Witham Archaeology

A Report to Holmes Construction

July 2021



PLOT 1, BROADGATE, WHAPLODE, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

A Pascoe

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PLOT 1 BROADGATE, WHAPLODE, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

PROJECT QUALITY CONTROL DETAILS:

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Cover Photograph: Work in progress – looking south

PLOT 1 BROADGATE, WHAPLODE, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code : WDBG20
LCCM Accession No.: LNCC:2020.19
Planning Application No.: H23-0161-2
NGR: 531874 313203

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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PLOT 1 BROADGATE, WHAPLODE, SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at Plot 1, Broadgate, Whaplode, South Holland, Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned by Holmes Construction to comply with a condition of planning permission relating to the proposed construction of a dwelling and garage.

Previous archaeological monitoring on in areas to the south of the current development had resulted in largely negative results. However, monitoring to the south-east, at Dog Drove, had revealed a possible Roman ditch and evidence of possible Roman salt production. Potentially Iron Age and Romano-British crop marks have been recorded in close proximity to the site.

Three archaeologically significant features were recorded during the groundwork at Plot 1 Broadgate, Whaplode, a possible pit dated 11th to 12th century, a possible enclosure ditch containing a small quantity of pottery dated 12th to 14th century, and a ditch dated 17th century or later. Finds recovered from the site were medieval to post medieval in date, the pottery consisting of mainly locally produced types.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken on the site of a single residential dwelling and garage at Plot 1 Broadgate, Whaplode, South Holland, Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned by Holmes Construction in response to a condition of planning permission issued by South Holland District Council. Archaeological fieldwork was completed on 4th August 2020.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 &2)

The site lies just under 13.5 km south-east of Spalding town centre and 14km west of Wisbech in Cambridgeshire, at NGR TF 531874 313203. Located midway along Broadgate and fronting onto the west side of the carriageway approximately 1km north of Holbeach Drove, the proposed development plot measures around 600m square. The proposed dwelling will be located just east of the centre of the plot.
The geology of the area is Jurassic period mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of quaternary clay and silt (British Geological Survey, Solid and Drift, 1:50 000).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

For much of the prehistoric period the area around Whaplode was subject to repeated marine transgressions which deposited thick layers of clay and silt within a salt marsh environment. Not until the late Iron Age to Roman period did the area become accessible, first for salt making and then for settlement (Hayes and Lane, 1992).

During the Anglo-Saxon period, the coastline was marked by a series of villages running eastwards along a low ridge from Spalding, and including Moulton, Whaplode and Holbeach (British Geological Survey 1992). The low ridge would have provided slightly higher and drier ground more suitable to occupation, and the existence of these communities in the Anglo-Saxon period is confirmed by numerous land grants to Crowland Abbey, suggesting that the region was by then a relatively stable agricultural environment (Sawyer 1998).

Information contained in the county Historic Environment Record indicates that the site lies in close proximity to cropmarks of probable Iron Age and Romano-British date (HER 20236). Artefactual evidence indicates that the area was heavily utilised for salt production, probably during the early Roman period. Roman finds have been recovered from Elder House, located within 250m of the proposed development (HER No.22178).

Archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken during groundworks at 61 and 81 Broadgate were largely archaeologically negative (Trimble 2019) and Jefferson 2016). Both of these sites are located to the south of and within 500m of the proposed development. However, pottery of Roman date was recorded during groundworks undertaken in advance of development at Dog Drove North, at a location approximately 750m to the southeast of the proposed development (Mellor 2015).

4.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The development has received full planning permission under reference H23-0161-2.

A scheme of archaeological investigation was required under a condition of planning permission imposed by South Holland District Council.

5.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification of 31st July 2020, were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER).*

6.0 METHODOLOGY

All groundworks including landscaping and excavations for foundations and services were monitored. Using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket, the foundations trenches were excavated to widths of 0.6m wide and up to a maximum 1m deep.

A complete record of archaeologically significant features and deposits was captured through written context descriptions, scale plans and sections, and digital RAW photographs. The photographic record includes overall views detailing general site circumstances as well as specific views of individual archaeological deposits and/or features. Representative section drawings were produced, to show the general stratigraphic sequence.

7.0 RESULTS (Fig. 2)

The earliest deposit on the site was firm mid yellow/ light grey mottled silty clay (102) containing occasional dark grey-brown root disturbances. The deposit was clearly the result of marine transgressions, evident from a succession of grey/white laminations (Figure, Section 1).

On the east of the site the silts were cut by a feature interpreted as a possible pit. The feature was oval in plan, aligned east to west, with gradually sloping concave sides and a flat base [106]. Its fill was a firm, dark grey-brown silty clay (107), with lenses of white grey sand silt in places and measuring at least 0.26m deep. It produced nine sherds of pottery dated 11th to 12th century and a single cattle bone (Fig 4, Section 3; *Plate 1*).

Also cutting the silts was a ditch aligned east to west and extending across the entire footprint of the house. The cut, [108], had steep straight sides and was at least 14.8m long, 1.45m wide and over 0.2m deep. Its fill, (109) was a firm, dark grey-brown silty clay (Figure 5, Section 7; *Plate 2*). At the eastern edge of the plot, the ditch appears to have turned to the north-east. Numbered [110], the probable south-west to north-east section was initially interpreted as a possible pit, but is more likely to been a return of the ditch [108]. It had steep straight sides, was at least 3m long and over 0.4m deep and was filled by a firm dark grey silty clay (111) with occasional ceramic building material flecks, charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. The fill produced three sherds of pottery dated 12th to 14th century (Figure4, Section 5; *Plates 3 & 5*). Together, [108] and [110] probably formed the corner to an enclosure.

The above features were sealed the subsoil, a firm mid yellow brown silt clay with light grey-white silt lenses (101). Measuring 0.35m thick, the deposit yielded three sherds of pottery dated 17th to 18th century and a fragment of brick dated 15th to 17th century.

The subsoil was cut by a north-east to south-west aligned ditch with steeply concave sides and a pointed concave base [103]. The extended across the entire house-plot measuring at least 16.7m long, 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a primary fill of firm, dark grey-brown silty clay (106), which was overlain by a firm mid red-brown silty clay (104), with occasional ceramic building material flecks, charcoal and red brown iron stains (Figure, Section 2). Ditch [103] was sealed by a firm, mid grey-brown silty sand (100) containing occasional ceramic building material flakes, charcoal and chalk flecks. The deposit yielded a single fragment of brick dated 15th to 17th century (Figure, Section 6; *Plate 4*).

8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Three possible phases of archaeological activity were identified from the monitoring and recording of ground works at Plot 1 Broadgate, Whaplode. The earliest phase consisted of a pit dated 11th to 12th century on the basis of associated pottery. Located on the south-west side of the house footprint, it was interpreted as a possible refuse pit. The succeeding phase consisted of a probable enclosure ditch extending west to east and then turning to the north-east to form a right angle. A small quantity of finds from this feature were dated 12th to 14th century. The final phase consisted of a ditch aligned north-east to south-west, Dated 17th century or later, it may have been a boundary ditch or have formed part of an enclosure.

Although evidence for Iron age and Roman activity including salt production has been recorded nearby, no features or finds dated earlier than the medieval period were recorded or recovered during monitoring and recording on Plot 1. The finds discovered in all phases were common types to the area and the medieval pottery could be of local manufacture or made nearby. The presence of pottery in the features

suggests the possibility of occupation in the vicinity, with the medieval pit serving a refuse disposal function and the ditch (possibly at a slightly later date) defining the boundary around an enclosure. However, in the absence of structural evidence such as post holes, it is perhaps most likely that ditch defined a field boundary or paddock The later ditch may have boundary or enclosure in the early post medieval period.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Holmes Construction, for their interest and support in ensuring the successful completion of this project. Thanks, are also due to Sue Anderson for the ceramics report and to James Rackham for the Animal bone report.

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11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

11.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: WDBG20

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: H23-0161-2

FIELD OFFICER: A Pascoe

NGR: 531874 313203

CIVIL PARISH: Whaplode

SMR No.: WDBG20

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 4th August 2020

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological monitoring and recording.

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Holmes Construction

11.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: LNCC:2020.19

ACCESSION DATE: October 2021

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	12
Section Drawings at Scale [1:20]	7
Black and White photographs	18
Digital Photographs	48
Set of Site Notes	1
Registers	3

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: View of Pit [106] looking north-east. No scale.



Plate 2: View of Ditch [108] looking south-west. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 3: View of Section 5, Ditch [110] looking south-east. 2 x 1m scales.

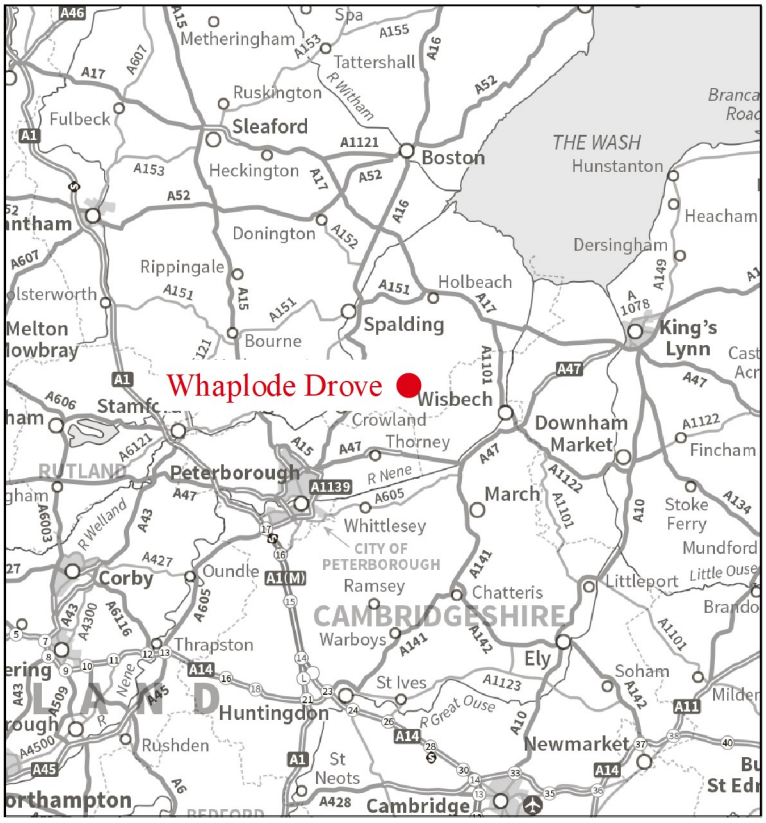


Plate 4: View of Section 6, representative section, looking west north-west. 1 x 1m scale.



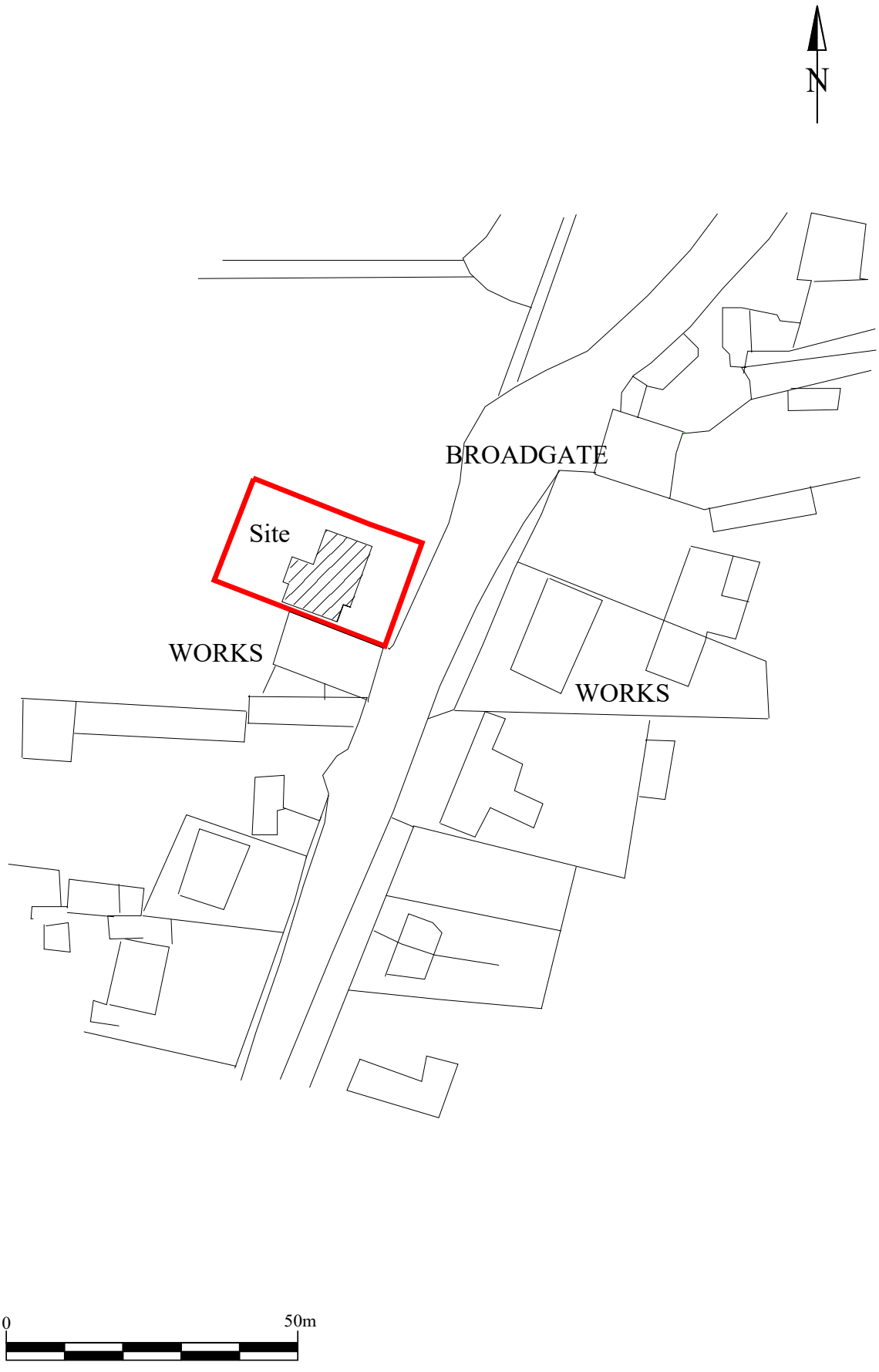
Plate 5: View of Ditch [108], opposite side to Section , looking south west. 2 x 1m scales.



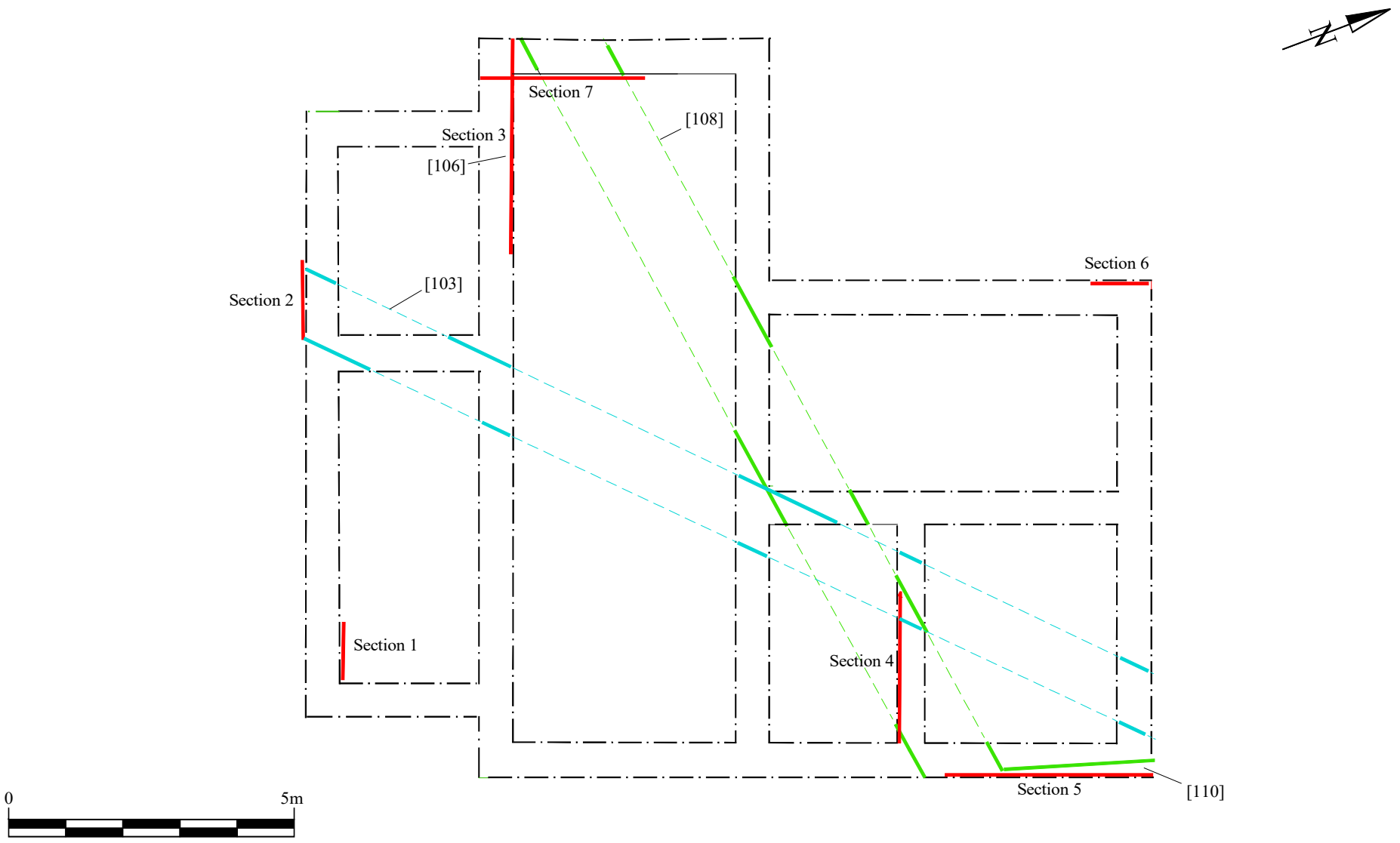




Witham Archaeology | Site Location Maps | Fig. 1



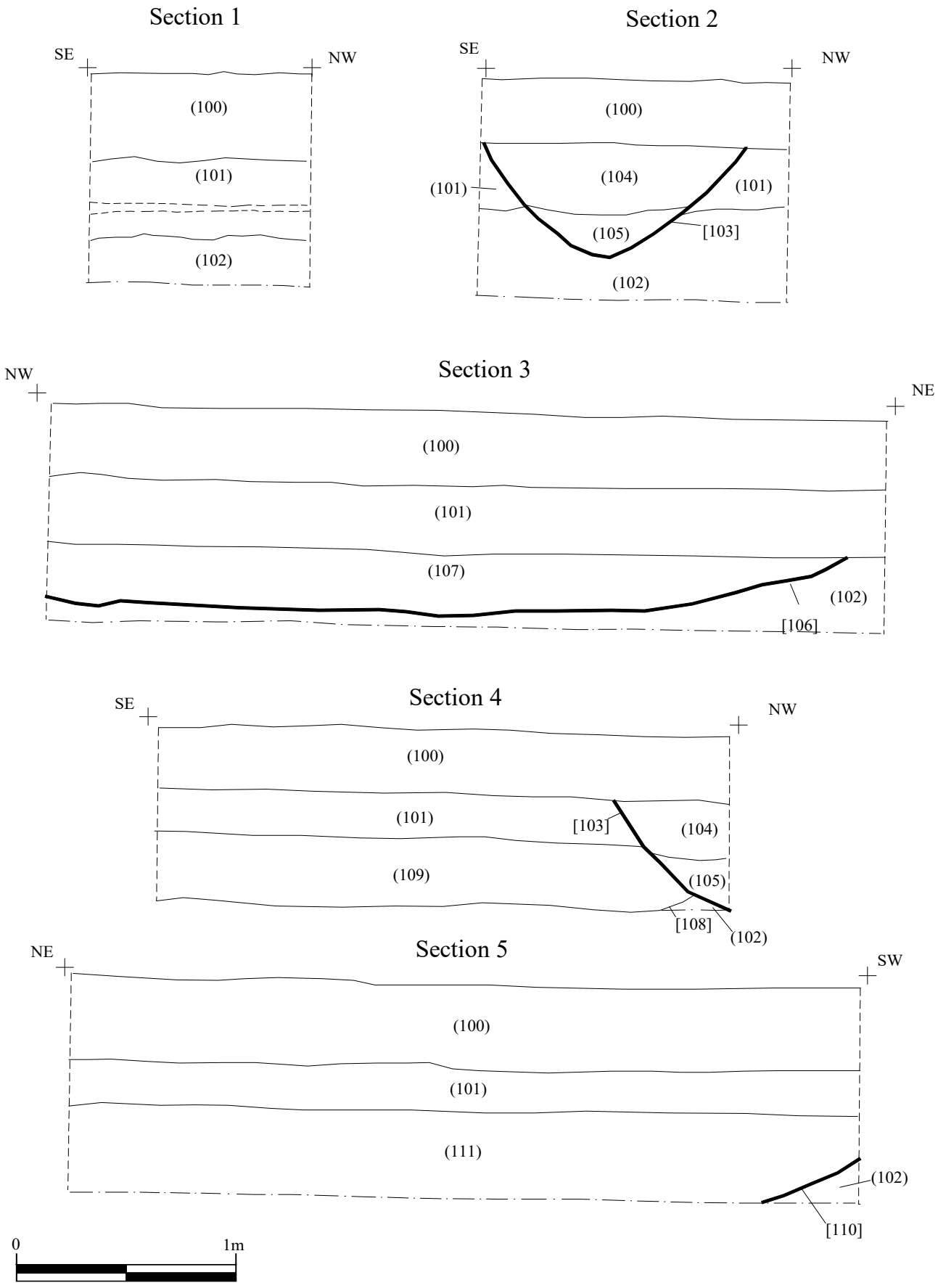
Witham Archaeology Site Location Plan Scale 1: 1000 Fig. 2



Witham Archaeology

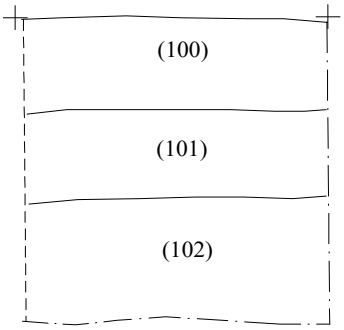
Site Plan and Section Locations Scale 1: 100

Fig. 3

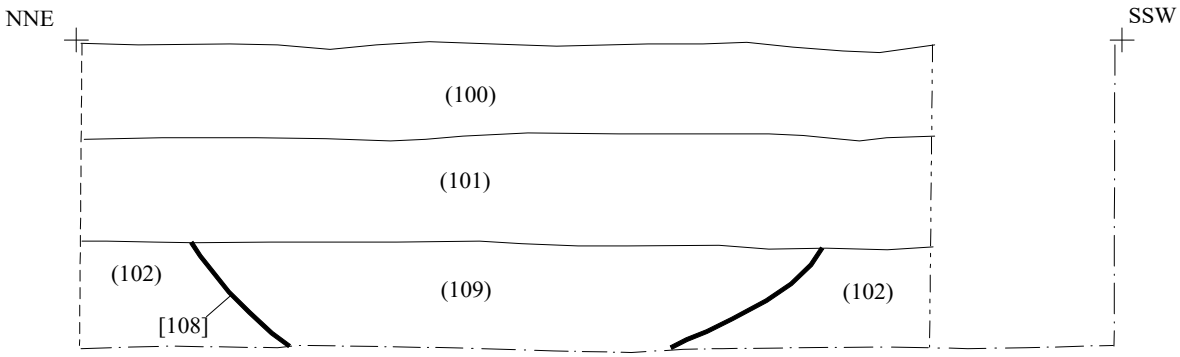


Witham Archaeology Sections 1-5 Scale 1:25 Fig. 4

Section 6



Section 7





APPENDIX A – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Finds
100	Deposit	Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional ceramic building material flakes, occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.	Topsoil	1 x brick fragment dated 15th to 17th century.
101	Deposit	Firm mid yellow brown silt clay with light grey-white silt lenses 0.05m thick. Deposit 0.35m thick.	Subsoil	3 x 17th to 18th century sherds of pottery. 1 x brick fragment dated 15th to 17th century.
102	Deposit	Firm mid yellow/light grey mottle, silt clay with occasional dark grey brown rooting.	Marine silts, grey/white laminations noted.	
103	Cut	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west with steep concave sides and pointed concave base. 1.2m wide, and 0.5m deep.	Cut of ditch	
104	Deposit	Firm mid red brown silty clay with occasional ceramic building material flecks, occasional charcoal, occasional red brown iron stains.	Fill of [103]. Backfill?	
105	Deposit	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay.	Primary fill of [103]. Natural silting.	
106	Cut	Oval in plan aligned east to west, with gently concave sides and flat base. 0.26m deep.	Probable pit with very shallow cut. Could be a hollow of buried soil but not noted in the section to the immediate south.	
107	Deposit	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with lenses of white grey sand silt in places. 0.26m deep.	Fill of [106]. Looks dark and dirty could be a back fill to possible pit.	9 x pottery sherds 11th to 12th century. 1 x cattle bone
108	Cut	Linear in plan, at least 14.8m long with steep straight sides. 0.2+m deep.	Ditch. Same as [110]?	
109	Deposit	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay.	Fill [108]. Possible silting.	
110	Cut	Oval in plan aligned north-east to south-west with steep straight sides. Not excavated to base. At least 3m long and over 0.4m deep.	Cut of pit or ditch related to [108], forming the corner of an enclosure?	
111	Deposit	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with occasional ceramic building material flecks, occasional charcoal flacks and occasional small rounded stones.	Fill of [110]. Possibly deliberate backfill.	3 sherds pottery dated mid-12th to 14th century.

APPENDIX B – CERAMIC FINDS

By Sue Anderson

POTTERY

Fifteen sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 183g, were recovered from three contexts.

Methodology adhered to the recommendations of the Medieval Pottery Research Group (2001). Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). Lincolnshire ware identifications are based on Young and Vince (2005). A ×20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The data were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Nine sherds of an early medieval handmade vessel were recovered from ?pit fill (107). These were thin-walled body fragments in a coarsely sand-tempered black fabric. The sherds suggest an 11th/12th-century date for the context.

Fill (111) of pit/ditch [110] contained three sherds of Bourne-type medieval coarseware (mid 12th–14th c.). These were in a range of fabrics with sparse to common leached calcareous inclusions, moderate to common sand, sandstone, burnt-out organics and occasional mica. The range of fabrics made at Bourne (Healey 1969; Boyle and Young 2007), and possibly nearby Baston (Precious *et al*. 2003), is broad and these sherds fit into the range, but it is possible that they were made more locally. They have similarities to some Cambridgshire fenland products such as Ely ware and SE Fenland calcareous medieval coarseware (Spoerry 2016), for example.

Three body sherds of a coarse blackware bowl of typical Midlands type were recovered from subsoil (101). The sherds were black-glazed internally. These are common finds in contexts of 17th/18th-century date in the region.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Two small fragments (10g) of brick were recovered from two contexts, topsoil (100) and subsoil (101). The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form (Appendix 2). Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions.

The two pieces were both in a silty calcareous fabric (although in the case of the fragment from (101), the calcareous inclusions had been leached out to leave voids), and both were dark red in colour. This is a typical fabric of bricks made in the fenland in the 15th-17th centuries.

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Appendix 1: pottery summary catalogue

Full catalogue available in archive as an Access database

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date
101	BL	D	3	44	1	bowl		coarse blackware	17-18
107	EMHM	U	9	40	1			HM, thin-walled, partly oxid ext, abundant ms, sparse cq, rare sandstone & boo	11-12
111	BOUA	U	1	45	1	jar?		WM, buff, grey core, common calc (voids), common poorly sorted f/ms (white, clear, brown), mica, boo	M.12-14
111	BOUA	U	1	40	1			sim to above but only moderate clear sand, seems finer but prob HM	M.12-14
111	BOUA	U	1	14	1			HM, grey with orange int, common rounded black/brown fs, sparse voids, some sandstone?	M.12-14

Key: Type - D/U – decorated/undecorated body.
Notes – HM – handmade; WM – wheelmade; boo – burnt-out organics; cq – coarse quartz; f/ms – fine/medium sandy.

Appendix 2: ceramic building material

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	minno	abr	length	width	height	comments	date
100	sc	B	1	5	1	+				red estuarine type	15-17
101	sv	B	1	5	1	+				red estuarine type	15-17

Fabrics: sc/sv – silty with calcareous inclusions/voids. Form: B – brick.

APPENDIX C – ANIMAL BONE

WDBG20

Hand Excavated animal bone

A single fragment of animal bone was recovered during hand excavation from context 107. This derives from the left ulna of cattle and the condition of the bone suggests it derives from an adult.

Catalogue

107 cattle ulna left side fragment of processus coronoideus lateralis and adjacent shaft. Probably an adult.

James Rackham
Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

September 2020

References

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Silver, I. A. 1969 The ageing of domestic animals. pp283-302 in D.Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds) *Science in Archaeology*. Thames and Hudson.

APPENDIX D

OASIS SUMMARY DETAILS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: withamar1-426258

Project details

Project name	Monitoring and Recording at Plot 1, Broadgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording during construction of a new house and garage at Plot 1, Broadgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire revealed a pit containing 11th to 12th century pottery and a ditch containing mid 12th to 14th century pottery. A second ditch contained finds of 17th century date.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2020 End: 04-08-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WDBG20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LNCC:2020.19 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND WHAPLODE Plot 1, Broadgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire
Postcode	PE12 0TN
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 31874 13203 52.700057209168 -0.048176582103 52 42 00 N 000 02 53 W Point

Project creators

Name of	Witham Archaeology Ltd

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Andy Pascoe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Holmes Construction

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Plot 1, Broadgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recordin
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pascoe, A.
Other bibliographic details	Witham Archaeology Report No. 395
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Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Ruskington
Description	A4, comb-bound

Entered by	Russell Trimble (russell.trimble@withamarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	16 July 2021

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