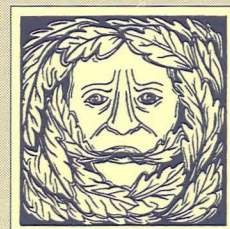


M7/05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON
LAND ADJACENT TO ACORN COTTAGE,
HIGH STREET, MARSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(MHS00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



3 0 MAR 01
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

EVENT L11753
SOURCES L16543 L16544
PRN 35340 L181463
35341 L181465
35342 L181467

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON
LAND ADJACENT TO ACORN COTTAGE,
HIGH STREET, MARSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(MHS00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr K Crampton

February 2001

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc PIFA

Planning Application No: S/00/0925/57
National Grid Reference: SK 8909 4353
City and County Museums Accession No. : LCNCC 2001.8

A.P.S. Report No: 33/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks phase of the construction of a dwelling house and garage on land adjacent to Acorn Cottage, High Street, Marston, Lincolnshire. The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards and lies close to the centre of the medieval village.

During the course of the watching brief, an early medieval ditch was revealed, from which five pottery sherds and burnt bone fragments were recovered. An undated post hole was also recorded and a disturbed soil deposit, a modern ditch and pits were also identified, together with the old rectory driveway.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A 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 or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (S00/0925/57) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of the proposed dwelling. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Crampton to undertake

the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Marston is located 8km north of Grantham and 12km southeast of Newark in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is located on land adjacent to Acorn Cottage on the east side of the High Street, near to the centre of the village at National Grid Reference SK 8909 4353.

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site lies at approximately 30m OD on generally level ground, with a very slight slope from the northwest to the southeast. Local soils are predominantly of the Blackwood Association, deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soil in glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984 127). Close to the River Witham, Fladbury 2 Association mottled clayey soils developed in greyish and brownish alluvium are found. The soils overlie a solid geology of Lower Jurassic Lower Lias shales and limestones.

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Marston lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The village lies in an area of extensive cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs, many of which may have a prehistoric origin (eg. Fig.2 SK57.12).

Further prehistoric activity is attested by a fragment of a Neolithic stone axe (Fig.2 35143), discovered in a garden approximately 400m north of the development area.

Romano-British activity is evidenced c.700m south-south west of the site at Corporation Farm (30406) where pottery, mortaria and amphora sherds were discovered. A silver-bronze coin (30407) from the reign of *Septimus Severus* (AD 193-211) was also found 300m to the northwest. Probable Roman finds of an iron lance, bronze chain and key, now in the Birmingham Museum, are also recorded as having been found in the village, though the precise location is unknown (Archaeological Journal 1935)

The place-name derives from the old English '*Mersc-tun*', meaning homestead by the marsh (Ekwall 1974). Marston is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of AD 1086, when it contained a total of four watermills (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval activity is represented by the church of St. Mary (30399) which is early English to perpendicular in style but dates primarily from the 12th century and contains reused Norman masonry (Pevsner and Harris 1989). The extant remains of a medieval cross (30400), later reused as a sundial, are located approximately 300m north-north east of the development.

A coin of Edward II (AD 1307-1327) is also recorded as a find within the village, though the precise location is unknown.

Post-medieval settlement is found in the form of Marston Hall (30401) which dates from the late 16th century and was the seat of the Thorold family. The house was damaged by fire in 1643 and refaced and altered in the 18th century. Originally a 'H' shape, only the great hall survives, though this is now divided. A 1614 map of the village shows Marston Hall as having a gatehouse and the presence of a number of cottages in the village (30404).

An archaeological watching brief undertaken by APS revealed an undated ditch and pit

200m to the east of the development (Moulis 1996).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

The footing trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to a maximum depth of 0.89m. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned to reveal any archaeological deposits. The floors of the trenches were hoed to reveal archaeological deposits and features in plan. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and a plan was produced of the footings at a scale of 1:50. A colour slide photographic record was compiled, depicting the site prior to groundworks and the recorded deposits. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site. Archaeological features were partially excavated in order to recover artefactual material to assist with dating.

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3 and a summary of the finds appears as Appendix 4.

Deposits are described below with individual context numbers shown in brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases of deposits were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Early medieval/Saxo-Norman deposits
Phase 4	Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered represented the natural geology of the site. A soft, mottled, yellow and light brownish red sand (014) and a soft, light greyish white sand (015) were exposed variably in plan (Fig.4).

5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits

A soft mottled yellow, brown and reddish brown silty sand (016) was exposed in plan to the eastern end of the footing trenches, concentrated around a Phase 3 ditch cut (006). The deposit contained frequent charcoal flecks and was interpreted as a transformed soil, probably connected with activity around the Phase 3 ditch.

At the northern end of the footings, a cut (004), for an upright post, 0.35m diameter and 0.36m deep with a concave base and steep, near vertical sides was identified (Plate 2). The cut was filled by soft, mid-brown silty sand, containing patches of redeposited natural sand and occasional charcoal flecks and gravel (003).

5.3 Phase 3 - Medieval Deposits

A 7.00m length of a 1.82m wide and 0.33m deep ditch was also recorded to the northeast of the footings(006) (Plate 2, Figure 5). This north-south aligned cut was filled by a soft, light brown silty sand (005, 018), containing

frequent charcoal fragments, occasional angular stones and iron-pan, from which a sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered. Towards the southern end of the ditch, a dumped deposit, consisting of a soft, dark blackish-grey clayey sand (007), containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional shell fragments, represented a further fill of the cut and was interpreted as probable fire-rakings or refuse disposal. Four pottery sherds, two conjoining, of shellyware and burnt bone fragments were recovered from this deposit. The pottery dating is uncertain, though a 10th to 12th century date is most likely.

5.4 Phase 4 - Modern deposits

Sealing Phase 2 and Phase 3 deposits, a soft, mid-brown silty sand, up to 0.47m thick contained occasional gravel, charcoal fragments and roots (002) and represented a subsoil layer.

Cutting the subsoil (002) a 10.00m length of a 1.40m wide ditch was recorded (011) (Figure 6). The ditch was filled by a firm, dark brownish grey, clayey sand (010). Pottery of 18th to mid-19th century date was recovered from this fill.

A circular pit cut, 0.80m diameter (013) was filled by a dark grey clayey sand (012), which contained coal, charcoal and shell fragments together with frequent quantities of gravel and modern ceramic building materials.

A further shallow cut (009), 0.29m deep and greater than 0.35m long was identified in section and filled by a dark black-grey sandy silt (008) from which pottery of late 19th - 20th century date was recovered.

A linear feature greater than 8.00m long and 3.09m wide (019) (Figure 6) was filled by firm, light brownish yellow matrix of brick,

mortar, concrete, sand and gravels (017). This was identified as the cut and make-up layer for a driveway which ran to the old rectory building to the west of the site.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural (Phase 1) deposits encountered are typical of geological deposits found in the area.

Phase 2 deposits were represented by a post hole cut (004) and a disturbed deposit (016) which was limited to the periphery of the ditch cut (006). No artefactual material was recovered from (016) but it is likely to have been occupational rather than a natural soil disturbed by root or animal action. The most probable interpretation is that the deposit is transformed spoil from the original ditch cut (006).

The post hole (004) appeared to be for a vertical post, though interpretation of a single, isolated cut is difficult. The nature of the fill (003) and the fact that it was sealed by the subsoil is suggestive of an early date.

Phase 3 deposits indicate Saxo-Norman/early medieval activity. The pot sherd recovered from (005) shows little signs of abrasion and suggests primary deposition in a naturally filled ditch (006) which probably represented a field boundary. The dumped fill of the ditch (007) contained burnt bone and pottery sherds from at least two vessels. The likelihood of this deposit representing fire-rakings suggests that domestic activity occurred in close proximity to the site.

Phase 4 deposits were represented by two pit cuts (009,013), a ditch (011) and the rectory driveway (019). Pottery recovered from the ditch fill (010) suggests dumping of material when the ditch had gone out of use.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land adjacent to Acorn Cottage, High Street, Marston, as the site lies in an area of known archaeological activity and development may have disturbed archaeological remains.

Early medieval/Saxo-Norman activity was evidenced by a ditch cut containing dumped domestic material and strongly suggests occupation in close proximity to the site.

Undated deposits may also have an early date, being sealed beneath the subsoil. The lack of positive medieval or post-medieval finds may indicate that the land was used for agriculture or pasture during these periods and that this area of Marston was not occupied between at least the 14th and 18th centuries.

It is unlikely that any environmental indicators would survive in the soils exposed, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Crampton who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the community archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Steve Thomson
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Journal 1935 Vol. 91 p175

Ekwall, E., 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th Ed.)

Foster, C.W., and Longley, T., 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*. Lincoln Record Society 19 (Reprint of 1924)

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 13.

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*.

Moulis, C., 1996 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Water Mains Replacement at Marston Lincolnshire* APS unpublished report No. 53.96

Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd Edition, revised Antram N.)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

B.G.S British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments record

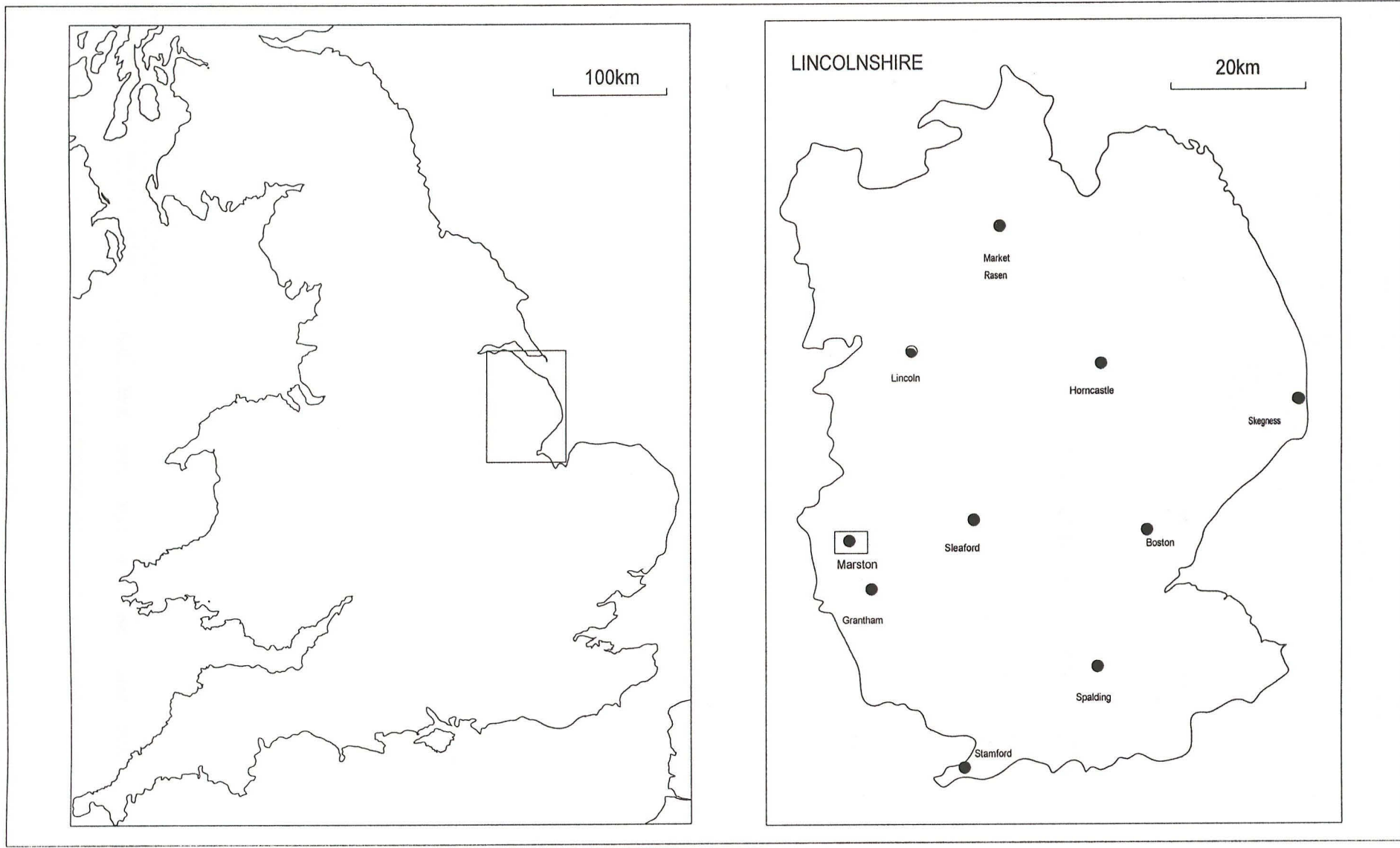
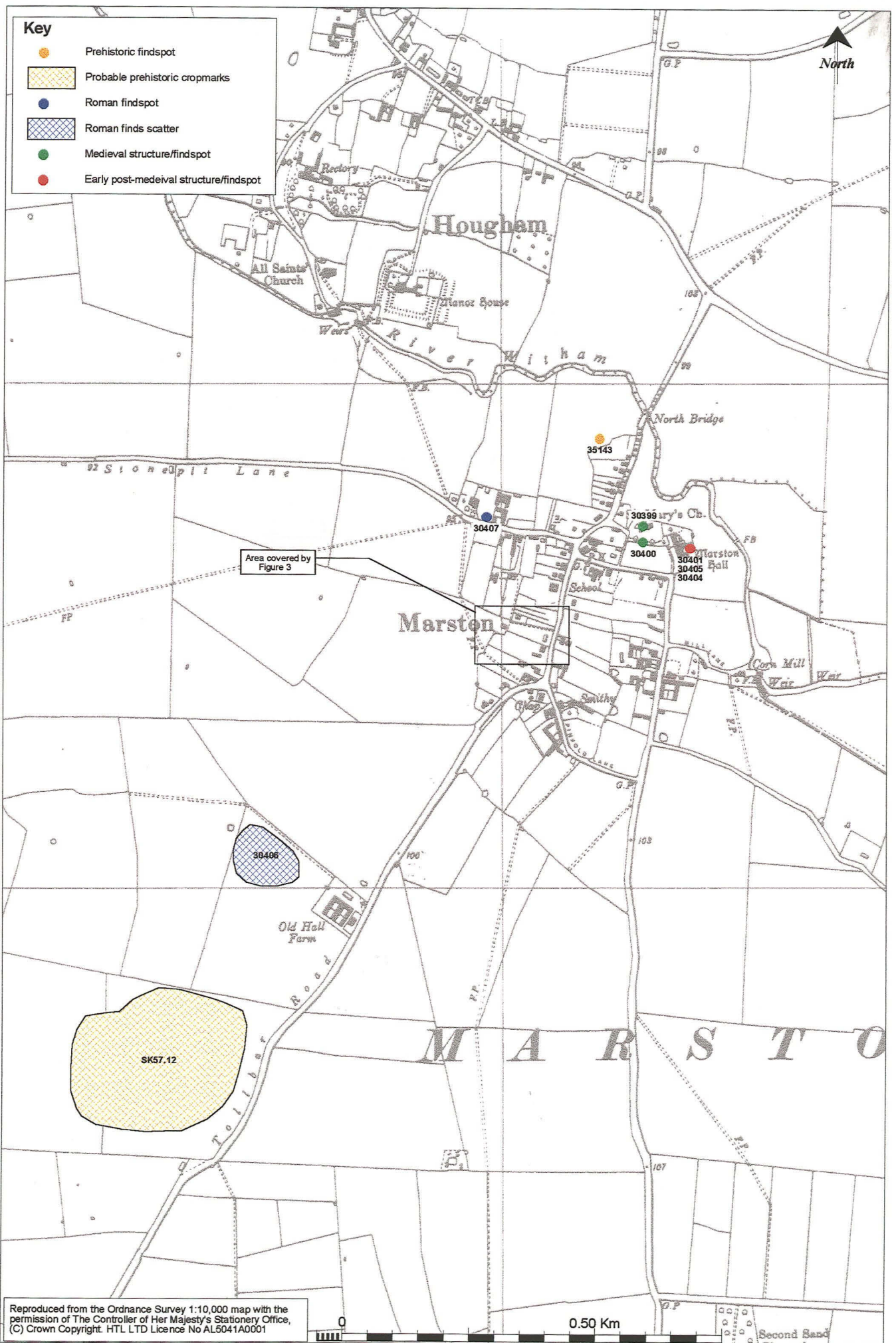


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

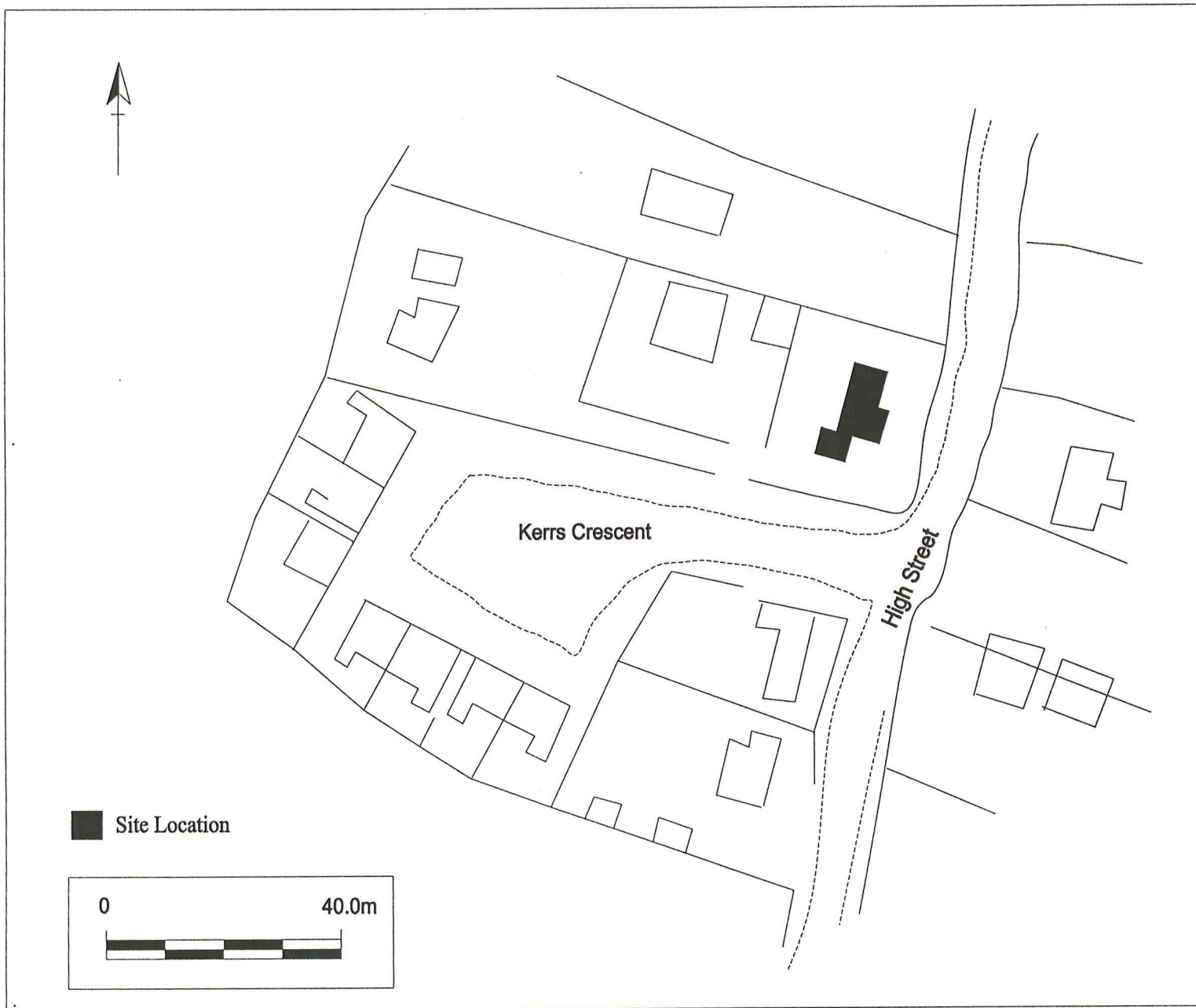


Figure 3 - Detailed location plan

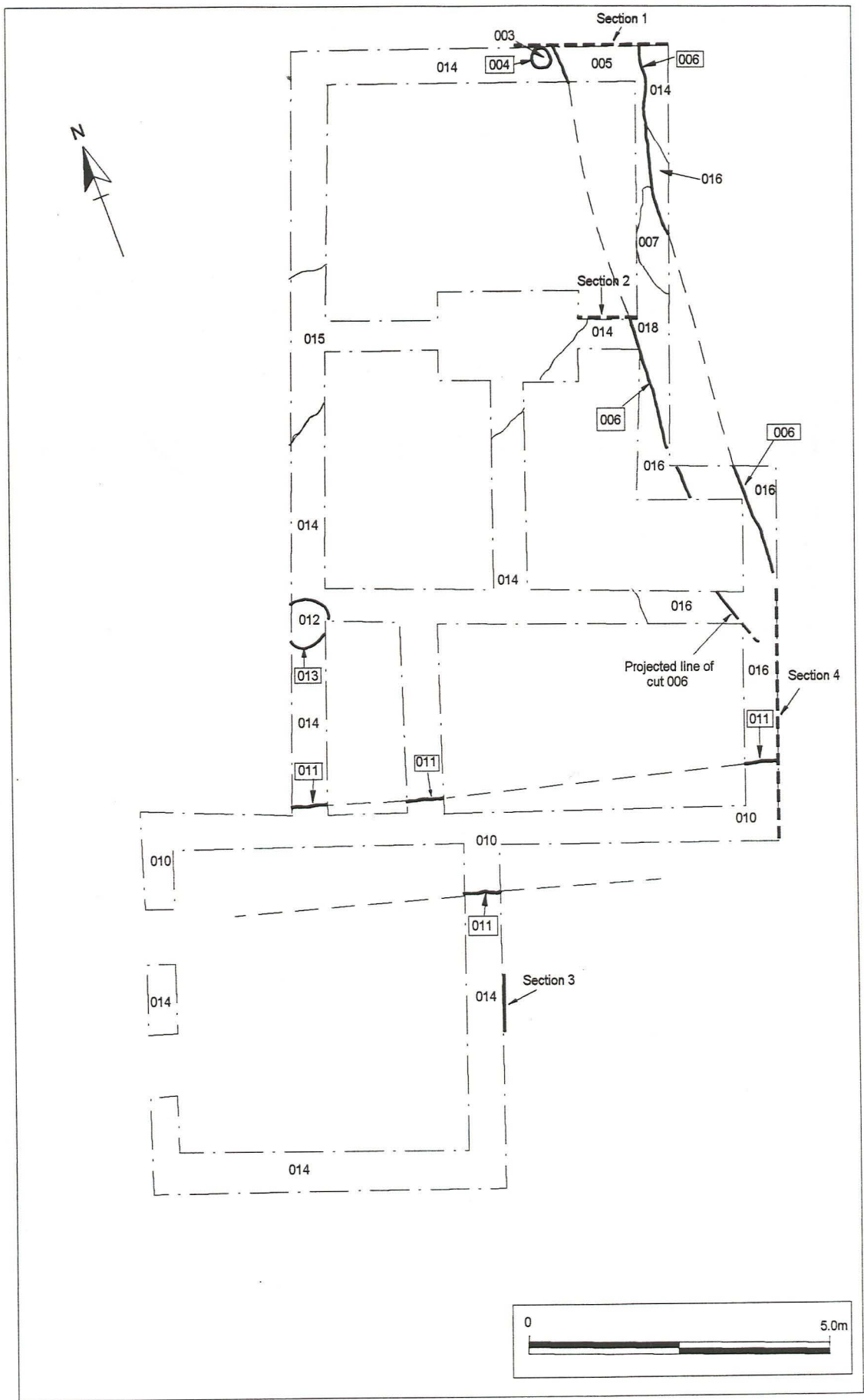
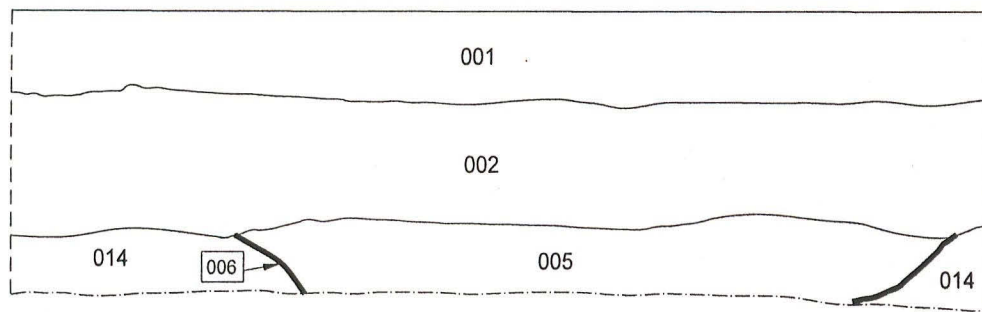
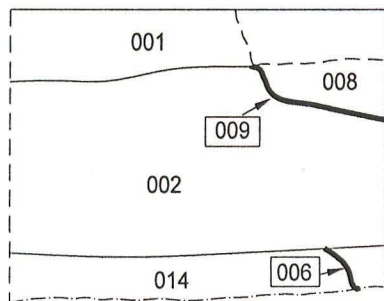


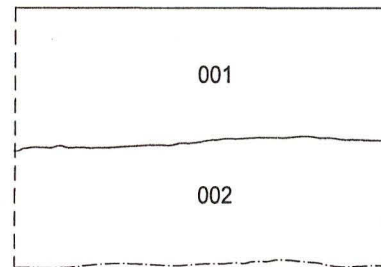
Figure 4 - Plan of footings, features and section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3

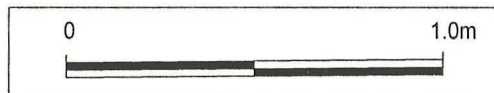


Figure 5 - Section 1.2 and 3

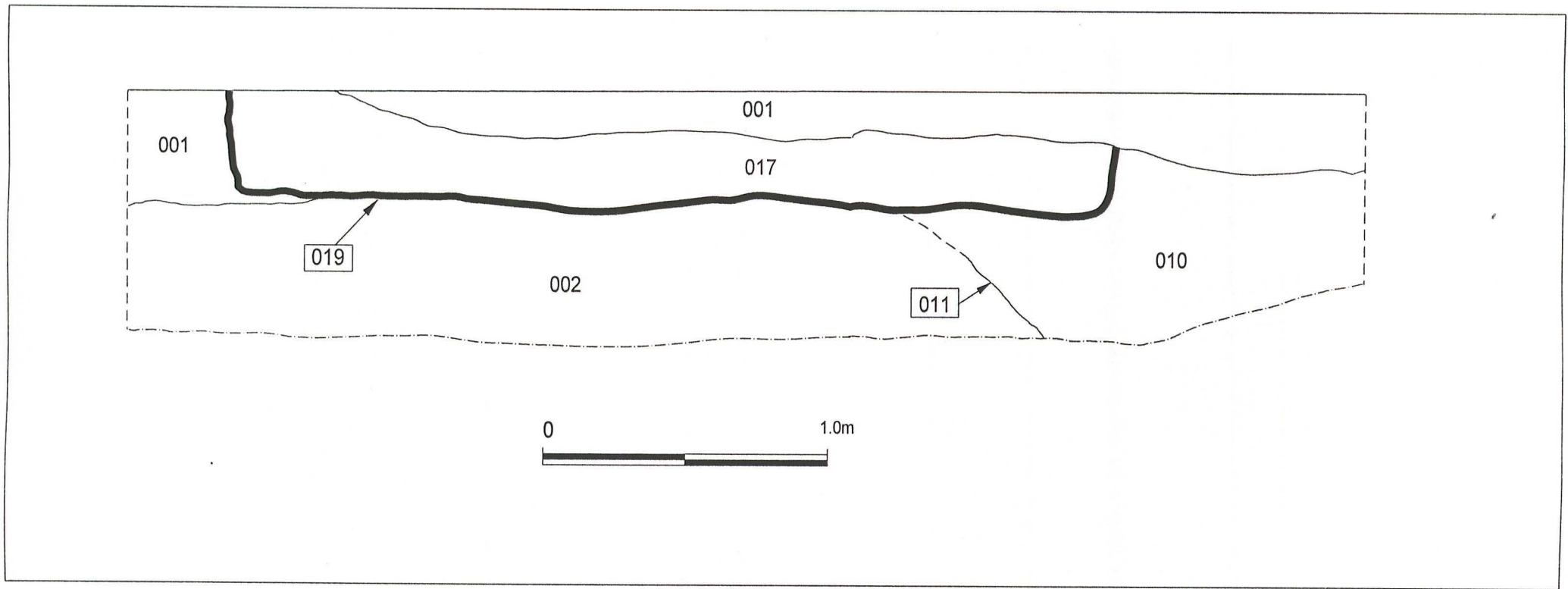


Figure 6 - Section 4



Plate 1 General view of site at start of groundworks, looking east



Plate 2 View of posthole [004] and ditch cut [006], looking northeast

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF)

For the particular attention of the Client

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a 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.

(The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel: 0118 931 6446.)

1.2 Detailed specifications should be submitted by the client for approval by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on; contractors are therefore strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

1.3 The client must give the chosen contractor a full set of plans before work commences.

For the particular attention of the contractor

2. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

2.1 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

2.4 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997) and should include the following:

2.4.1 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

2.4.2 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.

2.4.3 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.

2.4.4 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.

2.4.5 Contingency costs should only be used in the event of unexpected discoveries. These should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.

3. METHODS

3.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.

3.2 Where possible, the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade to remove topsoil should be used.

3.3 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:

3.3.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;

3.3.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;

3.3.3 recording of archaeological features in plan and section;

3.3.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;

3.3.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;

3.3.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and subsequent recording;

3.3.7 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 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. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

3.3.8 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.

3.3.9 the use of a metal detector on site is encouraged, especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

4. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT

4.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require preferably fourteen days notice but at least five days notice from the developer or archaeological unit contracted 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.

5. REPORTING REQUIREMENT

5.1 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 is an essential requirement of the watching brief condition, irrespective of the fieldwork result and must be produced and submitted in order to discharge the planning condition.** The report should include:

5.1.1 location plan of the development at a minimum scale of 1:10,000;

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

5.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts as appropriate;

5.1.4 an indication of the archaeological potential of the development site and its immediate surrounding area;

5.1.5 photographs of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour. Photocopies are not acceptable.

5.1.6 a complete bibliography of all reference material.

5.2 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.

5.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 5.2.

6.0 PUBLICATION & DISSEMINATION

6.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence, a timescale must be agreed, but it is expected that this will not exceed six months.

6.2 Should archaeological features be revealed, a summary of the results will be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.

6.3 Should the Watching Brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 An archaeological watching brief 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.

7.2 Further contact addresses:

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW
Tel: 01529 461499

County Sites and Monuments Record
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
4th Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN
Tel: 01522 553073

Land Use Planning Services
South Kesteven District Council
Council Offices
St. Peter's Hill
Grantham
Lincolnshire
NG31 6PZ
Tel: 01476 406080

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

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. This project brief is valid for a period of one year. After that period consult the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Appendix 2

**LAND ADJACENT TO
ACORN COTTAGE
HIGH STREET, MARSTON**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR CRAMPTON**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

DECEMBER 2000

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a dwellinghouse and garage on land adjacent to Acorn Cottage, High Street/Kerrs Crescent, Marston.*
- 1.2 *The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains, close to the medieval core of the village.*
- 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 groundworks connected with the construction of a dwelling and garage on land adjacent to Acorn Cottage, High Street/Kerrs Crescent, Marston.
- 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 Marston is located 8km north of Grantham and 12km southeast of Newark in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on land adjacent to Acorn Cottage on the east side of the High Street, near to the centre of the village at National Grid Reference SK 8909 4353..

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0925/57) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 30m OD on generally level ground. Local soils are predominantly of the Blackwood Association, deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soil in glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984 127). Close to the River Witham Fladbury 2 Association mottled clayey soils developed in greyish and brownish alluvium are found. The soils overlie a solid geology of Lower Jurassic Lower Lias shales and limestones.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present. A stone axe fragment (SK 57.02) of the Neolithic period was discovered approximately 400m north of the proposed development and cropmarks (SK 57.12) located around 1km southwest of the village appear to include ring ditches and enclosures likely to be of prehistoric date.
- 6.2 Discoveries of Romano British artefacts in the area include a silver-bronze coin (SK 57.17) from the reign of Septimus Severus (193-211 AD) found 300m northwest of the site and a scatter of pottery (SK 57.04) discovered 700m to the southwest which contained mortaria, greyware and tile.
- 6.3 The site lies at the centre of the village, around 300m southwest of the church which contains Early English and Perpendicular architectural elements.
- 6.4 An undated ditch and a pit were recorded during an archaeological watching brief undertaken 200m east of the 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 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 they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department,

coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work 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 trenches and 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; 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written

confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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 three 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 principle 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 with G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for

educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **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

Specification: Version 1, 29 December 2000

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context no.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2,3,4	Friable, dark blackish grey sandy silt, 0.30m thick, containing pea gravel and frequent rootlets	Topsoil
002	1,2,3	Soft, mid-brown silty sand, 0.47m thick, containing occasional, gravel, rounded stones, charcoal fragments, roots and rootlets	Subsoil
003	-	Soft, mid brown slightly silty sand, 0.35m diam. X 0.36m deep. Contains occasional charcoal fragments, pebbles and small angular stones.	Fill of 004
004	-	Circular cut, 0.35m diameter x 0.36m deep, steep vertical sides, concave base.	Post hole cut
005	1	Soft, light brown silty sand with occasional angular stones and iron pan. Frequent charcoal fragments. > 0.15m thick	Fill of 006
006	1,2	Linear cut feature, > 7.0m long x 1.82m wide x >0.33m deep, NNE-SSW orientation	Ditch cut
007	-	Soft, dark black grey clayey sand containing frequent charcoal fragments, shell fragments and calcified/burnt bone. 1.7m long x 0.60m wide exposed in plan.	Dumped deposit - secondary fill of 006
008	2	Friable, dark black-grey sandy silt, 0.16m deep x 0.35m wide, containing occasional charcoal fragments, rootlets and pea gravel	Fill of 009
009	2	Cut feature, partially exposed. Unknown shape, steep sides, concave base, 0.35m wide	Shallow pit cut

010	4	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey sand, 1.4m wide exposed in plan, containing frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM fragments, limestone fragments and gravel	Fill of 011
011	4	Linear cut feature 1.4m wide x > 8.0m long, SE-NW orientation	Ditch cut
012	-	Firm, dark grey clayey sand, 0.80m diameter, containing frequent charcoal fragments, gravel, occasional CBM, coal, shell and limestone fragments.	Fill of 013
013	-	Circular cut feature, 0.80m diameter	Pit cut
014	-	Soft, mottled yellow and light brownish red sand	Natural geological deposit
015	-	Soft, light greyish white sand	Natural geological deposit
016	-	Soft, mottled yellow, brown and orange silty sand, containing frequent charcoal fragments	Probable disturbed occupational deposit
017	4	Firm, light brownish yellow matrix of brick, mortar, concrete, sand and gravels, 3.09m wide x > 8.0m long	Make up layer for old rectory driveway
018	-	Soft, light brown silty sand with occasional angular stones and iron pan. Frequent charcoal fragments.	Fill of ditch cut 006 - same as 005
019	4	Linear cut feature, E-W orientation, >8.0m long x 3.09m wide x 0.36m deep	Cut for rectory driveway

Conditions

All the material is by nature

Documentation

There have been no records of archaeological or historical interest

Remarks

The items are not to be used for any purpose other than the one stated in the report

Reference

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey, Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of two ditches (005, 007 and 010) and from the fill of a small (008). Although the earliest items were perhaps mostly made relatively locally in southern Lincolnshire, the later pottery fragments were probably manufactured in Staffordshire in the Midlands, though there is one piece from Nottingham.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of probable 10th-12th century date is the earliest material recovered though later ceramics of the 18th-19th century dominate the small assemblage. In addition to the pottery animal bones were recovered.

Context	Description	Context Date
005	1x greyware, Thetford-type/Stamford-type (reduced)	10 th -12 th century
007	4x shelly wares, South Lincolnshire or possibly Potterhanworth, two link, 10 th -12 th or 13 th -14 th century	10 th -12 th or 13 th -14 th century
008	1x white-glazed tableware, handpainted, 19 th -early 20 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
010	2x red painted earthenware, 18 th -early 19 th century 3x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century 2x white glazed earthenware, linked, 19 th century 1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 th -early 19 th century 1x soft-paste porcelain, 19 th century 3x Mocha ware, 19 th century 1x pearlware, late 18 th -19 th century	19 th century

The shelly ware fragments from (007) are all abraded and sooted, with one piece decalcified. Their source and date is uncertain and they could be south Lincolnshire products of the Saxo-Norman period or perhaps medieval Potterhanworth wares. However, the earlier type is perhaps more likely.

The pearlware from (010) is a fragment of a shell-edged plate, blue painting on rim. This style of plate rim and decoration is typical of the period c. 1780-85, though this example may be later (Hume 1991, 116).

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been a few previous archaeological investigations in Marston which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The group of pottery fragments of probable Saxo-Norman date is of moderate or greater local potential and significance and perhaps indicates the proximity of settlement of this period. Additionally, the absence of later medieval and post-medieval material is informative and suggests that this area of Marston was not occupied at least between the 14th-18th century, if not longer. However, the post-medieval aspect of the assemblage has limited potential though indicates activity of the period in the vicinity.

Reference

Hume, I. N., 1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Vintage)

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 19 Context records
- 4 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 6 Bags of finds

All primary records and finds 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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.8

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MHS01

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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