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LAND AT STAMFORD ROAD, WEST DEEPING, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





BCAS

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LAND AT STAMFORD ROAD, WEST DEEPING, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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21st December 2000

Produced for: Lafarge Redlands Aggregates Ltd Six Hills Melton Mowbray Leicestershire

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service (BCAS) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This report has been prepared by James Pixley, Sean Steadman and Amy Rushton for Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service. The project was directed by Sean Steadman (Project Officer) and Drew Shotliff (Project Manager). The drawn record was digitised by Joan Lightning (CAD Operator). Fieldwork was undertaken by James Pixley (Archaeological Supervisor), Amy Rushton (Archaeological Technician) and Edwin Frost (Archaeological Technician)

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21st December 2000

Non-Technical Summary

In December 2000, BCAS were contacted by Dr Chris Howlett on behalf Lafarge Redlands Aggregates Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a site lying approximately 5.0 km east of Stamford and c. 8.0 km north-west of Peterborough, prior to the extraction of aggregate.

The first phase of work, a desk-based assessment of the Application Area and its immediate landscape, had already been undertaken by Phoenix Archaeological Consultancy (Doc. Ref. P/155/A). Although there were no indications of archaeological remains within the application site, the relative density of cropmarks and known archaeological remains in the locality (particularly Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman sites) suggested that the land had some archaeological potential.

The second phase of work involved a trial excavation, which was carried out by BCAS from the 10th to the 15^{th} of December 2000. The trenches revealed archaeological deposits to the north with the main focus existing in the centre of the study area.

Early to middle Iron Age field boundary ditches were uncovered in the centre of the study area. A scatter of pits and postholes was also found in this area but the sterile nature of their fills and the fills of the ditches suggests that these features were not related to occupation. Domestic refuse recovered from features in the north of the Study Area indicates that the main focus of occupation is likely to be to the north.

A layer of overburden extending across the north and centre of the Study Area and can be attributed to deposits derived from an adjacent gravel pit to the east.



1.1 Planning Background

Outline Planning Permission was granted to Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd for the extraction of aggregate from a field of c 2.6 hectares in area, adjacent to the company's existing processing plant and extraction area at West Deeping. The County Archaeology Office of Lincolnshire County Council advised that the area under consideration was archaeologically sensitive and that aggregate extraction was likely to have a significant impact on archaeological deposits.

1.2 Structure of the Report

This report presents the results of a scheme of trial trenching undertaken within the study area.

An introductory section outlines the site location and relevant archaeological and geological background information. The results are then summarised by trench in Section 2. The artefactual assemblage is discussed in Section 3 and a synthesis of the results is presented in Section 4.

The attached appendix contains a tabulated context summary for each trench. All excavated sections have been included at the back of this report.

1.3 Location, Topography, Geology

1.3.1 Location (Figure 1)

The Study Area lies on the edge of the southern fenland centred on NGR TF102091. The village of West Deeping is located c 1.0 km to the east and Tallington village is c 1.0 km to the west. Former gravel extraction areas, some of which contain water, bound the field itself on the eastern, western and northern sides. Along the southern boundary is the Stamford Road, the A16(T) that connects Stamford and Market Deeping. Around 500m south of the site is the natural course of the river Welland. The north-south course of the former Roman road King Street runs 1.0 km to the west (Howlett, 2000).

1.3.2 Topography and land use

The Study Area is generally level at around 10m AOD, just above the floodplain of the River Welland, and is currently managed grassland, although apparently it has not been grazed for a number of years. The land in the immediate vicinity has been used for gravel extraction (Howlett, 2000).

1.3.3 Geology and soils

The geology of the site has been mapped by the British Geological Survey as being "fen and terrace gravels" over Jurassic clays (1:50 000 sheet 157). These deposits are extensive in this area where the River Welland enters the Fen lowland. The soil type is reasonably well drained and recorded as "Brown Calcareous Earths". There is an alluvial element in their formation. Information from the landowner suggesting that the site was covered with around 0.9m of soil excavated to form the gravel pit to the immediate east of the site, was confirmed during the trial excavation.

1.3.4 Archaeological Background

Aerial photographs held in the SMR were examined by Phoenix Consulting as part of their desk-based assessment of the site. This revealed several archaeological features in the area. These included a series of well-defined ring-ditches dating to the Bronze Age (2000BC – 800BC), the nearest being c.180m southeast of the Study Area. These form part of a barrow cemetery known to exist in the vicinity.

Long sections of Iron Age pit alignments can also be seen (e.g. CUCAP AGB73) to the south and east of the site, one of which runs north-south c.200m to the east. South of Barholm Lodge (TF 0920 0970) cropmarks can be seen, showing enclosures, field boundaries, a ring ditch, pits and two straight parallel linear features (SMR 33499).

A geophysical survey of the Study Area, carried out as part of the preliminary Desk-Based Assessment failed to detect any major anomalies consistent with archaeological features.

2 TRIAL EXCAVATION

2.1 Method Statement

2.1.1 Summary of works

A total of 13 trenches were excavated (see Figure 2). Three of the trenches had a north south alignment (Trenches 2, 7 and 10), and the remaining 8 trenches were aligned east west with Trench 12 excavated as a box. Trenches 10 and 11 were excavated as an intersection. The trenches were excavated at regular intervals in accordance with the advised and agreed layout. Amendments were made to the location of Trench 13 to avoid the existing access. It was located 20m to the south of Trench 12 and aligned east to west. All amendments to the trench layout were discussed and agreed with the County Archaeological Officer (CAO). Archaeological deposits were encountered in 7 of the 13 trenches.

The CAO, Mr Jim Bonnor, inspected the trenches on Thursday 14th December 2000 with Dr Chris Howlett of Phoenix Consulting. It was agreed that selected trenches would be widened to facilitate sample excavation of archaeological features located below the substantial depth of overburden. This commenced on the afternoon of Thursday 14th December and was completed on Friday 15th December. All trenches were backfilled following archaeological recording.

2.1.2 Procedure

Trenches were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural deposits by a tracked 360degree excavator fitted with a toothless bucket operating under archaeological supervision. All of the trenches were approximately 30m long and 2m wide, with the exception of Trench 12, which was an 8m x 8m box. All trenches that contained archaeology were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits identified. These deposits were excavated, planned and recorded in accordance with the BCAS *Procedures Manual, Volume 1: Fieldwork* (BCAS1997). Machine excavated spoil and archaeological deposits were investigated for artefacts.

All archaeological and geological deposits (contexts) were assigned an individual number in a single sequence. Numbers in brackets within the text refer to the context number issued on site. Within this report context numbers referring to cut features are expressed [**], layers or deposits within cut features are expressed (**). All measurements are in metres.



2.2 Trial Trench Summary

2.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned east-west to the far north of the Study Area (Fig. 3). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels with patches of sand and silt.

A gully [106] cut into natural deposits was observed 10.5m from the east end of the trench. It was 0.5m wide with smooth sides and a concave base, 0.2m deep. Its lower fill, a compact mid grey brown gravel (108), represents primary silting derived from the natural gravels. It was overlain by dark brown grey, clay silt (107) with occasional charcoal flecks (Fig. 5).

Gully [106] was sealed by clay silt subsoil (103) ranging from 0.3m thick to the east and 0.1m thick to the west. Above this was a buried topsoil (102), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m to the north and a minimum thickness of 0.25m to the south. There were three distinct layers above this, which consisted of mixed deposits of gravel (104) and silts (101), up to 0.4m thick. The current topsoil (100) is up to 0.6m thick.

2.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-south to the north west of the Study Area (Fig. 3). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels with patches of clean sand.

A possible rectangular pit or ditch intersection [209] cut into the natural deposits (206). It was 1.75m wide and at least 2.8m long although its exact dimensions could not be ascertained as it extended beyond the limits of the trench. This feature contained a firm dark brown grey clay silt (210) with moderate small and occasional large stones . Occupational debris in the form of bone and some early to middle Iron Age pottery sherds was recovered from the surface of this deposit.

This feature was left unexcavated in order for full interpretation to be undertaken during open area excavation.

Pit [209] was sealed by clay silt subsoil (205) decreasing from 0.43m thick to the north to 0.3m thick to the south. A buried topsoil (204) up to 0.3m thick represents an earlier ground surface.

There were four distinct layers above this consisting of mixed deposits of gravel (203 and 201), 0.15m thick and 0.05m thick, respectively, overlain by silts (202) up to 0.4m thick. The current topsoil (200) is up to 0.55m thick.

2.2.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned east-west to the north west of the Study Area (Fig. 3). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels with patches of sand and silt.

There were no visible archaeological features in this trench.

Clay silt subsoil (304) decreasing in thickness from 0.51m in the east to 0.29m in the west was overlain by a buried topsoil (307), up to 0.2m thick. There were two distinct layers above this consisting of mixed deposits of gravel (302) up to 0.11m thick and silts (301) no more than 0.2m thick. The current topsoil (300) is up to 0.35m thick.

2.2.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned east-west to the north west of the Study Area (Fig. 3). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels with patches of sand and silt.

There were no visible archaeological features in this trench.

Clay silt subsoil (405) between 0.4m thick to the west and 0.3m thick to the east was overlain by a buried topsoil (404) up to 0.43m thick. There were four distinct makeup layers consisting of mixed deposits of gravel (402) up to 0.16m thick overlain by silts (403 and 401), up to 0.35m thick and 0.24m thick, respectively. The current topsoil (400) is up to 0.55m thick.

2.2.5 Trench 5

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Trench 5 was aligned north-east to south-west in the centre of the Study Area (Fig. 3). The underlying geology consisted of natural sandy gravels.

A single ditch [508] aligned roughly northwest to southeast was uncovered 1.2m from the southwest end of the trench. It was 2m wide with smooth concave sides and a concave base 0.7m deep. Its primary fill (513) comprised dark blue grey, silt with occasional small stones, and extended up the northern side of the ditch. Above this, a deposit of compact gravel in a grey silty sand matrix (514) can be attributed to gravel slumping from the sides of the ditch. Successive layers of dark grey brown, clay silt (509 and 510), the latter with a noticably higher stone content, probably represent backfilling or gradual accumulation. A dark grey brown clay silt (511), infilling the hollow in the top of the fills, contained a small quantity of animal bone (Fig. 5).

Sandy clay subsoil layers (505 and 506), up to 0.5m thick, sealed the backfilled ditch and were in turn overlain by a buried topsoil (503) up to 0.2m thick. There were three distinct layers above this consisting of mixed deposits of gravel (501) up to 0.36m thick overlain by silts (502 and 512), up to 0.71m and 0.14m thick, respectively. The current topsoil (500) is up to 0.5m thick.

2.2.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was aligned east to west in the centre of the Study Area (Fig. 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels. Several ditches were observed cutting the natural in this trench.

A ditch [616] aligned roughly northeast to southwest was located c.1.5m from the west end of the trench. It was 1.6m wide with concave sides and a concave base 0.62m deep. Its primary fill comprised mid yellow brown silty sand (617), with frequent small stone inclusions, extending slightly up the north side of the ditch. Above this firm mid brown grey sandy silt (621) infilled the lower half of the ditch. Successive deposits of dark grey brown silt (618, 619 and 620) appeared to have been dumped into the ditch from the northwest (Fig. 6).

Three ditches following a roughly parallel northwest to southeast alignment [613], [610] and [608] were uncovered towards the eastern end of the trench.

The easternmost ditch [613] was 0.75m wide with smooth concave sides and a concave base 0.25m deep. Its primary fill comprised dark grey brown silty sand (614) with frequent small medium and large stones. This deposit was overlain by dark grey brown silt (615), representing gradual accumulation or backfilling of ditch [613] (Fig. 6).

Ditch [610], immediately to the west of ditch [613], was 0.5m wide with smooth concave sides and a concave base 0.18m deep. Its primary fill of dark grey brown silty sand (611) with frequent small stone inclusions was overlain by a dark grey brown silt deposit (612) (Fig. 5).

Ditch [608] immediately to the west of ditch [610] was 0.5m wide with smooth sides and a concave base 0.2m deep. Its single fill comprised dark yellow brown silty sand (609) with frequent small, medium and large stone inclusions (Fig. 5).

Another ditch [606] was observed to the west of the parallel ditches on a slightly curving north-south alignment. It was 0.65m wide with smooth sides and a concave base 0.2m deep. Its single fill comprised firm mid red brown clay silt (607) with occasional medium stones and small burnt stone inclusions (Fig. 5). A single fragment of post-medieval tile or brick was recovered from this fill.

Clay silt deposits (604) up to 0.2m thick sealed all archaeological features and were in turn overlain by a buried topsoil (603) up 0.18m thick. There were three distinct layers above this, which consisted of mixed deposits of gravel (602) up to 0.33m thick, overlain by silts (601) up to 0.46m thick. The current topsoil (600) is up to 0.31m thick.

2.2.7 Trench 7

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Trench 7 was aligned north to south, west of the centre of the study area (Fig 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels.

Two ditches and a gully following a roughly parallel northeast to southwest alignment were cut into the natural deposits (703) and (704) in the centre of the trench.

The northernmost ditch [706] was 1.5m wide with irregular sides and a concave base 0.73m deep. The northern side of the ditch was steep while the southern step incorporated a shallow step, which may indicate weathering or

recutting. The primary fill comprised mid grey silt (712) with frequent small stones, which may have eroded from the north. A stony dark grey silt (713) overlaid the primary fill and extended over the shelf on the southern side of the ditch. Early to middle Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone were recovered from this fill. It was overlain in turn by a dark red brown, clay silt deposit (707). Loose mid brown silt (715) with frequent small stone inclusions infilled the hollow in the top of the backfilled ditch (Fig. 7). The pattern of deposition and the profile of the sides suggest that this ditch was recut at least once.

A shallow gully [708], 2.75m to the south of ditch [706], was 0.5m wide with smooth sides and a flat base 0.14m deep. Its primary fill comprised of loose dark brown silty gravel (714) extending up the northern side of the ditch. Above this, dark red brown sandy silt (709) infilled the gully (Fig. 7).

The southern ditch [710] was 1.45m wide with irregular sides and a concave base 0.59m deep. The southern side was slightly concave while the southern side was slightly convex and appeared to have been eroded or broken back to a shallower angle close to the top. Its primary fill comprised mid yellow brown clay silt (716) with frequent medium stone inclusions, extending up the sides of the ditch. Above this, dark red brown clay silt (711) infilled the ditch [710]. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from this fill. The pattern of deposition and the profile of the sides suggest that this ditch was recut at least once (Fig. 6).

A single fragment of post-medieval brick or tile was recovered from the sandy silt deposit (703), up to 0.24m thick, which sealed the archaeological features. This was in turn overlain by buried topsoil (702) between 0.15m and 0.29m thick. This layer represents an earlier ground surface, which was buried by a series of makeup layers comprising silts (701), up to 0.42m thick. The current topsoil (700) is up to 0.36m thick.

2.2.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was aligned east to west, towards the centre of the Study Area (Fig. 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels with patches of silty sand.

A possible pit [807], roughly circular in plan, cut into natural deposits (806) 1.25m from the east end of the trench. It was 1.5m in diameter with smooth gradual sides and a flat base 0.3m deep. Its lower fill comprised yellow brown sand (809) extending across the base and sides of the pit. Red brown sand (808) completed the infilling of pit [807] (Fig. 6).

A group of three postholes were observed approximately 15m from the east end of the trench. Posthole [810] was 0.3m in diameter and 0.18m deep (Fig.6). It contained red brown sandy clay (811). Postholes [814 and 812] were 0.25m in diameter and 0.2m in diameter, respectively. Both contained red sandy clay fills (815 and 813).



No finds were recovered from any of these features.

Sandy clay subsoil (805) up to 0.22m thick directly overlaid the natural deposits and sealed archaeological features in the east end of the trench. Buried topsoil (803) up to 0.2m thick overlaid archaeological features in the west end of the trench and extended over the subsoil. There were three distinct layers above this consisting of mixed deposits of gravel (801) up to 0.14m thick overlain by silts up to 0.46m thick. The current topsoil (800) is up to 0.41m thick.

2.2.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was aligned east-west to the west of the Study Area (Fig. 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels with patches of sand and silt.

There were no visible archaeological features in this trench.

Clay silt deposits (903) up to 0.25m thick were overlain by buried topsoil (901) up to 0.37m thick. There were two distinct layers above this consisting of mixed gravel deposits (902) up to 0.15m thick. The current topsoil (900) is up to 0.65m thick.

2.2.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was aligned north-south to the southern end of the Study Area (Fig 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels with patches of sand and silt.

There were no visible archaeological features in this trench.

Clay silt deposits (1003) up to 0.34m thick were overlain by buried topsoil (1002) up to 0.29m thick. There were two distinct layers above this consisting of mixed gravel deposits (1001) up to 0.24m thick. The current topsoil (1000) is up to 0.35m thick.

2.2.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was aligned east-west and intersected Trench 10 (Fig. 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravel with patches of silt.

There were no visible archaeological features in this trench.

Silty sand deposits (1103) up to 0.27m thick were overlain by buried topsoil (1102) up to 0.36m thick. There were two distinct layers above this consisting of mixed gravel deposits (1101) up to 0.14m thick overlain by silts (1105) towards the west of the trench, up to 0.16m thick. The current topsoil (1100) is up to 0.43m thick.

2.2.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was placed at the south end of the Study Area and formed a box, 8m by 8m (Fig. 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravel with bands of sand.

There were no visible archaeological features in this trench.

Clay silt deposits (1202), decreasing in thickness from 0.65m in the north to 0.3m in the south, were overlain by further clay silt subsoil (1201) up to 0.38m thick. There was no clear evidence for make-up layers on this part of the site. The topsoil (1200) overlying the subsoil is 0.68m thick.

2.2.13 Trench 13

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Trench 13 was aligned east to west to the south of the study area (Fig. 4). The underlying geology consisted of sandy gravels.

Two furrows aligned roughly north-north-west to south-south-east, cut into the natural deposits (1304) and ran perpendicular to Stamford Road. The furrows [1305 and 1308] were 1.5m wide and barely survived to a depth of 0.05m.

The relationship between the furrows and the silty sand subsoil (1303) overlying the natural geology was unclear. The subsoil was up to 0.34m thick towards the west of the trench tapering to almost nothing to the east. Buried topsoil (1301) up to 0.22m thick overlaid the subsoil. There were two distinct layers above this consisting of silts (1309) up to 0.24m thick. The current topsoil (1300) is up to 0.13m thick.

3 ARTEFACT ASSEMBLAGE

3.1 Introduction

Evaluation produced a small artefact assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone (Table 1). All artefacts collected were processed in accordance with the *Brief* and *Project Design*. The material was scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present. No artefacts were recovered from Trenches 1, 3, 4, or 8-13.

Tr.	Context	Feature	Туре	Spotdate	Pottery	Animal	CBM
						bone	
02	210	209	Pit	Early-middle	2:21	5:118	
				Iron Age			
05	511	508	Ditch	-		12:126	
06	607	606	Ditch	Post-medieval			1:157
07	703	703	Subsoil	Post-medieval			4:309
	711	710	Ditch	-		4:221	
	713	706	Ditch	Early-middle	9:55	2:18	
				Iron Age			
Tota	al				11:76	23:483	5:466

Table 1: Artefact assemblage by trench and context (sherd/frag count:wt in grammes)

A total of eleven pottery sherds, weighing 76g were recovered. Eight fine shell tempered sherds from a single undiagnostic vessel were recovered from the fill of ditch [706]. Two coarse sand tempered sherds derived from the fill of pit [209]. All are of early-middle Iron Age date (pers. comm. J. Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services) and are unabraded.

Ceramic building material comprises five abraded sand tempered brick fragments of probable post-medieval date, deriving from alluvial deposit (703) and ditch [606].

Twenty-three fragments of animal bone, weighing 483g were recovered from the fills of pit [209] and ditches [508], [710] and [706]. Fragments survive in fair condition, with some surface erosion. Recognisable elements comprise mandible, vertebrae and long bone fragments, which cannot be identified to species.



Evidence for archaeological activity was concentrated towards the north and centre of the study area in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The archaeological features and deposits are consistent with field boundaries or ditched enclosures associated with occupation dating from the early to middle Iron Age.

The features uncovered in Trenches 1 and 2 were richer in occupational evidence, containing darker humic fills with pottery sherds and animal bone. It is possible that the focus of occupation was toward the north east of the Study Area.

Trenches located toward the centre of the Study Area were far more sterile although sherds from an early to middle Iron Age pottery vessel were recovered from the fill of one of the ditches [706] in the west of the site. It is possible that ditch [616], located in Trench 6 to the north east represents the continuation of this ditch. Other ditches [708 and 710] uncovered in the southern end of Trench 7, may also be associated with the ditches [606, 608, 610 and 613] located towards the eastern end of Trench 6. Ditch [508] located at the southern end of Trench 5 was initially believed to relate to the ditches in Trenches 6 and 7 to the south. This could still be the case although it seems unlikely now that these ditches form two sides of an enclosure.

The deposition pattern of the infilling of ditch [616] suggests that fills eroded into the ditch to the north which might suggest the former presence of an internal bank on that side. Elsewhere the deposition pattern is equivocal although many of the ditch profiles strongly suggest that the ditches were recut, indicating longevity of settlement. The parallel ditches at the eastern end of Trench 6 are also consistent with a long-lived boundary feature.

The scatter of pits and postholes in Trench 8 indicates localised activity in this area. However, the limited number of structural features and the sterile nature of their infilling deposits make it difficult to discern the nature of that activity.

The absence of archaeological features to the south of Trench 8 suggests that the settlement did not extend south beyond Trenches 9 or the northern end of Trench 10.

The shallow furrow bases in Trench 13 are consistent with limited cropmark evidence for the south of the site. The fact that furrows were not identified anywhere else on the site suggests that late medieval and post medieval agriculture has had little impact on the archaeological deposits. This is further borne out by the unabraded nature of the limited finds assemblage. The subsoil layers encountered across the site increase in thickness towards the northern end of the site and will also have helped to preserve the underlying archaeological levels. The buried topsoil encountered all across the site is clearly the original land surface. This was buried beneath make-up layers derived from the gravel pit adjacent to the east of the Study Area. These make-

Land at Stamford Road, West Deeping, Lincolnshire Archaeological Evaluation

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5 **REFERENCES**

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Howlett, C, 2000, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Specification for Field Evaluation, Land at Stamford Road West Deeping Lincolnshire.Doc ref:P/155/A

Land at Stamford Road, West Deeping, Lincolnshire Archaeological Evaluation

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Land at Stamford Road, West Deeping, Lincolnshire Archaeological Evaluation Y

6 APPENDIX

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Land at Stamford Road, West Deeping, Lincolnshire Archaeological Evaluation T

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Max Di OS Co-o Reason fo	Trench: 1 mensions: Leng ordinates: Ref. or trench: Geog	th: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.2 m. 1: TF1011309171 Ref. 2: TF1014409171 obysical anomaly (?Linear feature)	Max: 1.6 m.
Context:	Туре:	Description: Excava	ted: Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones.	
101	Dump material	Compact mid brown red clay silt moderate small stones, moderate medium stones. make- up layer	
102	Buried topsoil	Firm dark grey grey clay silt occasional small stones.	
103	Subsoil	Firm dark grey grey clay silt occasional small stones.	
104	Gravel	Compact light yellow grey sandy gravel .	
105	Natural strata	Loose light yellow red sandy gravel .	
106	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 1.6m.	
107	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones, occasional flecks charcoal.	
108	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy gravel . Primary fill of gully	

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Trench: Max Dimensions: OS Co-ordinates: Reason for trench:		2 Length: Ref. 1: Area ou	30.00 m. TF101750 tside magne	Width: 9185 tometer	2.00 m. Ref. 2: survey	Depth to Archaeology I TF1017509155	Min: 1.4 m.	Max: 1.5 n	1.
Context:	Type:		Description		·		Excavat	ted: Finds Pro	esent:
200	Topsoil	1	Friable mid grey	brown cla	y silt moderat	te small stones.		\checkmark	
201	Dump materia	.1	Loose mid brow	n grey sand		\checkmark			
202	Dump materia	.1	Firm mid brown	brown clay		\checkmark			
203	Dump materia	1	Loose light grey	yellow sar	ndy gravel . M	lake-up layer		\checkmark	
204	Buried topsoil	1	Firm dark green	brown silty	/ clay .			\checkmark	
205	Subsoil]	Friable mid brow	vn grey cla	y silt occasion	nal small stones.		\checkmark	
206	Natural strata	1	Loose light yello	ow grey sar	idy gravel .				
209	Pit]	Dimensions: ma	ax breadth	1.75m, max	length 2.8m.			
210	Fill	1	Firm dark grey b	brown clay	silt moderate	small stones, occasional large st	ones.		\checkmark

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Max Di OS Co-c Reason fo	Trench: mensions: ordinates:	3 Length: Ref. 1:	30.00 m. TF101050 sical anomal	Width: 9138 v /2 Line	2.00 m. Ref. 2:	Depth to Archaeology 1 TF1013509138	Min: 1.38 m.	Max: 1.9 m	1.
Context:	Туре:	Geophys	Description:		ai icature		Excava	ted: Finds Pre	esent:
300	Topsoil	I	Friable mid grey	brown clay	silt moderat	e small stones, moderate mediu	m stones.		
301	Dump materia	ıl I	Friable dark gre	y brown clay	y silt occasio	nal small stones. Make-up layer	1	\checkmark	
302	Dump materia	ıl I	Loose light yello	ow grey sand	dy gravel . M	lake-up layer		\checkmark	
303	Dump materia	ıl I	Friable dark bro	wn grey silt	y clay . Make	e-up layer		\checkmark	
304	Subsoil	Ι	Friable dark red	grey clay si	lt occasional	large stones.		\checkmark	
305	Buried topsoil	L I	Firm dark blue g	rey clay m	oderate small	l stones. Buried topsoil		\checkmark	
306	Dump materia	ıl I	Loose light yello	ow grey sand	dy gravel . M	lake-up layer		\checkmark	
307	Buried topsoil	I	Firm dark blue g	rey clay mo	oderate small	stones. Buried topsoil			
308	Natural strata	Ι	Loose light yello	ow grey sand	dy gravel .				

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Trench: Max Dimensions: OS Co-ordinates: Reason for trench:		4 Length: Ref. 1: Area ou	30.00 m. TF101080 itside magne	Width: 2 99109 tometer st	2.00 m. Ref. 2: urvey	Depth to Archaeology TF1013709109	Min:	1.7 m. N	/lax: 1.85 m.
Context:	Type:		Description					Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil		Friable mid grey	brown clay	silt occasior	nal medium stones.		\checkmark	
401	Dump materia	ıl	Friable dark gre	y brown clay	silt occasio	nal medium stones. Make-up l	ayer	\checkmark	
402	Dump materia	ıl	Loose light yello	ow grey sand	y gravel . M	ake-up layer		\checkmark	
403	Dump materia	ıl	Friable mid grey	brown clay	silt occasior	nal medium stones. Make-up la	ayer	\checkmark	
404	Topsoil		Firm dark brown	n grey clay si	lt occasiona	l small stones.		\checkmark	
405	Subsoil		Friable mid red	brown clay s	ilt occasiona	l medium stones.		\checkmark	
406	Buried topsoil		Firm dark blue g	rey clay mo	derate small	stones. Buried topsoil		\checkmark	
407	Natural strata		Loose light yello	ow grey sand	y gravel .				



	Trench:	5							
Max Dimensions:		Length	th: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.35 m						Max: 1.6 m.
OS Co-	ordinates:	Ref. 1:	TF10156	09090	Ref. 2:	TF10175091	14		
Reason f	or trench:	Area of	f magnetic ar	nomalies					
Context:	Type:		Description	:				Excavated	: Finds Present:
500	Topsoil		Friable mid gre	y brown san	dy clay mod	erate small stones.		\checkmark	
501	Dump materia	1	Loose light grey	y yellow sar	idy gravel . N	lake-up layer		\checkmark	
502	Dump materia	1	Friable dark gre	y brown sai	ndy clay mod	erate small stones.	Make-up layer	\checkmark	
503	Buried topsoil	8	Firm dark blue	grey clay.	Buried topso	pil		V	
504	Subsoil		Firm light red b	rown sandy	clay . Buried	l subsoil		\checkmark	
505	Subsoil		Firm light red b	rown sandy	clay occasio	nal small stones. B	uried subsoil??	\checkmark	
506	Subsoil		Friable mid red subsoil??	brown sand	y clay freque	ent small stones, fre	equent medium ston	es. Buried 🔽	
507	Natural strata		Loose light yell	ow grey sar	dy gravel .				
508	Ditch		Linear NW-SE depth 0.7m.	profile: co	ncave base:	concave dimensio	ns: max breadth 2.	m, max 🗸	
509	Fill		Friable dark gre	y brown cla	y silt occasio	onal small stones. N	Natural silting?	\checkmark	
510	Fill		Friable dark gre Slumping of nat	y brown cla tural gravel	y silt frequer	nt small stones, free	quent medium stone	s. 🗸	
511	Fill		Friable dark gre	y brown cla	y silt occasio	onal small stones. 1	piece animal bone	in this fill 🔽	
513	Fill		Firm dark blue	grey silty cl	ay occasiona	l small stones. Prin	nary fill - slumping	\checkmark	
514	Fill		Compact mid gr sides	rey brown s	ilty sand freq	uent small stones.	Slumping of loose g	ravel 🗸	
512	Subsoil		Firm mid grey b	orown silty o	lay occasion	al small stones. Ma	ake-up layer	V	

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Max Di OS Co- Reason f	Trench: mensions: ordinates: or trench:	6 Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.06 m. Ref. 1: TF1016609069 Ref. 2: TF1019509069 Area of magnetic disturbance	Max: 1	1.23 m.
Context:	Туре:	Description: Excave	ted: Find	s Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable mid brown brown clay silt moderate small stones.	\checkmark	
601	Dump materia	Friable dark brown brown clay silt occasional small stones. make-up layer		
602	Gravel	Loose light grey yellow sandy gravel.	\checkmark	
603	Buried topsoil	Friable mid red brown clay silt moderate small stones.		
604	Subsoil	Firm dark red brown clay silt occasional small stones. Buried	\checkmark	
605	Natural strata	Loose mid grey yellow sandy gravel.		
606	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.2m. Small gully	\checkmark	
607	Fill	Firm mid red brown clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small burnt stones.	\checkmark	\checkmark
608	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.1m. Small gully	\checkmark	
609	Fill	Compact dark yellow brown silty sand frequent small stones, frequent medium stones, frequent large stones. Natural silting?	\checkmark	
610	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max diameter 0.18m. Small gully running parallel to 608	\checkmark	
611	Fill	Compact dark grey brown silty sand frequent small stones. Primary fill of 610 - slumped natural	\checkmark	
612	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty silt moderate medium stones. Natural silting of 610	\checkmark	
613	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.25m. small ditch parallel to 610	\checkmark	
614	Fill	Compact dark grey brown silty sand frequent small stones, frequent medium stones, frequent large stones. Slumped natural - primary fill	\checkmark	
615	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty silt moderate medium stones. Natural silting	\checkmark	
616	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.62m. large ditch - related to 610/608?	\checkmark	
617	Fill	Compact mid yellow brown silty sand frequent small stones. Primary fill	\checkmark	
618	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silt occasional small stones. Slumping?	\checkmark	
619	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silt frequent small stones. Gradual accumulation from NW	\checkmark	
620	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silt occasional small stones. Backfill of 616	\checkmark	
621	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones, moderate medium stones.	\checkmark	



Max: 1.35 m.

Trench: 7 Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Reason for trench: Area of magnetic disturbance and possible linear feature

Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.08 m. TF1015109080 Ref. 2: TF1014909049

Acason n	of trenen. Are	a of magnetie disturbance and possible micar reature		
Context:	Type:	Description: E	xcavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Firm dark brown brown sandy silt .	\checkmark	
701	Dump material	Firm dark red brown sandy silt . Make-up layer	\checkmark	
702	Buried topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silt.	\checkmark	
703	Subsoil	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt . Buried subsoil	\checkmark	\checkmark
704	Natural strata	Loose light yellow grey sandy gravel .		
705	Subsoil	Compact mid brown grey gravel . Subsoil/natural gravel??		
706	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.73m.	\checkmark	
707	Fill	Firm dark red brown clay silt .	\checkmark	
712	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand frequent small stones. Primary fill - slumping	\checkmark	
713	Fill	Firm dark grey silt frequent small stones. gradual accumulation in 706	\checkmark	\checkmark
715	Fill	Loose mid brown silt frequent small stones. backfill of ditch	\checkmark	
708	Ditch	Linear dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.14m. Remnant of a gully	\checkmark	
709	Fill	Dark red brown sandy silt .	\checkmark	
714	Fill	Loose dark brown brown silty gravel . slump in 708	\checkmark	
710	Ditch	Profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.5	9m. 🗸	
711	Fill	Dark red brown clay silt occasional medium stones.	\checkmark	\checkmark
716	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt frequent small stones, frequent medium stones. Pri fill	imary 🗹	

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	Trench:	8							
Max Dimensions:		Length: 30.	.00 m.	Width:	2.00 m.	Depth to Archaeol	ogy Min: 0.9 m.	Max	: 1.2 m.
OS Co-	OS Co-ordinates:		101830	9046	Ref. 2:	TF1021309045			
Reason f	or trench:	Area partly o	utside 1	magneto	meter sur	vey			
Context:	Type:	Desci	ription:				Excav	ated: Fin	ds Present:
800	Topsoil	Mid gr	rey sandy	clay.				\checkmark	
801	Dump materia	Light y	ellow gre	y sandy gra	avel . Make-u	ıp layer		\checkmark	
802	Subsoil	Red gre	ey silty cla	ay.				\checkmark	
803	Buried topsoil	Grey sa	andy clay	moderate s	mall stones.			\checkmark	
804	Natural strata	Loose 1	light grey	sandy gra	vel.				
805	Subsoil	Red sar	ndy clay .	Buried sub	osoil			\checkmark	
806	Natural strata	Light g	grey sand						
807	Pit	Circula	ar profile	e: concave	base: conca	ve dimensions: max dept	h 0.3m.	\checkmark	
808	Fill	Red bro	own sand					\checkmark	
809	Fill	Yellow	brown sa	and occasio	onal small sto	ones.		\checkmark	
810	Posthole	Circula depth (ar profile).11m. Po	e: concave ssible post	base: conca thole	ve dimensions: max brea	dth 0.25m, max		
811	Fill	Red bro	own sandy	v clay .				\checkmark	
812	Posthole	Dimen	sions: ma	x diamete	r 0.18m.				
813	Fill	Red sar	ndy clay .						
814	Posthole	Dimen	sions: ma	x diamete	r 0.25m.				
815	Fill	Red sar	ndy clay .						
816	Pit	Dimen	sions: ma	x breadth	0.65m, max	length 0.3m.			
817	Fill	Red san	ndy clay .						

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	Trench:	9							
Max Dimensions:		Length:	30.00 m.	Width:	2.00 m.	Depth to Archaeology	Min: 1	.2 m. N	Iax: 1.2 m.
OS Co-ordinates:		Ref. 1:	TF101480	9031	Ref. 2:	TF1017809001			
Reason fo	or trench:	Area out	side magne	tometer s	survey				
Context:	Type:	I	Description:				1	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	F	riable mid grey	brown clay	silt occasion	nal small stones.		\checkmark	
901	Buried topsoil	F	irm dark grey b	orown silty o	clay occasior	al small stones.		\checkmark	
902	Gravel	L	oose mid yello	w grey silty	sand frequen	nt small stones. Make-up layer		\checkmark	
903	Subsoil	F	riable dark red	brown clay	silt occasion	al small stones.		\checkmark	
904	Natural strata	L	oose mid yello	w grey sand	ly gravel .				

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	Trench:	10						
Max Dimensions:		Length:	30.00 m.	Width:	2.00 m.	Depth to Archaeology	Min: 0.98 m.	Max: 1.1 m.
OS Co-ordinates:		Ref. 1:	TF101960	9030	Ref. 2:	TF1019609001		
Reason fo	or trench:	Magnetic	anomalies	(? Linea	r features	and pit)		
Context:	Type:	Ľ	Description:				Excavate	d: Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Fi	irm mid grey bi	rown clay s	ilt occasiona	l small stones.		
1001	Dump materia	1 Lo	oose mid yello	w grey sand	ly gravel . M	ake-up layer		
1002	Topsoil	Fi	irm dark brown	grey clay	silt occasiona	l small stones.		
1003	Subsoil	Fr	riable mid red b	orown clay	silt occasion	al small stones.		
1004	Natural strata	Le	oose mid yello	w grey sand	ly gravel .			

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Trench: Max Dimensions:		11 Length:	30.00 m.	Width:	2.00 m.	Depth to Archaeology	Min: 1.15 m.	Max: 1.2 m.
OS Co-ordinates:		Ref. 1:	TF101840	9021	Ref. 2:	TF1021409021		
Reason for trench:		Pit-like a	anomaly					
Context:	Type:]	Description:				Excavate	ed: Finds Present:
1100	Topsoil	F	Firm dark brown	grey clay	silt occasiona	l medium stones.		
1101	Dump materia	al C	Compact mid ye	llow grey s	sandy gravel .	Make-up layer		
1102	Buried topsoi	1 F	firm dark grey	silt moder	ate medium s	tones.		
1103	Subsoil	F	Firm mid red bro	wn silty sa	and occasiona	l small stones.		
1104	Natural strata	L	loose mid yellov	w grey san	dy gravel .			
1105	Dump materia	al F	Firm mid red bro	wn sandy	silt moderate	medium stones. Make-up layer		

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Trench:

Max Dimensions:

OS Co-ordinates: Reason for trench: Context: Type:

Topsoil

Subsoil

Subsoil

Natural strata

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1201

1202

1203

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12 Length: Ref. 1: Block are	8.00 m. Width: TF1020108982	8.00 m. Ref. 2:	Depth to Archaeology I TF1020908982	Min: 0).85 m.	Max: 0.85 r	n.	
Description:					Excavated: Finds Present:			
Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.					\checkmark			
Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.					\checkmark			

Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small stones.

Loose dark red brown sandy gravel .

 \checkmark

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	Trench:	13		
Max Dimensions:		Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.89 n	n. Max	:: 0.9 m.
OS Co-ordinates:		Ref. 1: TF1018808953 Ref. 2: TF1021308953		
Reason for trench:		Magnetic anomaly (?Linear) and outside magnetometer area. Displaced fr	om previ	ous location
Context:	Type:	Description: Exca	vated: Fi	nds Present:
1300	Topsoil	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small stones.	\checkmark	
1301	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	\checkmark	
1302	Dump materia	Loose light yellow grey silty sand frequent small stones. Make-up layer	\checkmark	
1303	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty sand .	\checkmark	
1304	Natural strata	Loose light yellow grey sandy gravel.		
1305	Furrow	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.05m. Remnant only	\checkmark	
1306	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones, occasional medium stones.	\checkmark	
1307	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.5m.		
1308	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones, occasional medium stones.		
1309	Dump materia	Firm mid red brown sandy silt . Subsoil in make-up layer	\checkmark	





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Fig. 2: Trench location plan.



Fig. 3: Detail of trenches 1 to 5.



Fig. 4: Detail of trenches 6 to 13.



Fig. 5: Sections.



Fig. 6: Sections.

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