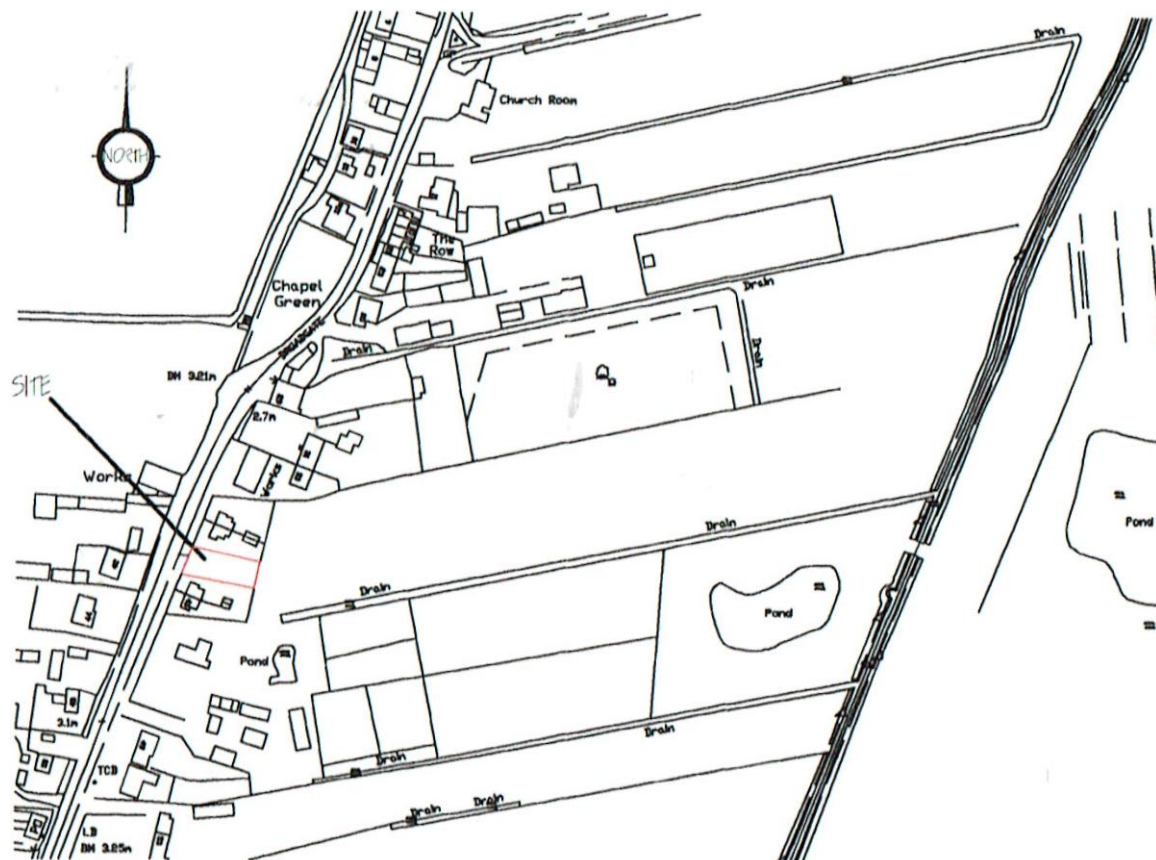


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of scale 1:2,500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

- 3.6 The cropmarks of a Romano-British field system are situated to the west of Broadgate (HER 20419). This comprises linear features and enclosures, which may also represent settlement remains.
- 3.7 Sherds of Roman pottery were found in a field to the north-east of this development site in 1961 (HER 20428).
- 3.8 The cropmarks of a Romano-British settlement and an associated field system are visible as cropmarks to the west of Broadgate (HER 220440). The cropmarks comprise a group of ditched enclosures and droves which have been plotted from aerial photographic sources.
- 3.9 Sherds of Roman pottery were found to the west of Broadgate at Holly Lodge, Whaplode Drove (HER 22162). These finds were reported in 1961.
- 3.10 Roman finds that comprised sherds of pottery dated to AD120-140 were found in 1962 to the immediate south of this development site along with further finds of three Roman coins found to the north also in the early 1960s (HER 22163).
- 3.11 Finds of Roman pottery have been reported from a field to the north-east of this development site from the early 1960s (HER 22181).

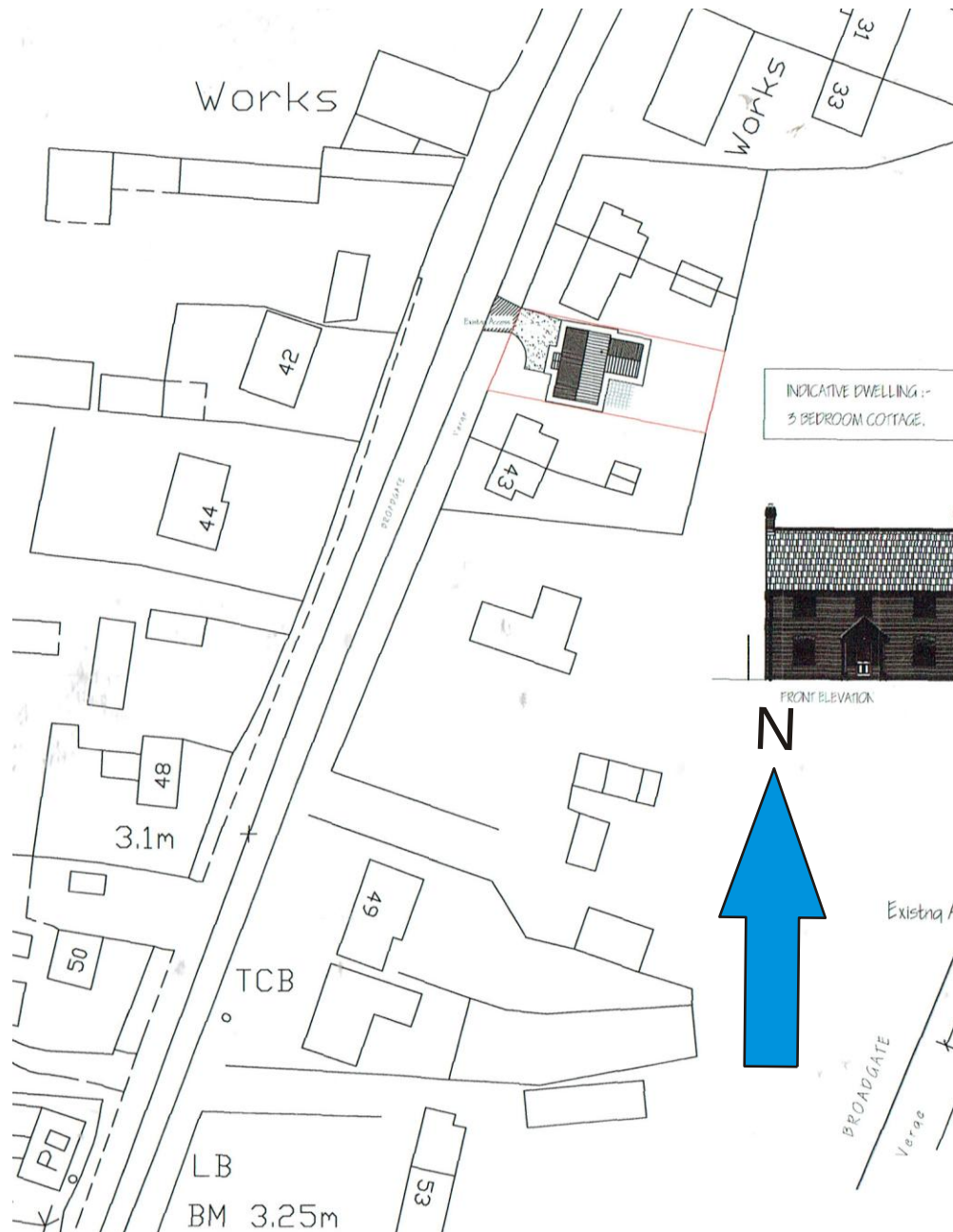


Figure 3: Block Plan showing the Layout of the Development Site at an original scale of scale 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.12 Finds of Romano-British pottery along with a sestertius of Vespasian were found in a field to the west of Broadgate in the early 1960s (HER 22183).
- 3.13 Further sherds of Romano-British pottery were found to the south-east of this development site, reported in 1961 (HER 22185).
- 3.14 Sherds of Roman pottery were reportedly found in 1961 from a previous known Roman archaeological site to the west of Broadgate (HER 22208).

- 3.15 The village of Whaplode is a medieval development originating after nearby fen reclamation in AD1241. The place name of Whaplode Drove is derived from the village name of Whaplode and the Old English *draf* denoting 'the road along which cattle are driven'. The name Drove is common in the Lincolnshire Fens.
- 3.16 A medieval wooden church with a thatched nave and a tiled chancel once stood in Whaplode Drove (HER 22184, NHL 1147611). This church was replaced in 1821 by the present church, which is dedicated to St John the Baptist. This stands on or very near to the site of this earlier church. The present church was completed in 1821 and has later alterations that date to 1907-8. The church consists of a west porch, a nave with a west bellcote and a chancel with a north vestry. In 2007, an archaeological watching brief was conducted on the groundworks for new drainage and for the construction of a new porch at the Church (HER 25806, ELI8013, Site code: WDCG07). The foundations of the 1821 church were revealed along with a raft of wooden planks upon which the building sat. No earlier archaeological features were found. Various disarticulated fragments of human bone were found in the churchyard and in graveyard soils. An early 20th century foundation trench to the previous porch was also identified.
- 3.17 The churchyard at the parish church of St John the Baptist is featured on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1904 (HER 25806). It most likely dates to the medieval period, when the church in which it serves was constructed.
- 3.18 The Hollies is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 27002). This is a parallel farmstead with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is located within a hamlet.
- 3.19 An unnamed farmstead at Chestnut House, Whaplode Drove is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 26523). The farmstead is parallel with additional detached elements and the farmhouse is detached with its long axis facing onto the yard. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead has a village location.
- 3.20 A farmstead at Laburnam Villa, Whaplode Drove is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 26524). The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead has a village location.
- 3.21 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a demolished 19th century farmstead (HER 26525). This is arranged around an 'L'-shaped regular courtyard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.22 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a demolished 19th century farmstead (HER 27003). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with two sides of this courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.23 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a 19th century farmstead (HER 26520). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with two sides of this courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex and is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 3.24 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 26521). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was within a village location.

- 3.25 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 26522). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'Z'-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 3.26 The Whaplode Drove War Memorial; stands in the churchyard of the Church of St John the Baptist overlooking Chapel Gate (HER 27284). This dates from 1920.
- 3.27 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. In 2014, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling (HER ELI2216, Site code: WDBG13). Medieval features that comprised a ditch, a pit and a buried soil were identified. These underlay extensive post-medieval made ground deposits. Two further undated archaeological features comprising a further pit and ditch were also found. These further features underlay the medieval buried soil. Although no finds were recovered from these further undated features, the alignment of the undated ditch matched that of the nearby Romano-British field system that had been identified by cropmarks. The medieval pit was dated by pottery finds to between AD1150-1250. This date overlaps only slightly with the known reclamation of the part of the Lincolnshire fens in AD1241. The post-medieval made ground deposits were dump deposits which had been used to raise the ground levels prior to the construction of the former cottage on this site. Other finds included a medieval whetstone. A post-medieval pit was also identified.
- 3.28 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2003 on the groundworks for extensions to an existing building at Ashleigh, Broadgate to the immediate south of this development site (HER ELI5646, Site code: WDB03). This identified post-medieval made ground deposits beneath a recent demolition layer. The finds included a fragment of a 17th century clay pipe (HER 23937).
- 3.29 In 2004, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new vehicle showroom and workshop extension at 77, Broadgate (HER ELI5693, Site code: WDB04). This did not identify any archaeological features. This identified natural deposits, upon which was a topsoil horizon and a series of modern concrete surfaces. A brick wall was also revealed.
- 3.30 A programme of historic building recording was conducted in 2017 prior to the proposed residential conversions of farm buildings (HER 27292-4, ELI13136, Site code: BBWH17). The three barns were constructed between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries, and have previously undergone more modern extensions and alterations. Two other modern outbuildings were recorded, but they were not of historic significance.
- 3.31 An archaeological watching brief in 2002 on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling on Chapel Gate identified a Roman pit (HER 22169, ELI2967, Site code: WDC02). Excavation of the ditch yielded fragments of briquetage, which suggested contemporary salt making activity in the vicinity.
- 3.32 An archaeological watching brief in 2002 on the groundworks for a new dwelling on Chapel Gate revealed a series of ditches and a dumped deposit (HER 22169, ELI3988, Site code: WDCA02). Fragments of briquetage were recovered from the ditches, which also suggested contemporary salt making activity in the vicinity.
- 3.33 A further archaeological watching brief also in 2002 on the groundworks for a new dwelling on Chapel Gate located three ditches, from which fragments of briquetage along with a sherd of Roman pottery were recovered, and a pit, which contained burnt soil thought to be derived from salt making activity. These finds in total suggested the site of a

contemporary saltern nearby. Two of the ditches were aligned from north east-south west and appeared to be recuts of an established boundary. No relationship was established between these ditches and a further ditch on a north west-south east alignment, but if contemporaneous, the ditches may have formed part of a rectilinear field system or be man-made channels that directed sea water into a salt making area (HER 22169, Site code: WDCB02).

- 3.34 In 2000, an archaeological watching brief took place on Broadgate on the groundworks for a new house and garage (HER 23937, ELI1835). This located a Romano-British pit, the fill of which yielded five sherds of 2nd-3rd century AD pottery.
- 3.35 Copies of published O.S maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Central Library. The extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1888 shows the area of the development site as occupying the western end of a larger linear enclosure that extends further to the east. Set back from the eastern frontage of Broadgate and to the immediate east of the development site is a cottage with a detached outbuilding.
- 3.36 This same layout is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904. The extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976 shows the development site as occupying a plot of land between two pairs of modern 20th century semi-detached residential dwellings.
- 3.37 **Figure 2** shows the current layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the residential dwelling.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 This development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential with a known and significant Romano-British settlement situated around the area of the parish church to the north. Many finds of pottery and coins made in the vicinity of this site may suggest that this settlement may extend into the area of this development site itself. Quantities of briquetage associated with nearby contemporary salt making activity have also been found in the vicinity. The development site may also be considered to be located within the historic core of the medieval settlement, given its close proximity to the site of the medieval parish church and from which archaeological features and finds have been made in the locale. Evidence of Iron Age salt making activity have also been found nearby. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this known Roman settlement activity, including salt making activity from this period and also from the Iron Age along with other archaeological activity associated with the medieval settlement.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of the excavation of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbances.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.

- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for Ian Marshman (of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Mr. Ian Marshman) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2019.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2018).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Laura Keal	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.