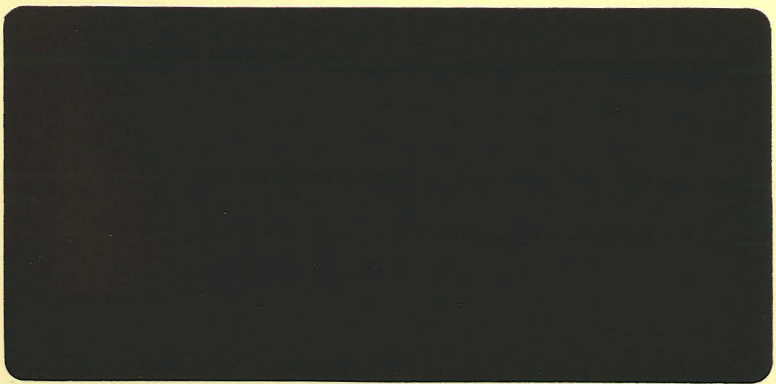


99/16.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
TOWNGATE FARM  
MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MDT 99)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section  
03 SEPT 99  
ack 3/9/99

Event H2929  
Sowle L17623  
L17624

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
TOWNGATE FARM  
MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MDT 99)**

**Work undertaken for  
Baxter & King Ltd  
August 1999**

**Report compiled by Phil Mills BSc (Hons)**

**National Grid Reference TF 1345 1086  
Planning Application No: SK98/688/56 and  
SK98/lb/5168/56  
City and County Museum accession no: 111.99**

**APS Report No: 73 / 99**

**Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered  
Archaeological Organisation (No. 21)**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the development of Towngate Farm, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.*

*Recent archaeological investigation of a public house immediately to the west revealed remains of early to late post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century) settlement. The area also shows evidence for Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity.*

*The investigation revealed a sequence of surfaces of the front and rear courtyards, and an underlying buried soil surface beneath the rear courtyard. No evidence was found to indicate that this was anything other than modern activity.*

*No artefactual evidence was recovered from the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as *a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Baxter and King Ltd. submitted planning applications SK98/688/56 and SK98/lb/5168/56 to South Kesteven District Council for permission to create six dwellings and

erect one new house, at TF 1345 1086, Market Deeping.

Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. As a result Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Baxter and King Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the development at the site. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification (Appendix 2), prepared by APS in response to a brief for works (Appendix 1) produced by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. The fieldwork was carried out on the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> April 1999

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Market Deeping lies approximately 34 km southeast of Grantham and 12 km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The site is on the northern outskirts of Market Deeping at national grid reference TF 1345 1086. The area disturbed was a c. 50m length by c. 1m wide of trench. The site is currently a working farm.

Towngate Farm lies at approximately 7m OD on land that slopes gently to the east. Local soils are the Badsey 2 association, mainly fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Recent archaeological work just to the west at the nearby Winning Post public house revealed remains of early to late post-medieval settlement including pottery and masonry characteristic of the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 1).

In the area immediately surrounding the site (Fig 2) a number of features of potential archaeological interest have been noted. These include a number of crop marks, among them those of a droveway and two ring ditches. Additionally a Romano-British urn has been found nearby.

Towngate Farmhouse and its barns and outbuildings are listed buildings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The listed components of the farmhouse comprise the early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, farm buildings, wall and railings (DOE 1987, 12/183) and two barns and out buildings (DOE 1987, 12/184) of late 18<sup>th</sup> century origin, subsequently restored in 1892 and altered this century. Of note as well are some six ashlar cylindrical stacks. These stand about a metre wide at the base, slightly tapering to the top. They stand *c.* 2m high and have triangular openings, similar to the barn. These are higher than normal granary stands, but are too low for dovecotes.

The buildings reflect the style of the late eighteenth century, perhaps representing the first phase of post enclosure investment. (RCHME 1987, 4) They demonstrate the ethos of the time, the modal farm being a well planned integrated farmstead, with groups of farm buildings around a courtyard (or court yards) along the lines of increasing efficiency by minimising labour requirements (RCHME 1987, 45).

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to record archaeological features exposed by areas of ground disturbance.

The objectives of the watching brief were to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features exposed;
- Determine the spatial arrangements of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practical to recover dating evidence from the archaeological features recorded;
- Establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

The service trench was opened by mechanical excavator. These trenches were *c.* 0.8m wide and 0.7m deep. Those at the rear of the site had already been opened, while those in the front courtyard were excavated under archaeological supervision.

Individual deposits revealed within the trenches were allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to Archaeological Project Services standard practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix compiled. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

### 5. RESULTS

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

were drawn, sections 1 and 2 from the groundworks for the rear courtyard area, section 3 for the front courtyard area of the farm. The service trench for the front courtyard was also recorded.

### **Section 1**

The top part of this section comprised a modern surface (001) 0.15m thick and made up of compacted stone, decayed turf and tarmac. This material had been dumped to form the modern surface. Beneath this was a 0.2m thick layer of tarmac, representing a former surface (002).

Underlying surface (002) was a series of dumped make up layers, presumably used for the levelling in advance of construction of surface (002). The top most of these make-up layers (003) comprised a 100mm thick light greyish brown deposit of sandy clay with inclusions of occasional small angular stones and small angular fragments of brick. Beneath this the second make-up layer (004) took the form of a lens measuring 30mm thick, and *c.* 0.3m long made up of concreted sand and stones and iron. This overlay make-up deposit (005) a mid greyish brown clay, some 100mm thick.

These makeup layers overlay a former surface deposit (006) that comprised 70mm thick mid reddish brown sandy clay with inclusions of abundant small to medium sized rounded stones.

The lowest layer encountered in Section 1 was a dark grey silty clay (007), greater than 0.15m thick (to the limit of excavation) with occasional small sub angular stones. This layer represented a previous ground surface or soil layer.

### **Section 2**

The top layer in Section 2 was a 0.2m thick modern tarmac and gravel surface (008). Beneath this were two deposits of dumped material, presumably for levelling the surface. The first (009) was a 100mm thick deposit of light grey stones in sandy silty clay containing moderate to large sized subrounded stones. Beneath this, was the second make-up layer (010) comprised a 0.2m thick deposit of mid reddish brown gravel in coarse sand containing moderate amounts of large angular limestone pieces.

The lowest layer in this section was a buried soil layer (011) which was more than 70mm thick in section and consisted of dark grey sandy gritty clay containing moderate small subangular stones.

### **Section 3**

Forming the top of Section 3 the modern surface deposits (024) were 0.55m thick and comprised numerous makeup dumps for levelling and possible repairs to the surface. These overlay a mid yellowish red sandy gravel with frequent rounded pebbles. This deposit was greater than 0.2m thick (025) and represented the underlying natural.

### **Service area**

Situated within the Service area was a 0.14, thick tarmac and gravel modern surface (012). Abutting this to the east was a flowerbed with dark brown silty clay topsoil (021) 0.3m deep over a make-up layer (022), of light reddish brown silty clay containing occasional friable fragments of brick. This lower layer was 60mm thick and it was probably associated with previous surfaces of the yard beneath, as part of



a levelling deposit. Layer (022) was natural mid yellowish brown clay, containing occasional gravel.

Away from the edges of the courtyard, the present surface (012) rested upon a dumped layer (013) used to form a level base for the surface. This dumped deposit was 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay and small subrounded gravels.

Beneath this a previous surface, some 0.14m thick (014) and made up of mid yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional subrounded gravel, petered out to the north. Beyond it, below dumped deposit (013) was another make-up layer (020), comprising a 100mm thick lens of mixed brick and mortar fragments.

Beneath surface (014) was a further make-up layer (015) of brick fragments 0.14m thick

Together these overlay cut (018), a previous service pipe. Its single fill (019) was 100mm deep and 100mm across and filled with degraded brick fragments, mortar and burnt stone.

This service trench [018] cut into a previous surface (016) which was 0.4m thick and comprised light yellow silty clay containing occasional medium subrounded gravels.

Beneath this layer was another make up deposit (017) greater than 0.1m deep and made up of a mid brownish yellow silty clay containing large (c. 0.25m wide) cobbles.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Beneath the modern surface lay a succession of previous surfaces that had been levelled and repaired using material such as mortar and brick

fragments. These surfaces were more abundant in the courtyard leading onto Towngate Road. On the other side of the barn, to the north, these surfaces were thinner and came down onto a buried soil. All these surfaces are related to the modern usage of the farm.

Whilst no dating evidence for the buried soil was available, it is probable that it formed the ground surface when the farm buildings were first constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This buried soil was only revealed to the north of the farm buildings and was absent in the southern courtyard. It is likely that the deposit was removed in this area during the original construction of the farm.

No information about any earlier structures on the farm was recovered, nor artefacts retrieved from the site.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations of the development at Towngate Farm, Market Deeping was undertaken because of recent discoveries of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> remains, in the proximity. Furthermore, cropmarks and finds suggest Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity in the area.

However, previous farmyard surfaces, associated with the late 18<sup>th</sup> century farm, were deep and extensive. As a result, no earlier archaeological remains were encountered though, at the rear of the farm, a buried soil, probably the ground surface immediately prior to the construction of the farm, was revealed. Therefore, although no pre - late 18<sup>th</sup> century archaeological remains were identified during this investigation, this does not preclude the survival of ancient

remains at depth. The presence of the buried soil indicates that ancient environmental remains (e.g. pollen, seeds, snails *etc.*) may survive in this area.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish acknowledged the assistance of Mr Stuart Fox of Baxter and King Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Jo Simpson, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Co-ordinator: Denise Drury  
Site Supervisors: Neil Herbert, Phil Mills, and Gary Taylor  
Illustration: Phil Mills  
Post-excavation Analyst: Phil Mills

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1973 *Lincoln, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 114

DOE, 1987 *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*,

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 13 (Harpenden)

IFA, 1997 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs*

RCHME 1987 *English Farmsteads 1750 - 1914*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services.

BGS British Geological Survey.

DOE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists.

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

SMR Sites and Monuments Record.

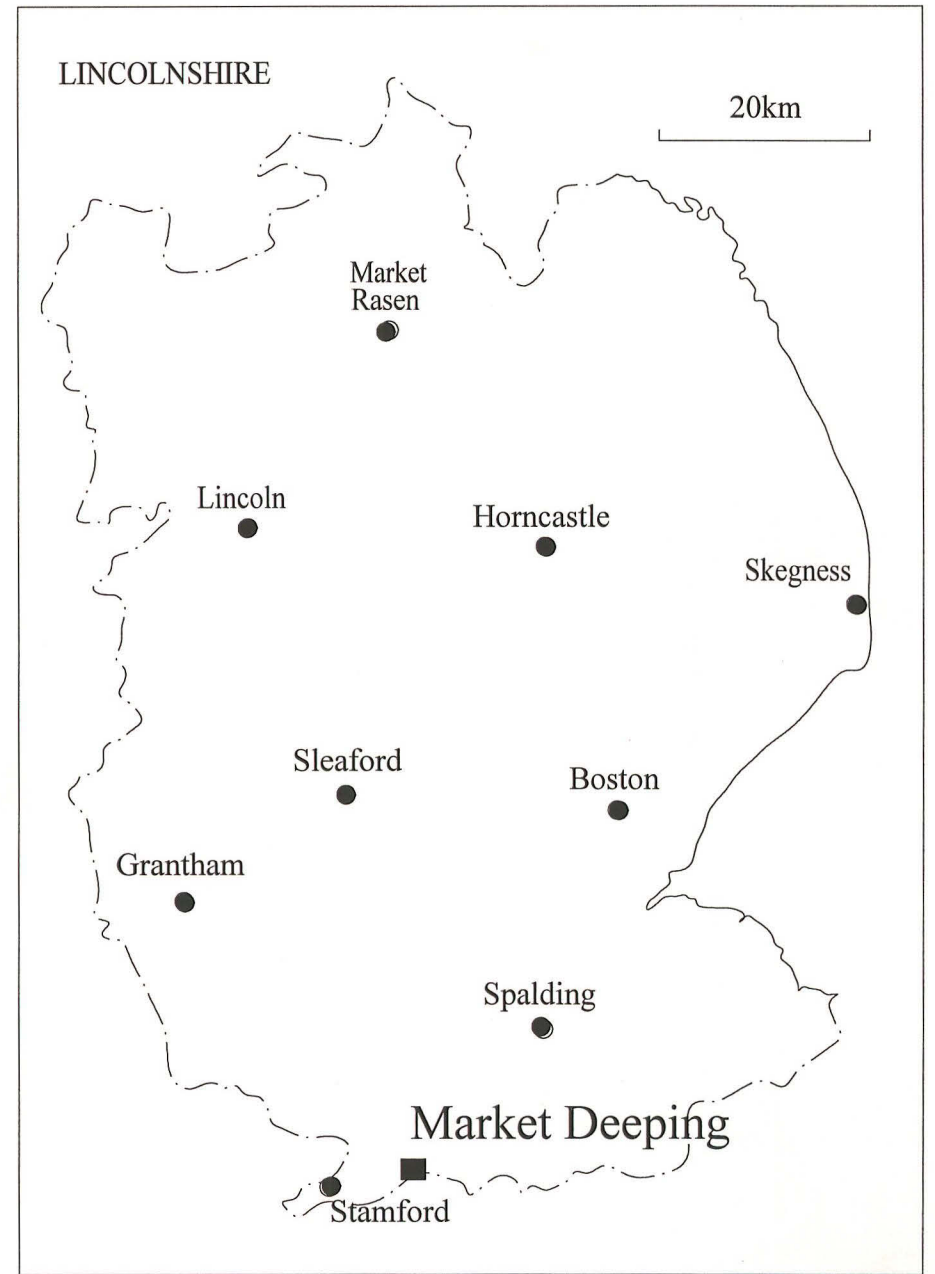
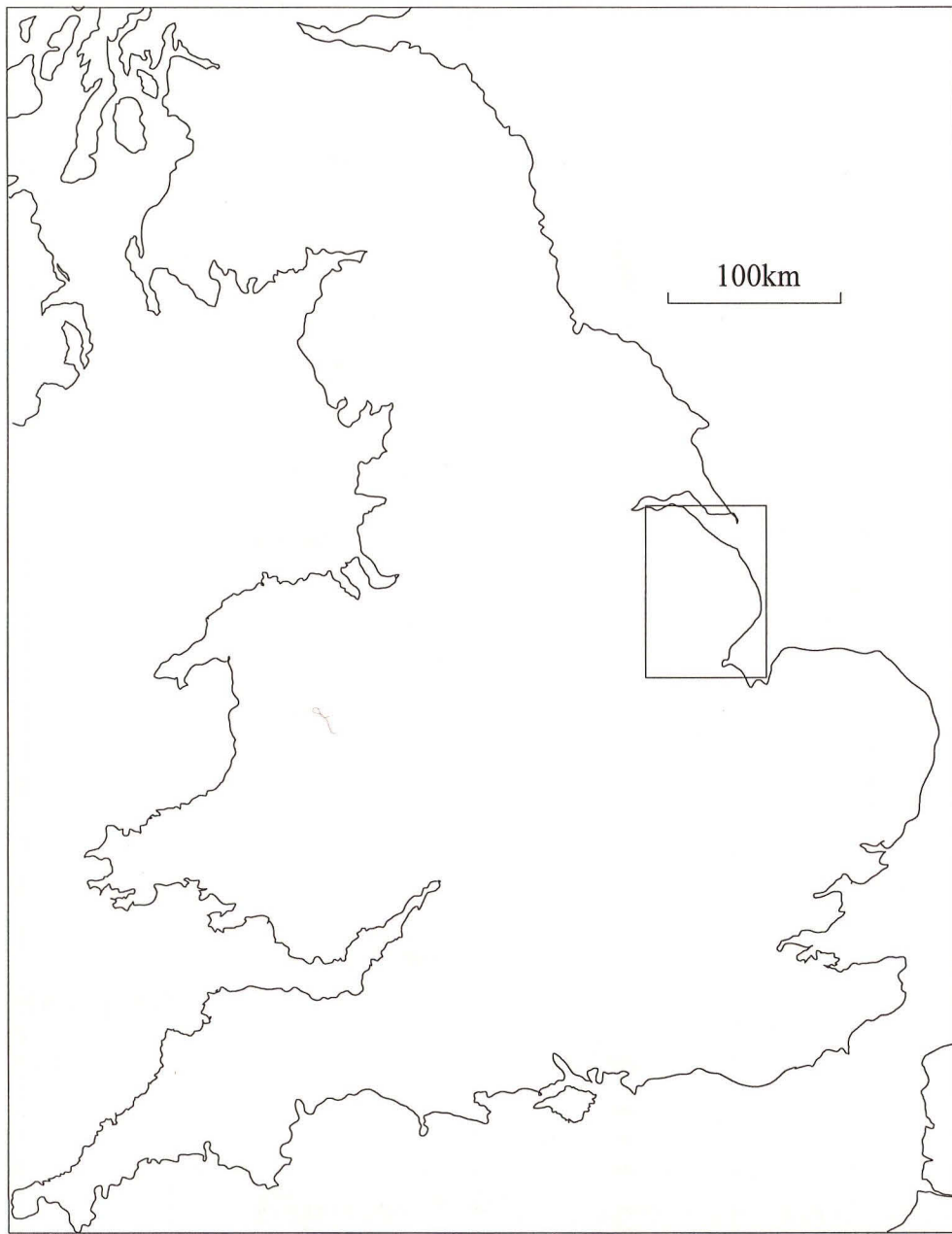
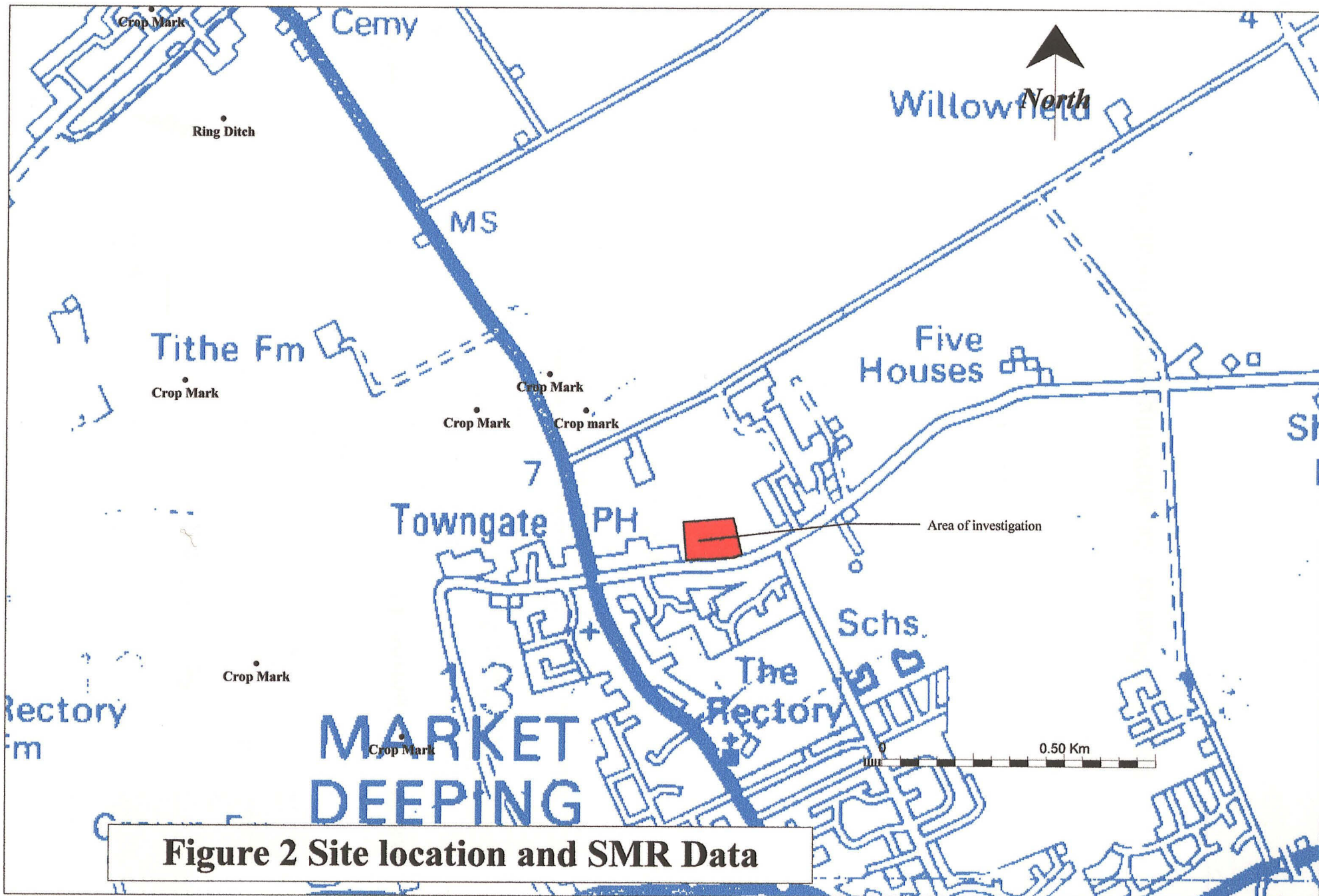


Figure 1 General Location Plan



**Figure 2 Site location and SMR Data**

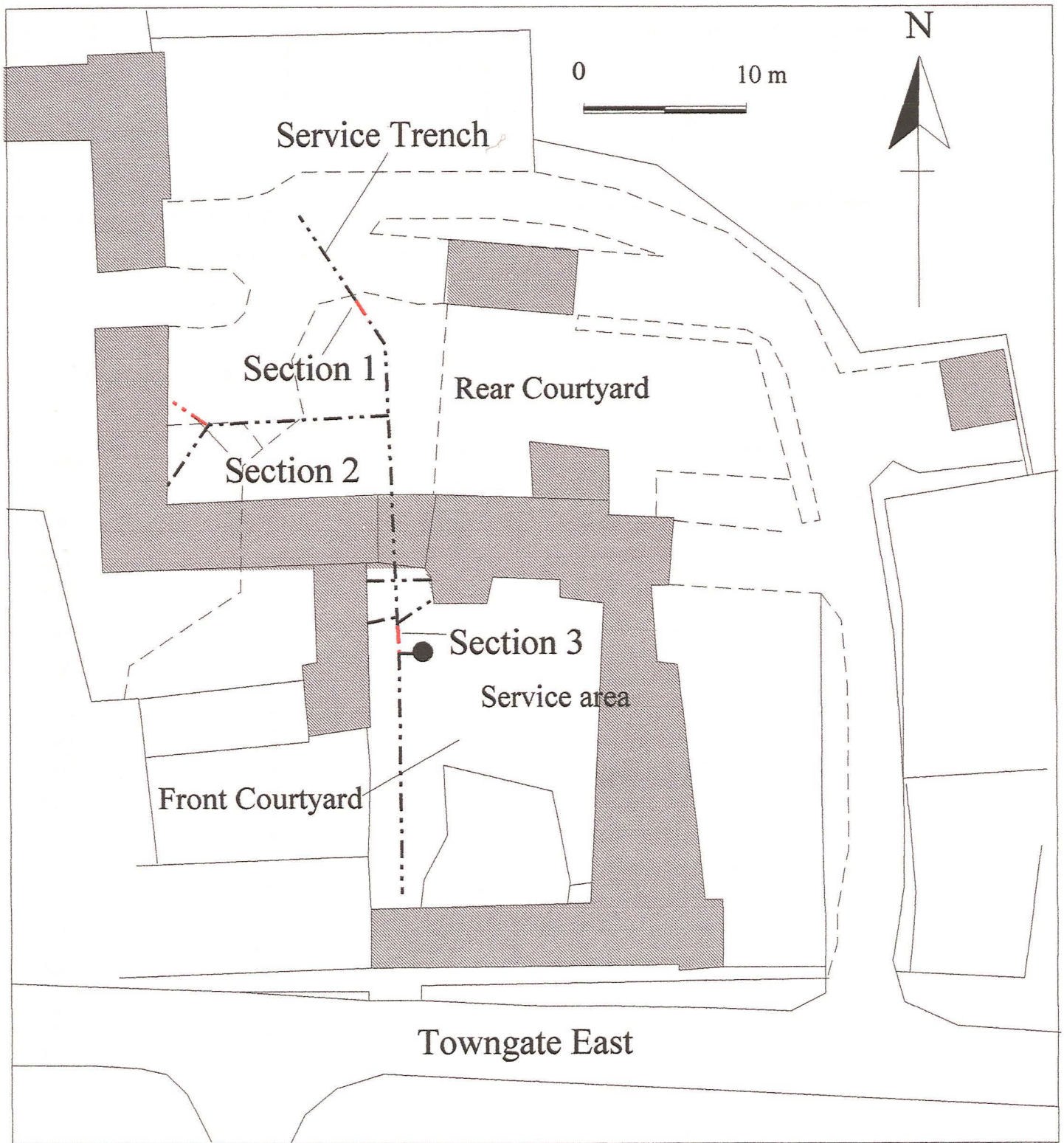


Figure 3 Plan of site, showing section locations

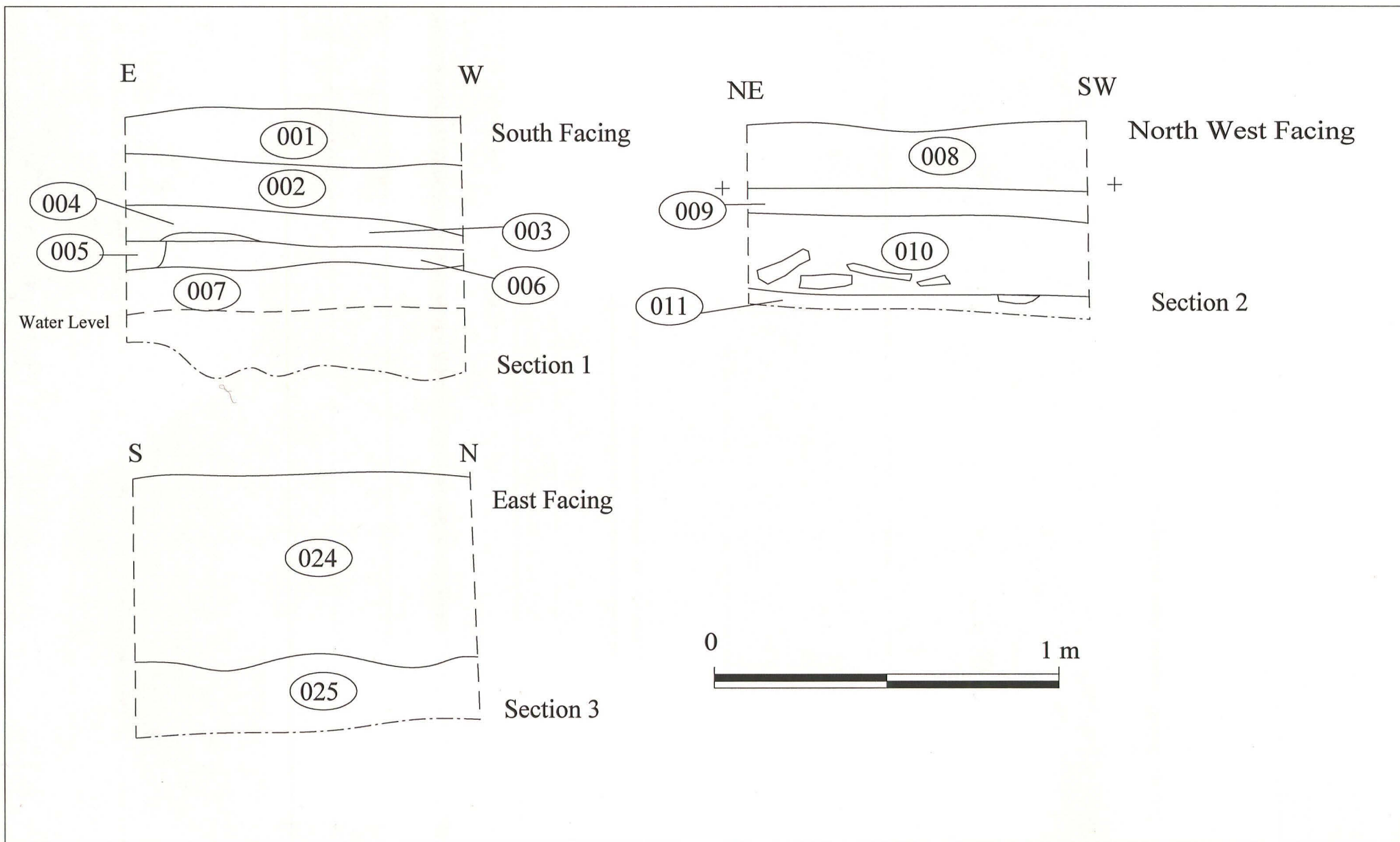


Figure 4 Sections 1, 2 and 3



stone columns,  
remnants of open-  
sided barn.  
Tawngate Farm  
Tawngate East  
Market Deeping

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\*16337 18 R0 M2 B0 0-1





b stone  
columns, all  
that remains  
of an open-sided  
barn

Tawngate Farm  
Tawngate East  
Market Deeping

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Stone columns,  
remnants of open-  
sided barn  
Youngate farm  
Youngate East  
Market Deeping

600541 24.11.01





Plate 1 View of Towngate Farm, looking North from Towngate Road



Plate 2 View of Towngate Farm, looking East from front courtyard



Plate 3 View of ashlar stacks to rear of Towngate Farm, looking north

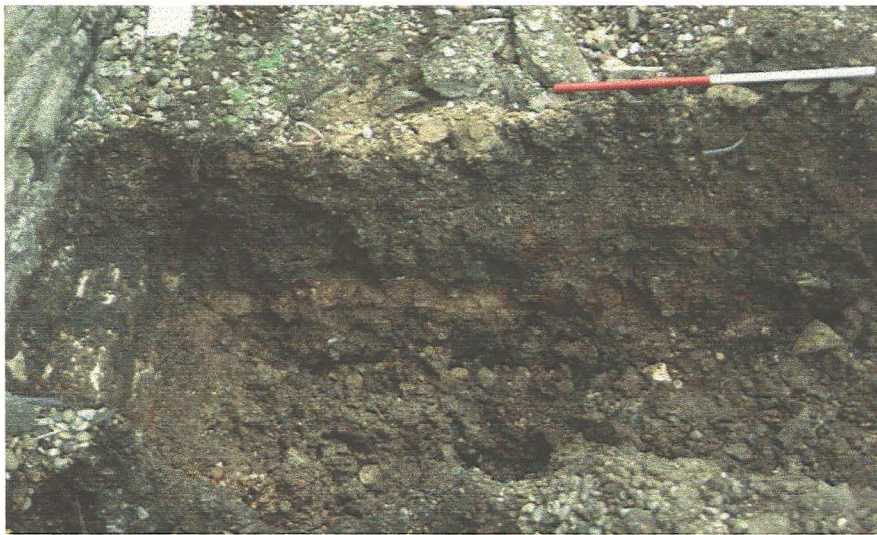


Plate 4 Service trench showing topsoil (021) and make up layer (022)



Plate 5 Section 1 Showing modern surface (001), make up layers and previous surfaces

Appendix 1 Archaeological Watching Brief

**WATCHING BRIEF DURING ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF LISTED BUILDINGS, TO CREATE 6 DWELLINGS AND ERECT 1 NEW HOUSE. TOWNGATE FARM, MARKET DEEPING**

**1. SUMMARY**

1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during alterations and extensions of listed buildings, Towngate Farm, Market Deeping.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

**2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.**

2.1 The application site is situated within the town of Market Deeping, South Kesteven Lincolnshire. The site itself lies on the northern outskirts of the town at NGR: TF1345 1086 See location map. The site is currently a working farm with a number of different ground surfaces.

**3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.**

3.1 The proposal is for alterations and extensions to existing buildings in order to convert an existing farm house & barns into 6 dwellings and erection of 1 new house.

Full planning permission is required from South Kesteven District Council. SK/98/688/56 & SK98/LB/5168/56. Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present, the Community Archaeologist has recommended that a Watching Brief take place during the groundworks stages of the development.

**4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.**

4.1 The site of the proposed development lies in an area where recent archaeological observations (during the extension of the Winning Post PH) discovered the remains of Early -Late Post Medieval occupation, in the form of pottery and a piece of masonry, described as an ovolo-moulded window mullion, characteristic of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The piece was well made, suggesting that it came from a high status house and is unlikely to have been moved very far from its original location. Some of the pottery which was discovered included pieces of locally made Bourne D ware which also dates to the 16/17<sup>th</sup> centuries, confirming that some form of occupation was taking place in this part of Market Deeping.



Towngate Farm House and its accompanying barns are listed buildings, the farmhouse dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and the barns/outbuildings late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Due to the close proximity to the Winning Post site it is possible that some of these remains relate to an earlier phase of building in the area of Towngate Farm.

## 5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.

5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures;

5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. **There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.**

## 6. METHOD

6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:

6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;

6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;

6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;

6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary.

6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;

6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;

6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;

6.2.8 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

6.2.9 The use of a metal detector on site is encouraged. Especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

## 7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

## 8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

8.1.1 location plan of the development;

8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;

8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

## 9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

### 9.2 Further contact addresses:

Ms ~~Janey Stevens~~ Jo Simpson  
South Kesteven Community Archaeologist  
Heritage Lincolnshire  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

01529 461001

Mr S Catney  
Archaeological Officer  
Lincolnshire County Council  
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Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Mr T Page  
City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. August 1998.  
This project brief is valid for a period of six months. After that period consult the SKCA.

**Copy to Applicant****SOUTH KESTEVEN COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST  
INITIAL ASSESSMENT**

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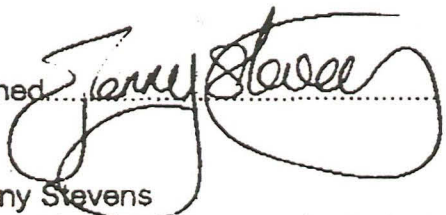
**APPLICATION NUMBER:** SK98/LB5168/56**APPLICATION DESCRIPTION:** Alterations & Extension of Listed Buildings. Towngate Farm Market Deeping.**Recommended Action:**

The site of the proposed development lies in an area where recent archaeological observations (during the extension of the Winning Post PH) discovered the remains of Early -Late Post Medieval occupation, in the form of pottery and a piece of masonry, described as an ovolo-moulded window mullion, characteristic of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The piece was well made, suggesting that it came from a high status house and is unlikely to have been moved very far from its original location. Some of the pottery which was discovered included pieces of locally made Bourne D ware which also dates to the 16/17<sup>th</sup> centuries, confirming that some form of occupation was taking place in this part of Market Deeping.

Towngate Farm House and its accompanying barns are listed buildings, the farmhouse dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and the barns/outbuildings late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Due to the close proximity to the Winning Post site it is possible that some of these remains relate to an earlier phase of building in the area of Towngate Farm.

Due to the possibility that further archaeological remains may be disturbed as a result of the proposed development, it is recommended that a watching brief take place during the groundworks stages of the development, in order to record and retrieve any remains which are present.

Signed



Jenny Stevens  
South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Date

3/8/98

Heritage Lincolnshire  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
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(01529) 461499 Fax (01529) 461001  
E:MAIL Jenny@heritage.compulink.co.uk

## Appendix 2 Specification for archaeological watching brief

### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Towngate Farm, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies in an area where early - late post medieval remains have been identified. Towngate farmhouse and barns are listed buildings dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Towngate Farm, Market Deeping. The site is located at national grid reference TF 1345 1086.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Market Deeping lies approximately 15km northwest of Peterborough and 12km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is on the northern outskirts of Market Deeping at national grid reference TF 1345 1086. Currently the site is a working farm with a number of different ground surfaces.

### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A full planning application (SK98/688/56 and SK98/LB/5168/56) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for alterations and extensions to create six dwellings and erect one new house. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development.

### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Towngate Farm lies on the northern outskirts of Market Deeping at approximately 7m OD. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association, mainly fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

## 6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Recent archaeological work at the nearby Winning Post public house revealed remains of early to late post medieval settlement including pottery and masonry characteristic of the 16th / 17th century.
- 6.2 Towngate farmhouse and its barns / outbuildings are listed buildings dating from the late 18th and early 19th century. Groundworks may reveal evidence of earlier occupation of the site, possibly associated with remains discovered at the Winning Post site.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
  - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
  - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
  - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
  - 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
  - 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
  - 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than



about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

### Appendix 3 Context descriptions

Context	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	S1	Deposit	Light greyish brown decayed turf, tarmac	Modern surface
002	S1	Deposit	Black tarmac	Surface
003	S1	Deposit	Light greyish brown sandy clay	Dumped make up
004	S1	Deposit	Mid reddish brown concreted sand and stone	Dumped
005	S1	Deposit	Mid greyish brown clay	Dumped make up
006	S1	Deposit	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	Surface
007	S1	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	Buried Soil
008	S2	Deposit	Black tarmac and gravel	Modern surface
009	S2	Deposit	Light grey stones in sandy silty clay	Dumped make up
010	S2	Deposit	Mid reddish brown gravel in coarse sand	Dumped make up
011	S2	Deposit	Mid grey sandy gritty clay	Buried soil
012	Service	Deposit	Light greyish yellow gravel and silty clay	Modern surface
013	Service	Deposit	Mid greyish yellow silty clay with fine gravel	Dumped make up
014	Service	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	Surface
015	Service	Deposit	Mid brownish red degraded brick gravels	Dumped make up
016	Service	Deposit	Light yellow silty clay	Buried soil / surface
017	Service	Deposit	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	Dumped make up
018	Service	Cut	Linear	Modern service
019	Service	Deposit	Mid red degraded brick, mortar and burnt stone	Dumped primary fill for service
020	Service	Deposit	Red degraded brick and mortar	Dumped make up
021	Service	Deposit	Silty clay	Topsoil
022	Service	Deposit	Light reddish brown silty clay	Dumped make up
023	Service	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown clay	Natural
024	S3	Deposit	Light bluish brown sandy gravel	Modern surface
025	S3	Deposit	Mid yellowish red sandy gravel	Natural

## Appendix 4 Matrices

### Section 1

001 *Modern Surface*  
 |  
 002 *Former Surface*  
 |  
 003 *Make up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 004 *Make up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 005 *Make up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 006 *Former Surface*  
 |  
 007 *Buried Soil*

### Section 2

008 *Modern Surface*  
 |  
 009 *Make-up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 010 *Make up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 011 *Buried Soil*

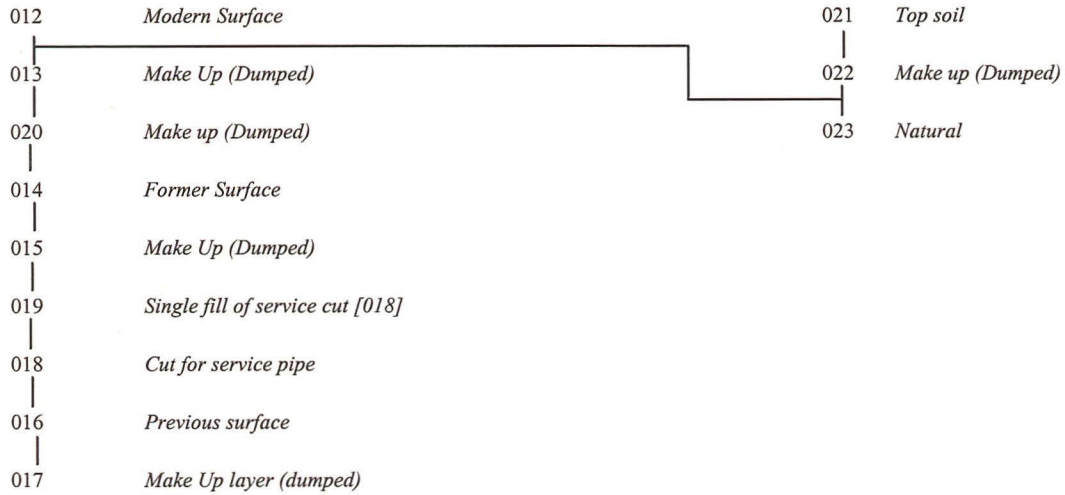
### Section 3

024 *Modern Surface*  
 |  
 025 *Natural*

### ServiceTrench

012 *Modern Surface*  
 |  
 013 *Make Up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 020 *Make up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 014 *Former Surface*  
 |  
 015 *Make Up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 019 *Single fill of service cut [018]*  
 |  
 018 *Cut for service pipe*  
 |  
 016 *Previous surface*  
 |  
 017 *Make Up layer (dumped)*

021 *Top soil*  
 |  
 022 *Make up (Dumped)*  
 |  
 023 *Natural*



## Appendix 5 The Archive

The archive consists of:

25 Context sheets  
2 Photographic record sheet for  
20 Colour slides

3 Scale section drawing on 2 sheets  
3 Watching brief daily record sheets  
1 Section record sheet  
1 Context register  
This document

The digital archive consists of:

Copies of the digitised section in DCAD 2000 format  
Copies of the photos used in this report in JPEG format  
Copies of this report in Word 97 format  
All digital archives are stored at APS.

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services,  
The Old School,  
Cameron Street,  
Heckington,  
Sleaford,  
Lincolnshire,  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum,  
12, Friars Lane,  
Lincoln,  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project archives, Produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: **111.99**

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: **MDT 99**

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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