Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

on Land Adjacent to 106, Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire.

Prepared for G. R. Merchant Ltd. on behalf of their clients - Mr. & Mrs. A. Barsley

National Grid Reference: TF 3164 1263
Site Code: BGWH17
Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.31
Planning Reference: H23-1108-16

Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist & Consultant

January 2017

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 with associated access on land adjacent to 106, Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *Sherds of Roman pottery have been found within the immediate vicinity of this development site along with further such founds to the east and to the north. The cropmarks of Roman settlement activity are also situated to the north with other undated cropmarks of settlement activity to the south-west. An archaeological watching brief to the east in 1992 identified such Roman settlement activity. It is probable also that this development site lies within the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Further archaeological watching briefs to the north east in 2015 and to the south in 2009 confirmed this by indentifying medieval and post-medieval settlement activity. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the known nearby Roman settlement activity and other archaeological activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements.*

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 and ground reduction for the new associated access. 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 that is situated off the western frontage of Broadgate. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3164 1263 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 with associated access on land adjacent to 106, Broadgate, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H23-1108-16).

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.

3.2 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).

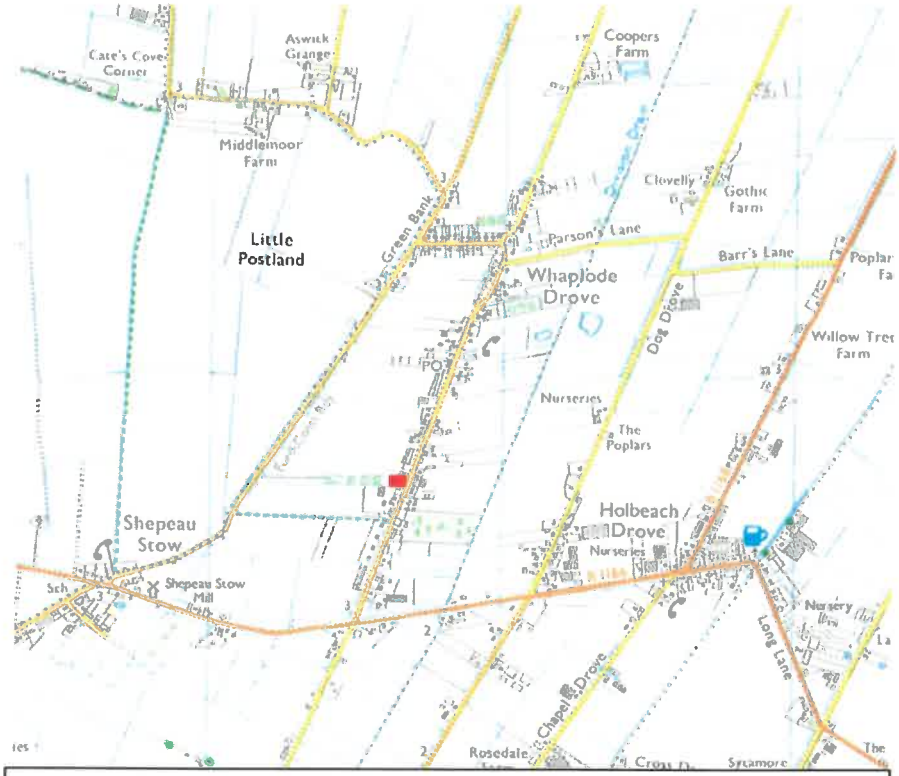


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25.000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3.3 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).

3.4 The cropmarks of a Romano-British field system are situated to the north of the development site (HER 20419). This comprises linear features and enclosures, which may also represent settlement remains.

3.5 Sherds of Roman pottery were found to the north of the development site at Holly Lodge, Whaplode Drove (HER 22162). These finds were reported in 1961.

3.6 Romano-British pottery was found at Elder House in 1961 to the immediate north of the development site (HER 22178). Further sherds of Romano-British pottery were found to the east of the development site, reported in 1961 (HER 22185).

3.7 After the Romano-British period, Whaplode Drove reverted to wet fen thus becoming uninhabited and it was not until the succession of fen banks were constructed during the medieval period in particular that the area was reoccupied. Common Dyke was constructed in AD1241 and is route is followed now by the main B1166 road.

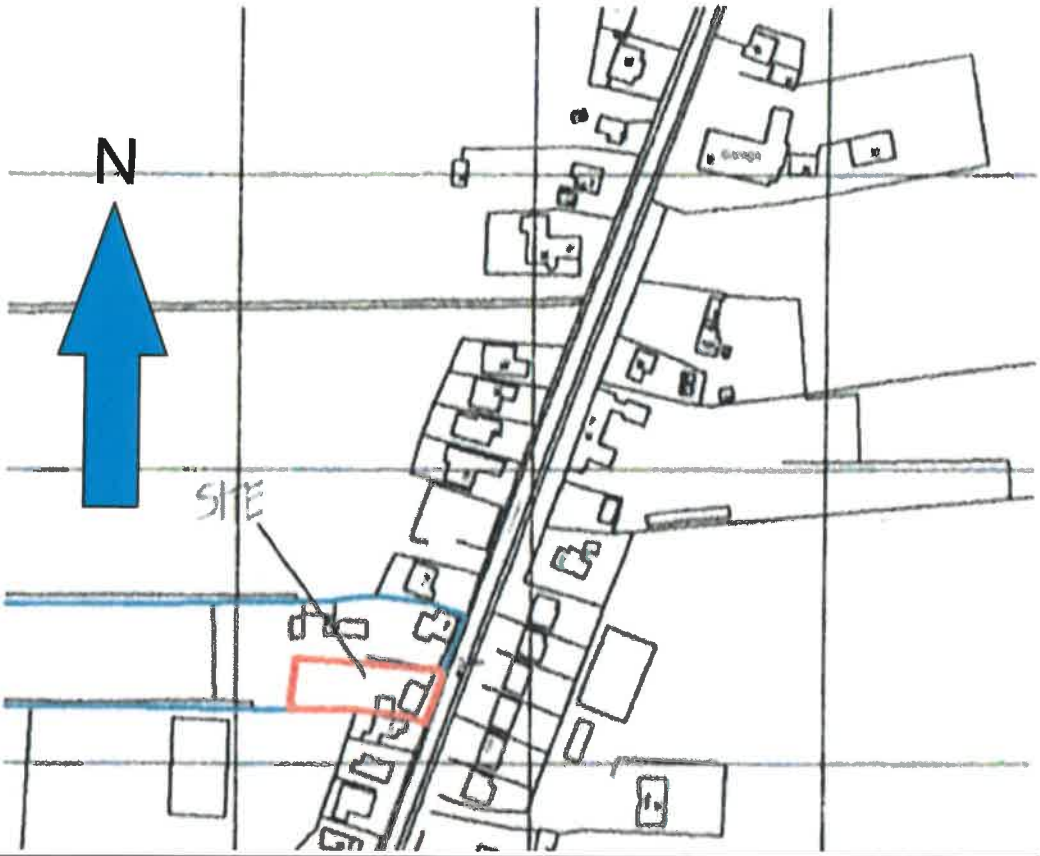


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of scale 1:2,500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

3.8 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.

3.9 An area of undated cropmarks is situated to the south-west of the development site (HER 20423). They include linear features, possible drove roads, enclosures, a field system and old watercourses.

3.10 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.

3.11 An unnamed 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.

3.12 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.

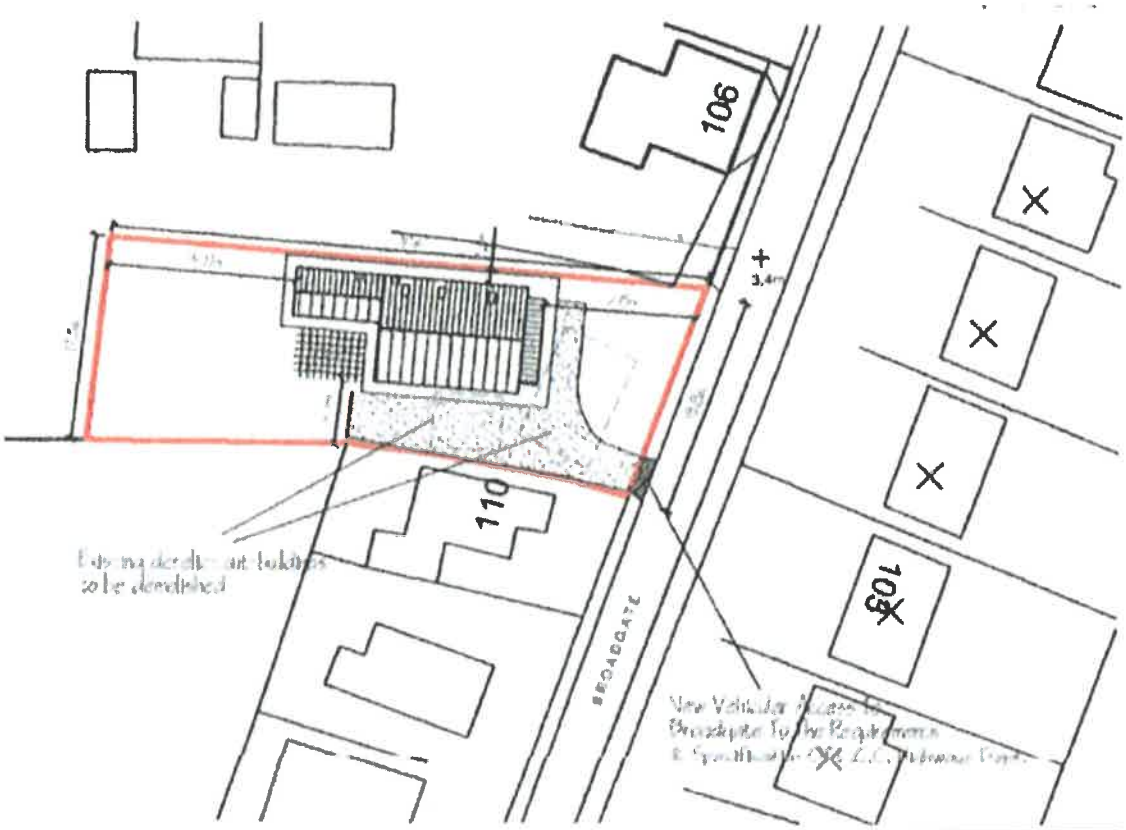


Figure 3: Block Plan showing the Layout of the Development Site at an original scale of scale 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

3.13 The site of an unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a demolished 19th century farmstead (HER 26526). This is arranged around a 'U'-shaped regular courtyard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead was located in a village.

3.14 An unnamed farmstead at Elder House, Whaplode Drove is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER 26527). This is arranged around an 'F'-shaped regular courtyard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was located in a village.

3.15 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 26528). This is arranged around an 'L'-shaped regular courtyard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead was located in a village.

3.16 The site of an unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a demolished 19th century farmstead (HER 26529). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with its long axis facing the yard. The farmstead was located in a village.

3.17 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a 19th century farmstead (HER 26530). This was arranged in a row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was located in a village.

3.18 An unnamed farmstead at Whaplode Drove is a 19th century farmstead (HER 26531). This is arranged around an 'L'-shaped regular courtyard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was located in a village.

3.19 The Cottage at Holbeach is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 26673). The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was in an isolated location.

3.20 There have been a number of other previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at Broadgate in 2015 to the north-east of the development site (HER 25792-4, ELI2216; Site code: WDBG13). Medieval features comprising a ditch, pit and a buried soil or land surface dating to cAD1150-1250 were identified, which lay beneath extensive post-medieval made ground deposits. The post-medieval dumped deposits of made ground had been used to raise the ground levels here prior to the construction of a former cottage on this site in the early 19th century, which was demolished in 2013. A post-medieval cistern was also recorded. Two further undated archaeological features comprising a pit and a ditch were also identified. These underlay the buried soil horizon. Although no finds were recovered from these later features, the alignment of the ditch matched that of a nearby Romano-British field system that was previously identified as cropmarks here.

3.21 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the groundworks for a new vehicle showroom and workshop extension in 2004 at 77, Broadgate to the north-east of the development site (HER ELI5693; Site code: WDB04). This identified natural deposits, topsoils and a sequence of modern concrete surfaces. A brick wall was also revealed. The finds from this comprised two 19th century glass bottles.

3.22 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new bungalow at 101, Broadgate in 1992 to the immediate east of this development site (HER 20427, ELI6939).This watching brief identified ditches that were cut into natural deposits, which were thought likely to be Roman in date. Although no datable finds were recovered from these archaeological features, some of the ditches were found to be partially infilled by a uniform layer of clay; whilst in other instances, the ditches contained a full sequence of fills prior to being sealing by this clay layer. Due to the small scale nature of the area investigated, it was not possible to determine any pattern to the exposed features. The partial filling of some of these features suggested that they may have been in use or only recently abandoned prior to the post-Roman flooding of the area, which caused the deposition of this clay layer across the site.

3.23 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2009 on the groundworks for a new house at 107, Broadgate to the immediate south of this development site (HER 25626-7, ELI9328; Site code: WHAB09). This exposed a number of archaeological features of medieval-post--medieval date. The earliest phase of activity comprised two pits of mid-late 15th to early-mid 16th century date. The pottery recovered from these two pits was not worn and could have been the work of a single local potter, which raised the possibility that the material may have derived from a nearby kiln or potter's shop, more likely the latter since wasters were absent from this assemblage. A further pit identified was suggestive of domestic activity of late 17th-mid 18th century date. A boundary/drainage ditch contained late 17th-18th century pottery, and is shown on the local tithe map of 1843.

3.24 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 a farmstead at the development site. Elder House is the farmhouse

situated on the western frontage of Broadgate. There is one outbuilding to the rear (west) and further outbuildings to the south-west, including two further down the western road frontage.

3.25 The extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904 shows the same layout to this development site.

3.26 The extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976 shows Elder House at the western road frontage with a different complex of outbuildings to the rear and to the south-west further along the toad frontage. Glasshouses are also situated to the rear (west).

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 new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings alng with ground reduction for the new associated access.

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 Sherds of Roman pottery have been found within the immediate vicinity of this development site along with further such founds to the east and to the north. The cropmarks of Roman settlement activity are also situated to the north with undated cropmarks of settlement activity to the south-west. An archaeological watching brief to the east in 1992 identified such Roman settlement activity. It is probable also that this development site lies within the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Further archaeological watching briefs to the north-east in 2015 and to the south in 2009 confirmed this by indentifying medieval and post-medieval settlement activity. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with the known nearby Roman settlement activity and other archaeological activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements.

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 excavations 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 there 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 Louise Jennings (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 (Ms Louise Jennings) 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 October 2017.

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, 2016).

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
James Rackham	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.