

Land off
Grantham Rd
Waddington
Lincs



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



March 2015

Client: CgMs Consulting

OA East Report No: 1745
OASIS No: oxfordar3-205402
NGR: SK 980 638

Land off Grantham Road, Waddington, Lincs

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: March 2015

Report Number: 1745
Site Name: Land off Grantham Road, Waddington
HER Event No:
Date of Works: February 2015
Client Name: CgMs
Client Ref: PC/AT/15817/01
Planning Ref:
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Signed: 

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Summary

Between 17/02/15 to 19/02/15, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land off Grantham Road, Waddington (SK 980 638). A total of 6 trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies identified by a geophysical survey. Archaeological features were recorded in three of the six trenches. A ring ditch identified by the geophysics was located within Trenches 1 and 2, along with a posthole and boundary ditch. Two boundary ditches and a pit were located in Trench 4. All other trenches contained only geological features. The field system seen in the geophysics was located in Trench 1, but not in the other trenches, although Trench 4 had features almost on the anticipated field system alignment.

The only find recovered was a single heavily abraded worked flint from the topsoil on site. No finds were recovered from the features and environmental samples taken were devoid of any ecofactual remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land off Grantham Road, Waddington, Lincolnshire (SK 980 638). A total of six trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies identified by a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Jenny Young, supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Knight 2015), CgMs prepared the trench design which was agreed by North Kesteven's Archaeological Advisor.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the policy set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Senior Historic Environment Officer of North Kesteven District Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated upon a geology of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 10/02/15).
- 1.2.2 The site is located on the southern edge of Waddington and to the west of Waddington Airfield. Ground levels within the site sit at approximately 77m OD at the western edge of site, falling gently to 74m OD at the eastern limits of the site. The limestone ridge that the development area is located on begins to fall approximately 500m to the west, levelling off at 10m OD 1.5km to the west of site.
- 1.2.3 No water courses are located on site, with the River Witham being located approximately 2.5km to the west, flowing north past Waddington towards Lincoln.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A thorough archaeological background was written for the Desk Based Assessment (Thornton 2014) and is referenced below.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 A total of seven findspots are located within 1km of the site relating to the prehistoric period. Of these, five are records of worked flints recovered during archaeological works along the Harmston to Bracebridge pipeline. The findspots were between approximately 200m and 800m south of site (LHER 61591, 61594, 61601, 61604, 61605)
- 1.3.3 A double-ditched boundary was identified from cropmarks and earthworks in 1930 at Harmston Heath, roughly 900m south of site (LHER60339). No earthworks were recorded during a site visit in 1964, though the cropmarks are still visible.

- 1.3.4 A probable Bronze Age barrow was identified on Harmston Heath, approximately 450m south-west of site, identified from aerial photographs (LHER61897)

Romano-British

- 1.3.5 Records of a Roman date are more common within the area, with 14 records relating to the period. Most of these relate to Roman coin or pottery findspots. A record of significant Roman finds was recorded around 750m south-west of site on Harmston Heath, where a considerable quantity of Roman material, including coins was recovered (LHER 61864). To the north of Waddington, 750m north-west of site, an assemblage of Roman pottery and the traces of a possible Roman building were also found (LHER 61231).

Saxon

- 1.3.6 Saxon remains are located nearby, with two entries in the Lincolnshire HER relating to the period. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery borders the north-western corner of the study site (LHER 60377). At least 17 inhumations have been recorded since 1947. Finds associated with the burials include beads, necklaces, clasps and brooches. This cemetery seems to be small and restricted to a 12m wide area.
- 1.3.7 Waddington village itself dates to the Saxon period, with the name being derived from Old English meaning 'farmstead or village associated with, or called after, Wada' (LHER 61214). No remains of the original Saxon village have been located, though it is likely the settlement was located within the core of the current village.

Medieval

- 1.3.8 Medieval pottery findspots are found nearby, with three being located within 1km of site (LHER's 61603, 61593 and 61241). Traces of a Medieval building were found approximately 750m north-west of site, although there is suggestions this may in fact be Roman in date (LHER 61257).
- 1.3.9 The Medieval settlement of Waddington (LHER 61214) lies to the west of site and evidence of ridge and furrow was also identified approximately 100m to the south of site (LHER 61602). The site would have lain just outside of the Medieval village core and was likely common land during this period.

Post-Medieval to Modern

- 1.3.10 A scatter of post-medieval musket balls was found by metal detecting within the site (LHER 63302). These artefacts could relate to a Civil War skirmish in 1644 when Royalist cavalry from Newark fought Parliamentarian cavalry resting in Waddington and Harmston (LHER 63301).
- 1.3.11 The site is located directly west of RAF Waddington. This airfield was opened in 1916 as a flying training station until it was rebuilt in the mid 1930's and served as a bomber base throughout the Second World War (LHER 61249).
- 1.3.12 A total of 28 records in the Lincolnshire HER relate to post-medieval and modern structures nearby. These include a number of 17th to 19th century building within Waddington.

Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

- 1.3.13 A watching brief carried out during groundworks for a water main along Grantham Road revealed four east-west aligned Anglo-Saxon graves (ELI1331, LAS 1999). These burials are related to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (LHER 60377) mentioned previously.

- 1.3.14 Fieldwalking and monitoring of topsoil stripping was undertaken along a proposed pipeline from Harmston to Bracebridge Heath (ELI 1534 and ELI 1774). Part of this monitoring was located through site, close to the western boundary. The only find recovered from the works within site was an abraded sherd of Medieval pottery.
- 1.3.15 A watching brief at 166a Grantham Road, approximately 60m north-west of site recorded no finds or features of archaeological interest (PCA 1999, ELI1365).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks are extended to Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer for North Kesteven District Council, whom monitored and visited the site. The site was managed by Aileen Connor. Fieldwork was directed by the author and features were excavated and recorded by Paddy Lambert and Kat Nicholls. The work was commissioned by Alexandra Thornton of CgMs Consulting.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area by targeting trenches on anomalies located during geophysical survey.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that a total of six trenches were to be excavated, targeting anomalies seen on a geophysical survey (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 20 tonne 360-type excavator using a 2m toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 smartnet GPRS.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from any features deemed on site to have potential for preserved ecofacts within their fills.

2.2.7 Site conditions were dry and the weather was dry and bright with occasional cloud.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented by trench in number order. Trenches with no archaeology present are not discussed. Feature and deposit descriptions are written in stratigraphic order, starting with the earliest. Full trench and context descriptions can be found in Appendix A. Please refer to Fig. 2 for a trench plan overlain on the geophysics results.

3.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3 and Plate 1)

3.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west of the field, aligned north-west to south-east. The trench contained a ring ditch (**1 & 14**), a tree throw (**3**) and a ditch (**5**).

3.2.2 Tree throw **3** was 0.40m wide, 0.20m deep with an irregular rectangular profile (Fig. 4, Section 1, Plate 3). The single fill was a light brown sandy silt, with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.2.3 Ring ditch **1** was 1.30m wide, 0.52m deep, curvilinear in plan, with a wide U-shaped profile (Fig. 4, Section 1, Plate 3). Lower fill (**2**) was an orangey brown sandy silt, 0.52m thick, with limestone inclusions. The upper fill (**13**) was a dark orangey brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick, with large limestone fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature. Sample 1 was taken from this feature and was completely sterile.

3.2.4 Ditch **5** was linear in plan and aligned north-east to south-west. The feature measured 0.74m wide, 0.5m deep and had an irregular profile. The basal fill (6) was a mottled yellowish brown sandy silt and 0.2m thick. Above this was fill 21; a dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick and the upper fill (20) was a mottled greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.2.5 Ring ditch **14** (Fig. 4 Section 5 & Plate 4) was 1.30m wide, 0.47m deep, curvilinear in plan, with a wide U-shaped profile. The fill (15) was dark yellowish brown sandy silt with limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 3 and Plate 2)

3.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned north-east to south-west and ran perpendicular to Trench 1, forming a 'T' shape. Ring ditch terminus **16** and post hole **18** were located in the trench.

3.3.2 Ring ditch terminus **16** was 0.50m deep, 1.10m wide with a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (17) was a dark orangey brown sandy silt with small limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.3.3 Posthole **18** was sub-oval in plan, 0.25m wide 0.3m deep with a deep U-shaped profile. The fill (19) was a dark orangey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the north-east of the development area and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. The trench contained two ditches (**7 & 9**) and a possible pit (**11**).

3.4.2 Ditch **7** (Fig. 4 Section 2) was linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west, measured 1.25m wide, 0.36m deep and had a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (8) was a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with regular limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered. Sample 2 was taken from this feature and was completely sterile.

3.4.3 Ditch **9** was linear in plan and aligned north-east to south-west. The feature measured 0.9m wide, 0.26m deep and had a U-shaped profile. The fill (10) was a mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional limestone inclusions.

3.4.4 Pit **11** (Fig. 4 Section 4) was sub-circular in plan, 1m in diameter and 0.36m deep, with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (12) was a mid orangey brown clayey silt with rare limestone inclusions.

3.5 Finds Summary

3.5.1 A single abraded worked flint was recovered from the topsoil near Trench 3. No finds were recovered from any features.

3.6 Environmental Summary

3.6.1 No ecofacts were recovered from the two samples taken from site.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 The archaeology discovered during the evaluation has proven that the geophysical survey was relatively accurate and located the ring ditch in the north-west corner of the development area. The field system present on geophysics was only located in one trench (Trench 1, Ditch 5) and possibly in Trench 4 (Ditches 7 and 9). No major archaeological features were located during trenching that had not been identified during the geophysical survey.

4.2 The Undated Ring Ditch

4.2.1 The circular enclosure, located in Trenches 1 and 2 in the north-west corner of the site (Figs 2, 3 & 4, Sections 1 & 5), could have a number of interpretations.

4.2.2 The most likely functions for the feature are to be prehistoric in date, such as a barrow or hengiform monument. The ring ditch fills show that the majority of the material was slumping into the ditch from the internal area, indicating there was either an internal bank or mound. With an entrance to the south-west, however, it is unlikely this feature is a barrow, which is further supported since no internal features such as cremations or inhumations were found. Counter to this is that due to the lack of any subsoil, the entrance could be the result of a shallower portion of the ditch being ploughed out, along with any internal features, leaving only the deeper part of the ring ditch surviving.

4.2.3 The study site is located within an area known to have prehistoric activity and a probable Bronze Age barrow is located approximately 450m to the south-west on Harmston Heath (LHER61897). Furthermore, the location of the feature, on the limestone ridge overlooking lower ground approximately 500m to the west would be a typical locale for a prehistoric monument.

4.2.4 Other possible interpretations include a stock enclosure, roundhouse or windmill, though the size (an internal diameter of 14.6m) and the distance from known settlement would suggest these to be improbable.

4.2.5 Similarly, anecdotal information from the current landowner suggested there was a World War 2 gun emplacement located within the field. The ring ditch would be rather large for such a feature. A more likely possibility would be a World War 2 searchlight emplacement. These feature often look very similar to prehistoric ring ditches but are not continuous, similar to what was excavated during the evaluation (Oosthuizen 1996, pp. 109). Ring ditches were excavated around these searchlights as a blast barrier. Searchlight emplacements were excavated at Clay Farm, Trumpton, Cambridgeshire. These features were found to be between 11m and 22m in diameter and contained finds such as plates, wooden fence posts and carbon rod, which would have been used in the searchlights (Phillips 2012). The sterile fills and lack of any modern artefacts from the ring ditch at Waddington would indicate this interpretation is unlikely.

4.3 The Undated Field System

4.3.1 The field system identified by the geophysical survey was not present where expected in the archaeological trenching. This may be because the trenches were located in areas where the ditches appeared quite weakly on the survey, and thus may have been mostly ploughed out. Otherwise there is a possibility the field boundaries were hedgerows as opposed to ditches, and therefore little survives in the archaeological record.

- 4.3.2 The two ditches located in Trench 4 (7 and 9) may be part of the field system seen on the geophysical survey, although they are on a slightly different alignment (north-north-east to south-south-west). Similarly, they do not correspond with any anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and could in fact be geological in formation.
- 4.3.3 The date of this field system is currently unknown, with little evidence of it during the evaluation. A Roman date or later is unlikely, as the field system is at a different alignment to the presumed Roman farmstead in the south-east of the field and later maps suggest the modern alignments are well established.
- 4.3.4 The field system is quite extensive and can be seen in cropmarks 1.5km to the north of the development area. Field systems of a similar form have been found elsewhere in the eastern region where they are increasingly identified as Middle Bronze Age. A prehistoric date for this system might therefore be assumed, though with no dating this is not possible to prove. A comparison site at Pode Hole Quarry, Peterborough (Daniel 2009) recorded a north-east to south-west aligned Middle Bronze Age field system, with a number of Bronze Age ring ditches located within the landscape (*ibid.*, Fig. 3.1). There is a dearth of identified Bronze Age field systems within Lincolnshire, though this should be seen as a lack of identification as opposed to a lack of field systems.

4.4 Conclusion

- 4.4.1 Despite the lack of artefactual remains from the site and the limited archaeology recorded, the small ring ditch in the north-west corner of the development area and its location within a possible prehistoric field system is of interest. The introduction and development of prehistoric field systems has rarely been seen in the Lincolnshire archaeological record. Identification of prehistoric field systems is a priority in the Research Framework for the East Midlands as it would help further understanding of the introduction and development of agricultural practices in the area (Clay 2006 pp.86).

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contained a ring ditch and boundary ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying a limestone geology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.31
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		25
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Cut	1.3	0.52	Ditch	-	-
2	Fill	-	0.52	Ditch	-	-
3	Cut	0.4	0.2	Tree Throw	-	-
4	Fill	0.4	0.2	Tree Throw	-	-
5	Cut	0.74	0.5	Ditch	-	-
6	Fill	-	0.2	Ditch	-	-
13	Fill	-	0.3	Ditch	-	-
14	Cut	1.3	0.47	Ditch	-	-
15	Fill	-	0.47	Ditch	-	-
20	Fill	-	0.15	Ditch	-	-
21	Fill	-	0.3	Ditch	-	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained a ring ditch terminus and a posthole. Consisted of topsoil overlying a limestone geology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.32
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		25
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
16	Cut	1.1	0.5	Ditch	-	-
17	Fill	-	0.5	Ditch	-	-
18	Cut	0.3	0.25	Posthole	-	-
19	Fill	-	0.25	Posthole	-	-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying a limestone geology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.29
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		25

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained two boundary ditches and a pit. Consisted of topsoil overlying a limestone geology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.31	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7	Cut	1.25	0.36	Ditch	-	-
8	Fill	-	0.36	Ditch	-	-
9	Cut	0.9	0.26	Ditch	-	-
10	Fill	-	0.26	Ditch	-	-
11	Cut	1	0.36	Pit	-	-
12	Fill	-	0.36	Pit	-	-
Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying a limestone geology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	25	
Trench 6						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying a limestone geology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Worked Flint

By Pat Moan

- B.1.1 A single worked flint flake fragment was recovered from the topsoil near Trench 3 during the evaluation. The flint measured 35mm long, 23mm wide and 9.5mm thick.
- B.1.2 The struck flint is made from a fine grained flint of good knapping quality. No cortex is present. A striking platform is present, but no bulb of percussion noted, though ripples are seen on the interior surface. There is no evidence of retouching on the flint, with edge damage most likely relating to post depositional disturbance by ploughing.
- B.1.3 The flint is not closely diagnostic although would be most typical of an Early Bronze Age industry and is suggestive of tool use within the area during that period.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

- C.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluation trenches in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data. Sample 1 was taken from fill 2 of Ditch 1 and Sample 2 was taken from fill 8 of Ditch 7.
- C.1.2 One bucket (approximately ten litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60

Results

- C.1.3 All of the samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments. No finds were recovered from the residues

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-205402		
Project Name	Prehistoric Remains at Land off Grantham Road, Waddington		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	17-03-2015	Finish	19-03-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XLIWAD15	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	LCNCC:2015.30	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Landowner Pre-Sale Planning Application

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ring Ditch	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Flint	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
Ditch	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Lincolnshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	North Kesteven	Grantham Road Waddington Lincs LN5 2RU
Parish	Waddington	
HER	Lincolnshire	
Study Area	5.4ha	National Grid Reference SK 980 638

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Jenny Young
Project Design Originator	Toby Knight
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Pat Moan

Project Archives

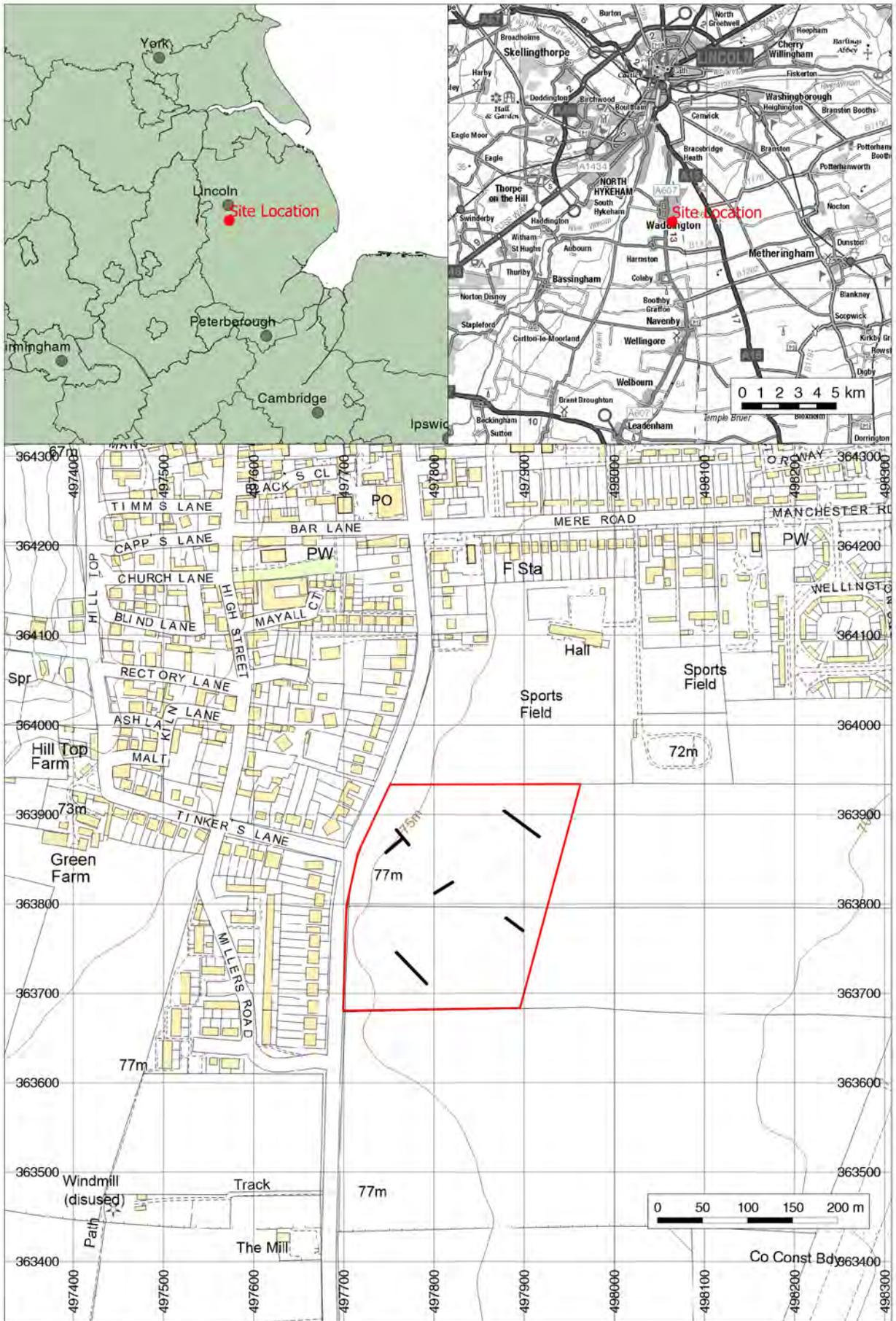
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Lincolnshire Museum Stores	OA East	Lincolnshire Museum Stores
LCNCC: 2015.30	XLIWAD15	LCNCC:2015.30

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

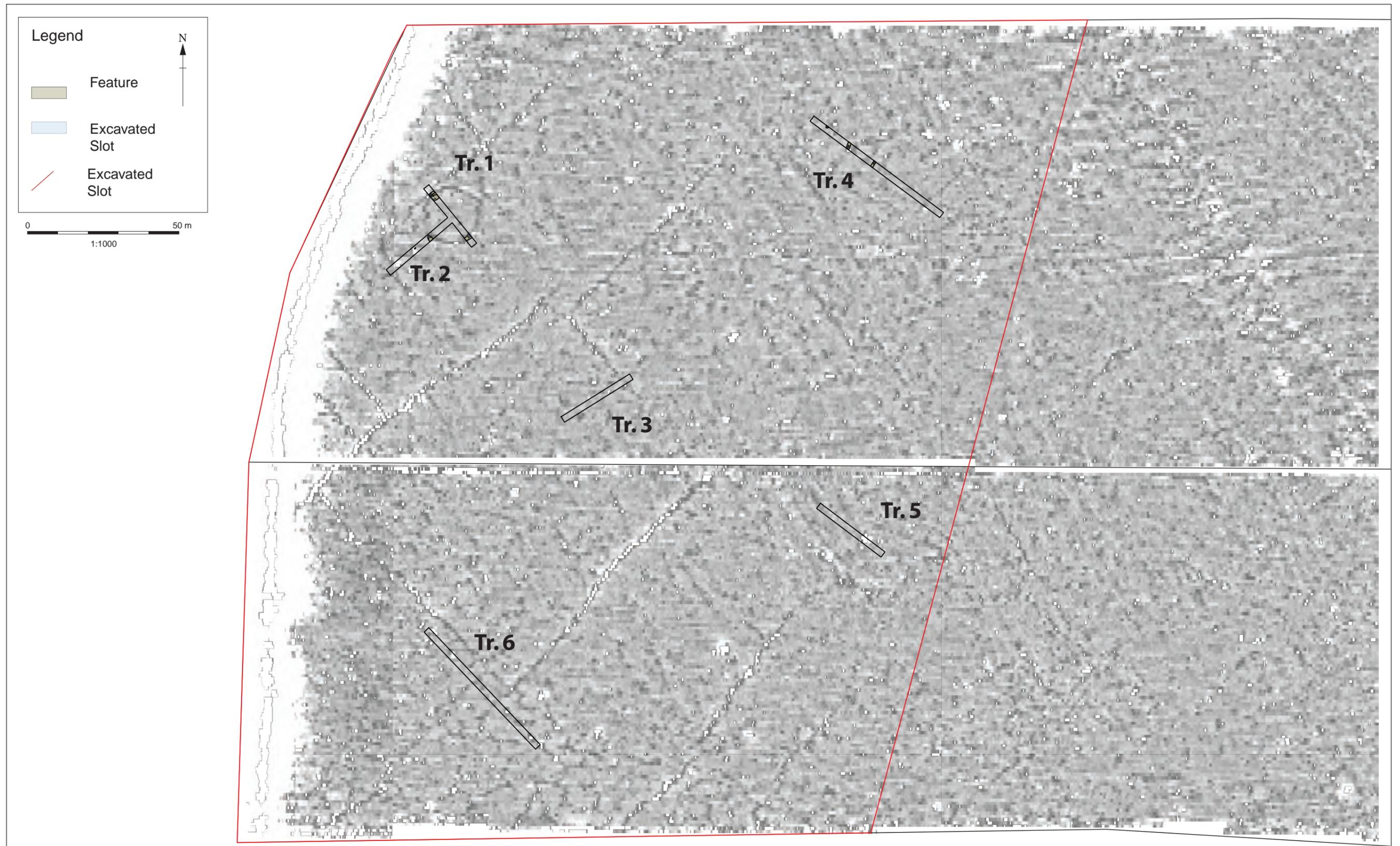


Figure 2: Trench Plan overlain on Geophysical results

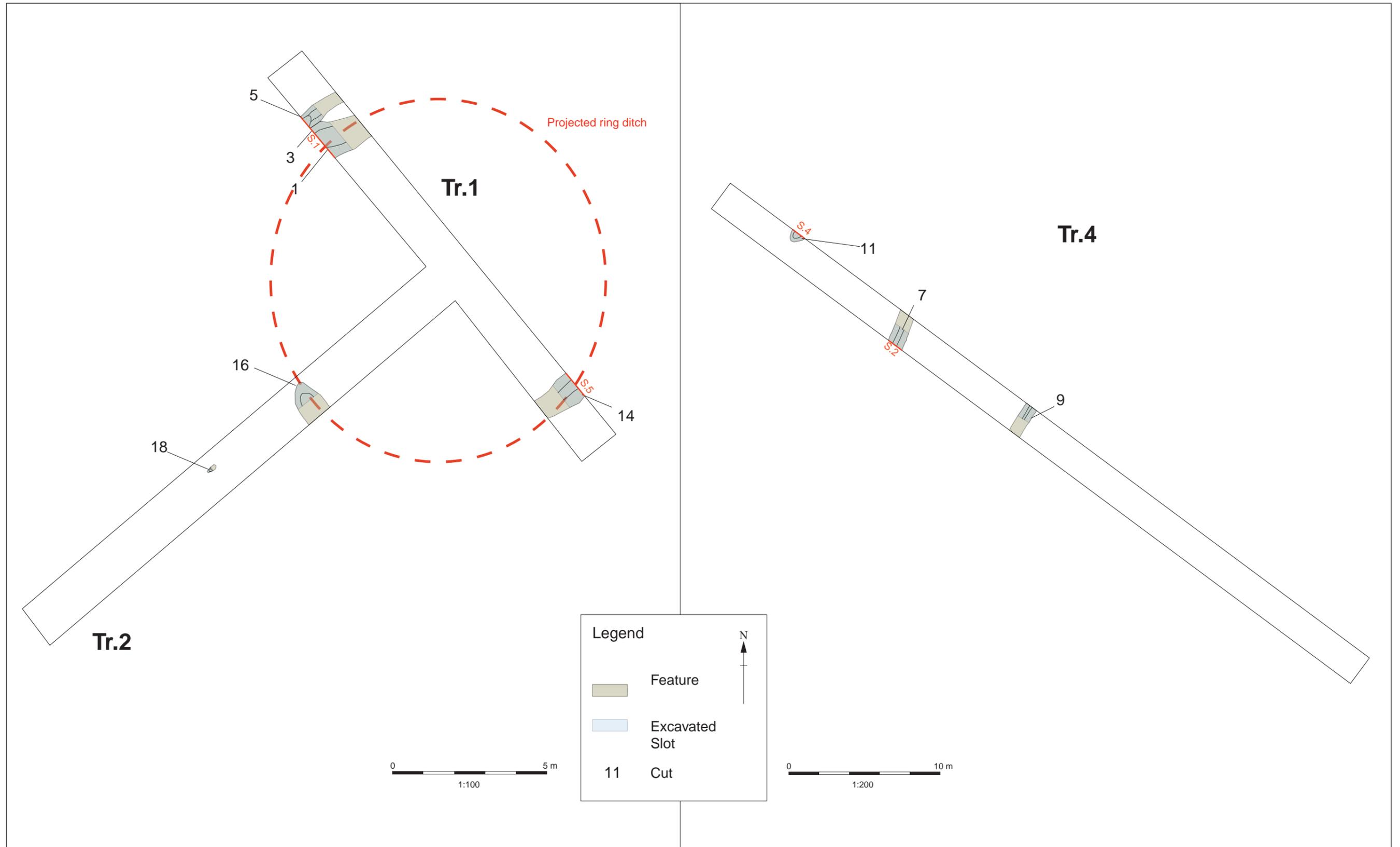


Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 4

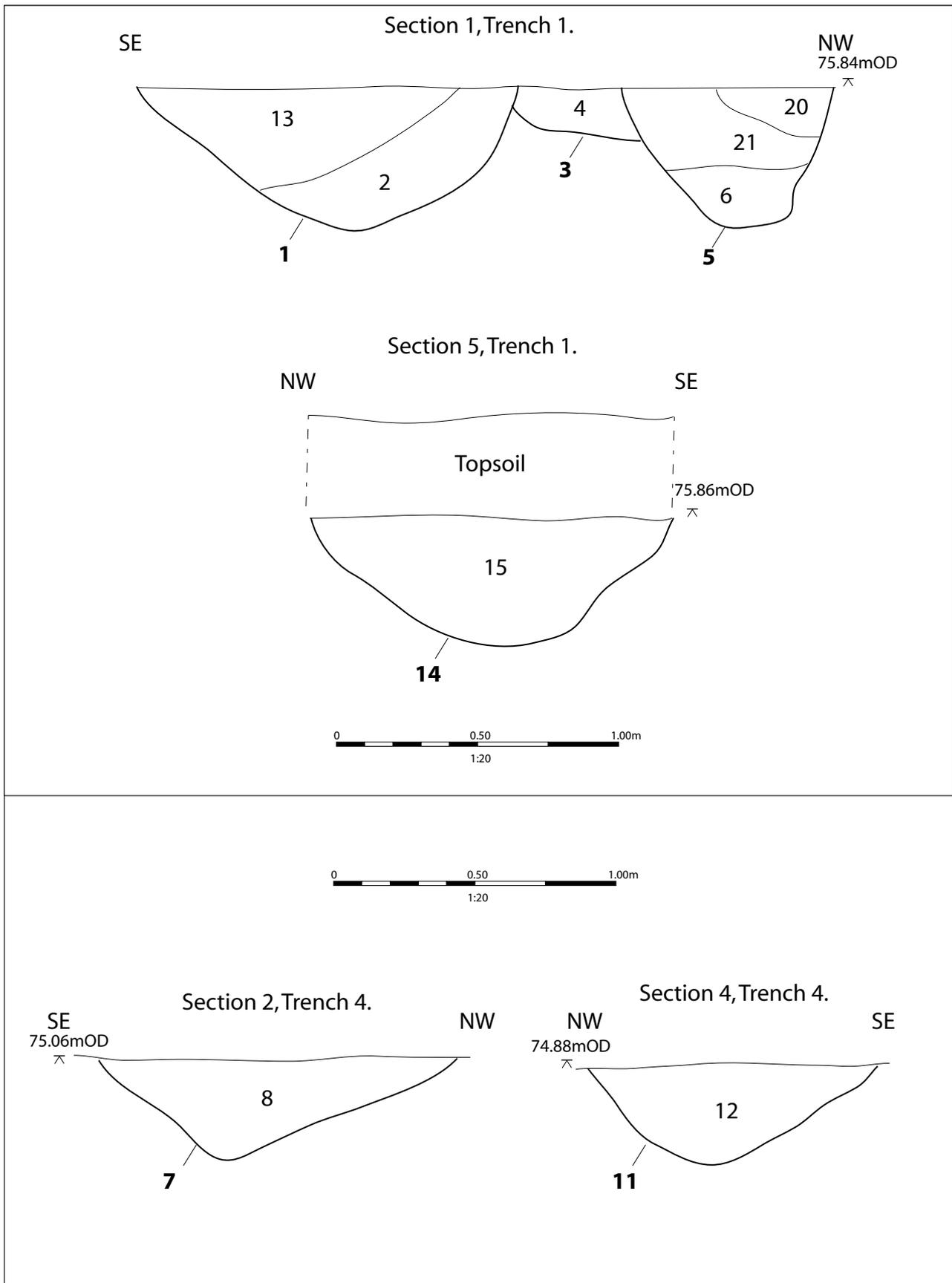


Figure 4: Sections 1 & 5, Trench 1 and 2 & 4, Trench 4



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-west



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north-east



Plate 3: Ring ditch 1, Tree throw 3 and Ditch 5, looking south-west



Plate 4: Ring ditch 14, Trench 1, looking north-east



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