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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
TOWNGATE EAST,  
MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MDTE00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT 41839

SOURCES L16601 L16602

PRN 35348 L181526

35349 L181527

35350 L181528

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
TOWNGATE EAST,  
MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MDTE00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Sol Construction Ltd

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons)

March 2001

Planning Application No: S00/0839/56  
National Grid Reference: TF 142 113  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.75

A.P.S. Report No. 51/01

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Towngate East, Market Deeping because the site lay within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the Roman periods.*

*The investigations documented two probable undated enclosure ditches, which may have related to the area of cropmark features immediately to the west of the development. Other undated ditches, probably boundaries or drainage channels, were revealed during the groundworks. A substantial, but undated, pit was discovered close to one of the enclosure ditches, this may have been for storage or refuse disposal.*

*Finds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from the groundworks.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken between the 6<sup>th</sup> of November and the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 2000 during groundworks associated with the construction of an industrial unit and associated parking area and helipad at Towngate East, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.

Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/0839/56 to South Kesteven District Council and granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Market Deeping lies 12km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. (Figure 1) and is one of a cluster of settlements (the Deepings) sited on the north bank of the Welland.

The site lies on the northeast outskirts of Market Deeping, south of the town bypass, at national grid reference TF 142 113 (Figure 2) on flat land at approximately 6m OD.

The local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, mainly fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The lower Welland Valley has been recognised as one of the most important archaeological landscapes in the British Isles (Bradley 1984).

There is little evidence for human activity in the area until the Early Bronze Age. A few possible microliths of probable Mesolithic date have been found, and the Neolithic is almost entirely represented by lithic remains.

Early Bronze Age remains includes

domestic and funerary pottery and a barrow cemetery has been identified to the north of the village. Survey evidence suggests that human activity declined during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. However a substantial settlement and associated fields of this period, has been excavated at Welland Bank Quarry approximately 2.5km to the southeast.

The Middle Iron Age saw the establishment of several fen margin settlements which prospered in the Roman period. In addition, the Roman period appears to have been a time of settlement expansion and prosperity. To the south of the development is a concentration of cropmarks believed to date from this period. A pair of parallel linear marks have been interpreted as a possible Roman road and to either side of these are possible enclosures (RCHME). A watching brief undertaken during the extension of Drain 22 between Linchfield Road and Market Deeping revealed a series of undated pits or ditches which may indicate that the enclosures and related features extend further than the cropmarks indicate (Snee 2000). Further to the southeast are several scatters of domestic material, such as pottery bone and fragments of quern stones, and building materials such as tile and rubble. These find scatters probable represent a settlement (Hayes & Lane 1992).

Further undated cropmarks representing intersecting linear features and circular marks have been identified to the northwest of the village (RCHME).

Very little evidence exists for post-Roman activity, and it is believed that the first Saxon settlements were in the area around Market Deeping village. A medieval cross fragment survives at the intersection of Towngate and Halfleet. During the early medieval period the Welland was canalised

and settlement expanded along its banks to Deeping St James and Froggnall. The land around these villages remained uninhabited meadow land until post-medieval enclosure.

Early - late post-medieval remains have been identified in the area. Towngate Farm and its associated barns are listed buildings dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The Market Deeping Bypass between the A16 and the A15 was preceded by a thorough archaeological investigation. A desk-top assessment had previously identified cropmarks of enclosures and round barrows along the route and these features were targeted in the evaluation phase. Remnants of two ploughed out round barrows were identified to the north of Market Deeping though no evidence was recovered for a central burial or cremation from the excavated example which now lies beneath the A15/A16 roundabout. Northeast of Market Deeping a number of pits containing large quantities of charcoal and fired clay were revealed and radiocarbon dated to 2450 to 1975 Cal. BC. The function of these pits is unknown, but the similarity of the fired clay to briquetage may be significant. West of Market Deeping was a substantial Roman enclosure ditch. Fieldwalking in the area had produced quantities of Roman pottery and a settlement of this date is thought to be located in the immediate vicinity. This ditch had been re-cut at least once, and Anglo-Saxon activity was also found close by (Cope-Faulkner & Trimble 1999).

A detailed gradiometer survey undertaken on the site identified a number of linear and discrete magnetic anomalies possibly associated with the cropmark system identified in the area (EAS 2000).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the archaeological investigation as specified in Appendix 1 were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance in the southern third of the site. The Objectives were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered and as far as possible establish the date of any features and the relative sequence deposits on the site.

### 4. METHODS

The initial site strip was carried out using bulldozers and the ground level was raised with limestone. One hundred and sixty nine stanchion pits, approximately 1.5m square, were excavated to support the industrial unit. Each stanchion pit in the southern third of the site was inspected and selected sections were hand cleaned. In addition the service trenches and the excavations for the helipad were monitored. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Where features were exposed in plan, a drawing was made at 1:200.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

### 5. RESULTS

Three phases were identified:

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Undated deposits
Phase 2:	Modern deposits

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

#### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered (Figures 5 to 7) were sandy gravels varying in colour between deep yellow, through mid brown to grey (006, 012, 015, 019, 027, 032, 037 & 049). In places these sandy gravels were overlain by patches of loose, reddish grey sand and gravel (026).

In the southwest side of the site a layer of soft mid brown clayey silt (025, 031, 036 & 048) was recorded overlying (026) and the natural sandy gravels (Figure 6).

#### 5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

On the southwest side of the industrial unit four undated features were revealed during the excavation of the stanchion pits, cutting into natural deposit (025, 031, 036 & 048). Cut (024) was 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep, with gently sloping sides, a rounded base (Figure 6, section 7), and filled with firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay (023). Further north (Figure 6, section 8), cut (030) was 0.47m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a rounded base, and filled with firm, mid brownish grey silty clay (029). In the northwest corner of the unit (Figure 6, section 9) was a cut (035), 0.47m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill (034) was firm, mid

brownish grey silty clay, with moderate small stones. These three features are likely to represent tree throws, natural features caused by the roots of a tree. A linear cut (047), 0.60m wide and 0.23m deep, had steep sloping sides and a rounded base (Figure 6, section 10), and was oriented approximately north-south. The fill was firm, mid brownish grey silty clay (046), with moderate small stones.

Overlying these features and extending over much of the southern half of the industrial unit was a layer of mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt (002, 005, 009, 011, 021, 022, 028, 028, 033 & 045) up to 0.30m thick (Figures 5 & 6). In the south corner of the unit this subsoil was overlain by a 0.42m thick layer of firm, mid brown sandy silt (008) with occasional gravel (Figure 5, section 2).

In the area of the helipad (Figure 4) three undated linear features were identified. To the northwest was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch (042), 1.20m wide and at least 8m long and filled with firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt (041) with common small stones. A ditch fragment (044) was also exposed on the southwest edge of the helipad, oriented northeast-southwest. It was irregular in plan, c. 3m wide and greater than 4m long and filled with firm medium brown-grey clayey silt (043) with common small stones.

Traversing the southeast end of the development was a ditch (039, 058, 064 & 066) c. 5m wide and greater than 1m deep (Figures 4, 6 & 7). It was observed in plan in the area of the helipad (Figure 4) and in three sections exposed by the excavation of drains (Figure 6, section 14; Figure 7, sections 12 & 15). The sides were sloping but the base was not revealed during the groundworks. The ditch contained at least

two fills. The earliest exposed during the groundworks was a firm, dark blueish grey sandy clay (061 & 063) with occasional small flints. The later fill was mottled mid grey and brown sandy clay silt (038, 060, 062 & 065) with frequent flints and small stones.

Adjacent to ditch (039, 058, 064 & 066) was a pit (054) (Figure 7, section 12) 4.76m wide and greater than 0.4m deep with steep sloping sides. The base was not reached during the groundworks. The earliest recorded fill of (054) was soft, dark blueish grey sandy clay (057), overlain by firm, mid to dark brown clayey silty sand (056) with common flints and small stones.

Southwest of ditch (039, 058, 064 & 066) was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch (050), 6.4 m wide and greater than 0.75m deep, with steep sloping sides (Figure 7, section 11). The base of the ditch was not revealed during the groundworks. The earliest recorded fill was soft, dark blueish grey clayey sand (053), overlain by firm, mottled mid grey clayey silt (052) with frequent flints and small stones.

### 5.3 Phase 3: Modern Deposits

During the excavations for the helipad (Figure 4), a spread of firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt (040) was exposed adjacent to ditch (039, 058, 064 & 066), with frequent small pebbles and fragments of limestone and ceramic building materials. Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from this deposit. Towards the east corner of the industrial unit, a buried soil horizon (014) (Figure 5, section 4) of firm, mid grey sandy silt, was recorded with a thickness of 0.33m. Post-medieval - modern pottery was recovered from this layer.

Lying over the entire site (Figures 5 - 7) was firm, mid yellowish brown to mid grey sandy clayey silt (001, 004, 007, 010, 013, 020, 051, 055 & 059) that formed the current topsoil. During the development most of the topsoils was stripped from the site, and in some areas the remains of the topsoil or subsoil were churned into the top of the natural to form a mixed grey clay (018) with fragments of limestone hardcore (Figure 5, section 5). The area of the industrial unit was built up with limestone hardcore (003 & 017) (Figures 5 & 6).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The natural (Phase 1) sandy gravels were typical of the local river gravel terrace deposits.

The undated (Phase 2) cuts (024), (030) and (035) were probably tree throws. The linear cut (047) was probably an agricultural feature such as a land drain and corresponds with one of the northeast-southwest oriented anomalies identified during the gradiometer survey.

The yellowish brown clayey sandy silt (002, 005, 009, 011, 021, 022, 028, 033 & 045) was a subsoil layer.

Ditch (042) corresponds with a possible archaeological anomaly from the gradiometer survey and is most likely a boundary or drainage ditch. Ditches (050) and (039, 058, 066 & 064) correspond to a pair of parallel anomalies, and these are probably enclosure ditches, although only the upper portions were examined and a complete section through both ditches would provide a significantly better opportunity to interpret them. Pit (054) corresponds to a discrete anomaly and is possible a storage or refuse pit.

The ditch fragment (044) was very irregular and could be an ancient land division or drainage channel.

Spread (040) indicates modern (Phase 3) disturbance in the area close to the road. Modern topsoil (001, 004, 007, 013, 020, 051, 055 & 059) was reduced as part of the development and mixed deposit (018) and limestone hardcore (003 & 017) related directly to the groundworks that the monitoring had been applied to.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Towngate East, Market Deeping because the site lay within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the Roman periods.

The investigations documented two undated enclosure ditches, which may have related to the area of cropmark features immediately to the west of the development. The alignment of these cropmarks is similar to that of the Late Bronze Age field system located at West Deeping, some 2.5km to the southwest. Also during excavations preceding the construction of the Market Deeping Bypass, Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from features in the same alignment at a site 1.5km to the southwest. Other undated ditches, probably boundaries or drainage channels, were revealed during the groundworks. A substantial, but undated, pit was discovered close to one of the enclosure ditches, this may have been a storage or refuse pit.

Finds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from the groundworks.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Sol Construction Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish archaeological files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Supervisors: Tobin Rayner, Steve Thomson,  
Chris Moulis & Fiona Walker  
Illustration: Mark Dymond & James Snee  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: James Snee

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

EAA East Anglian Archaeology

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

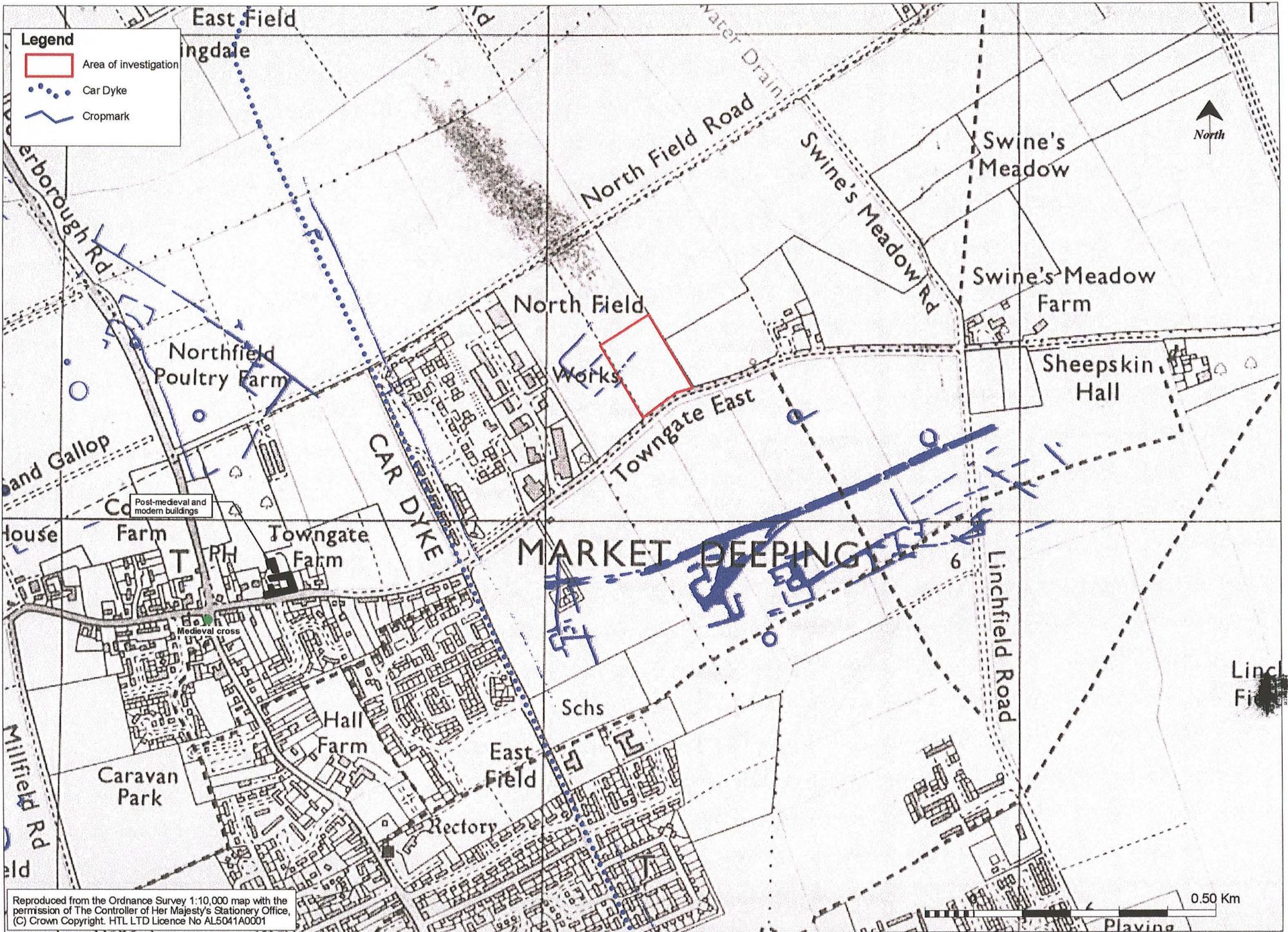


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

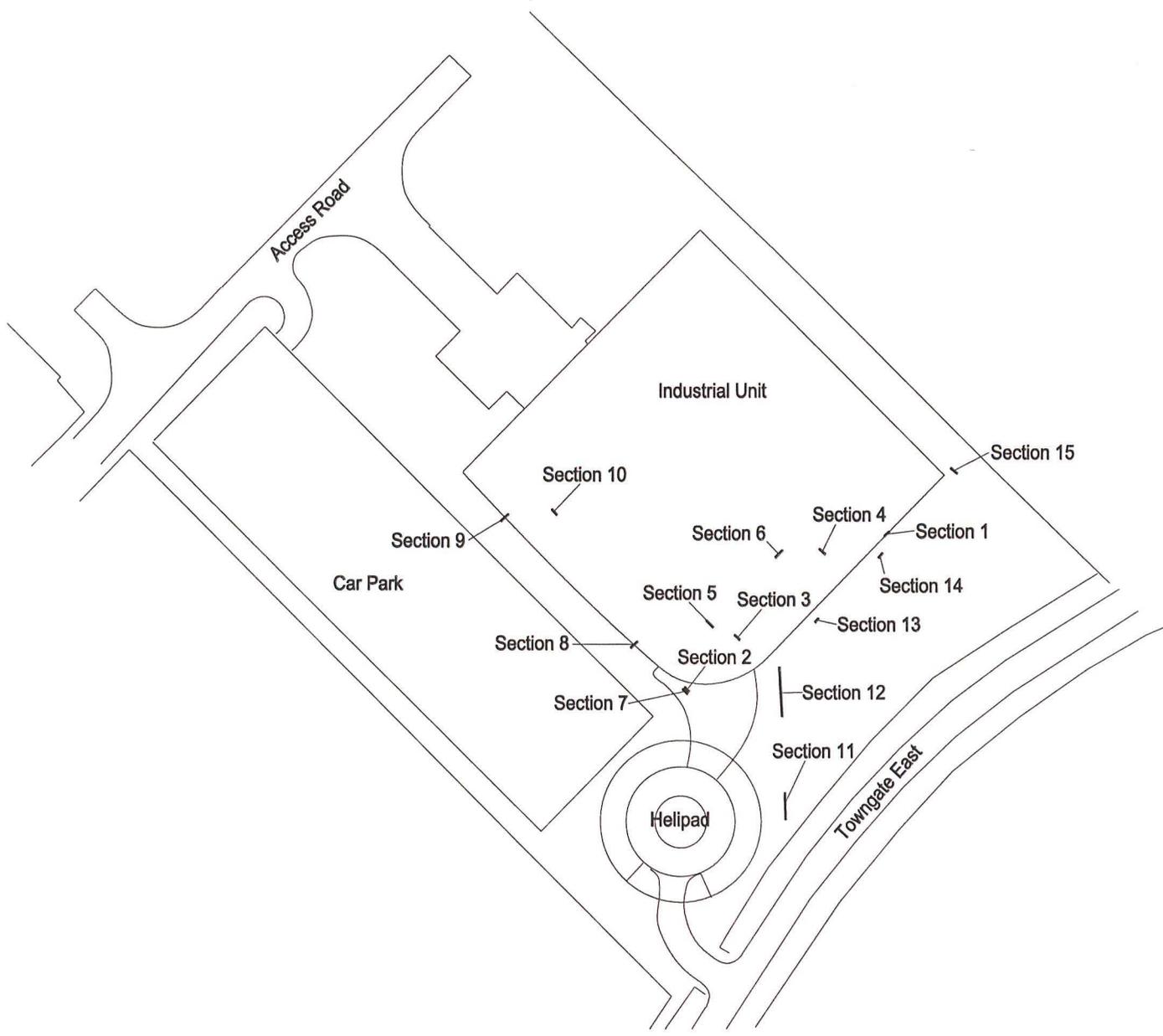


Figure 3 Plan of the Development Area Showing Section Locations. Scale 1:1250.

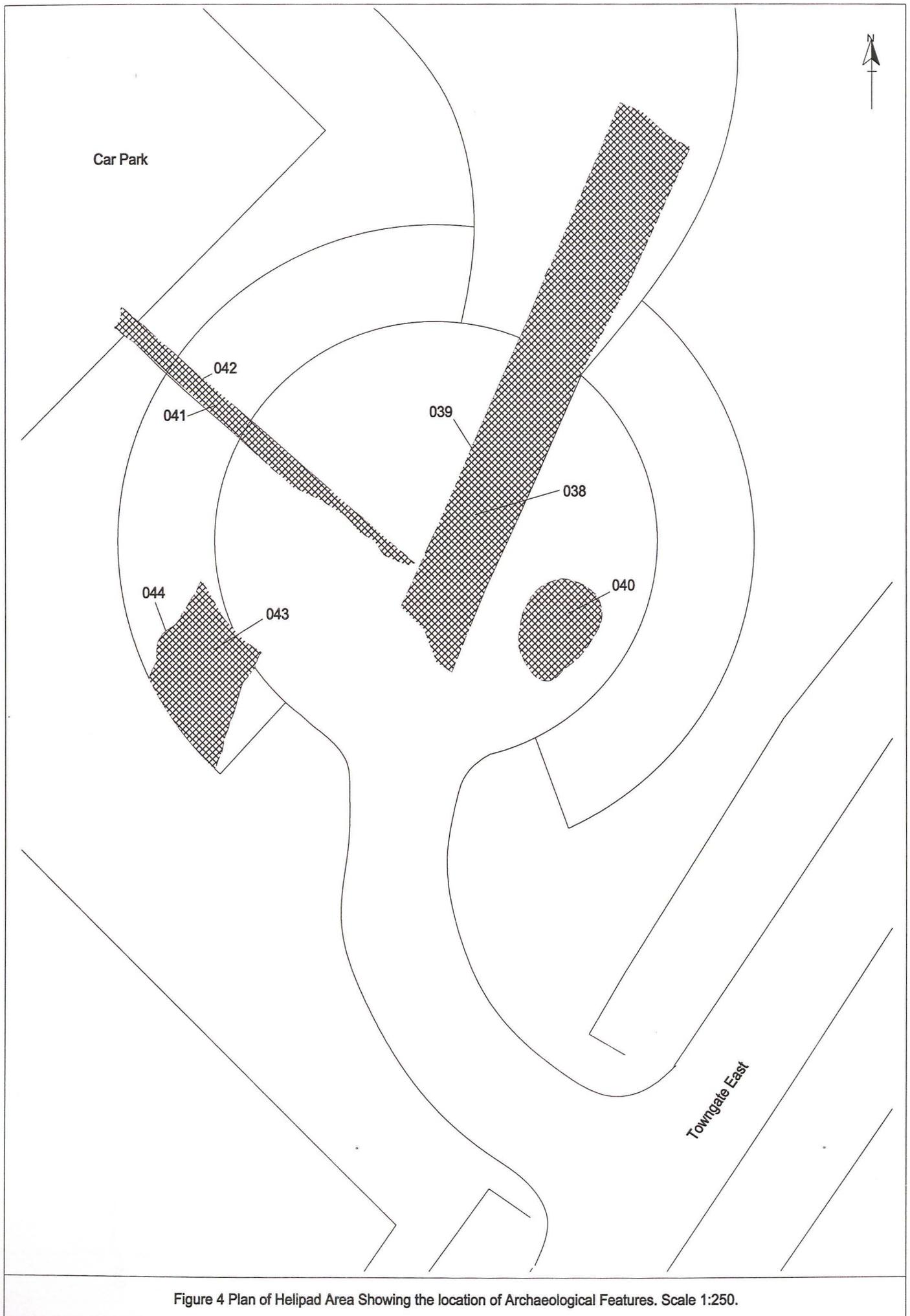
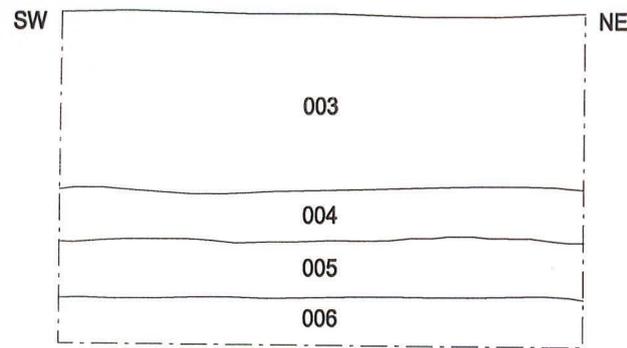
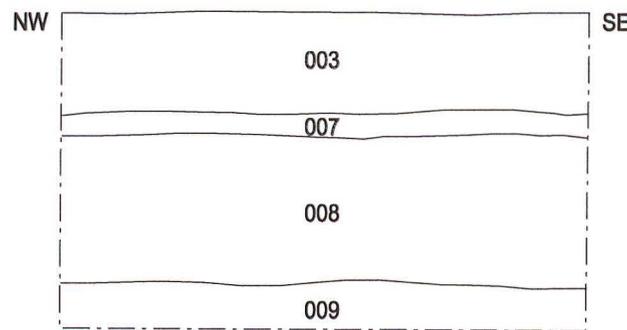


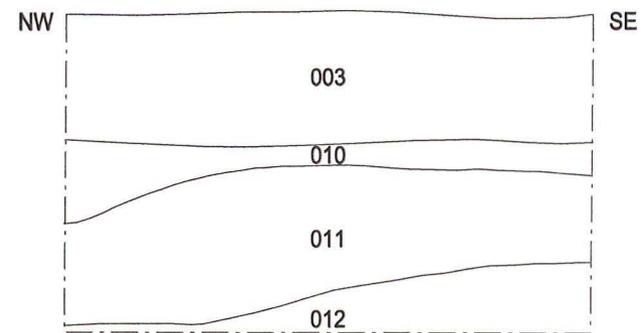
Figure 4 Plan of Helipad Area Showing the location of Archaeological Features. Scale 1:250.



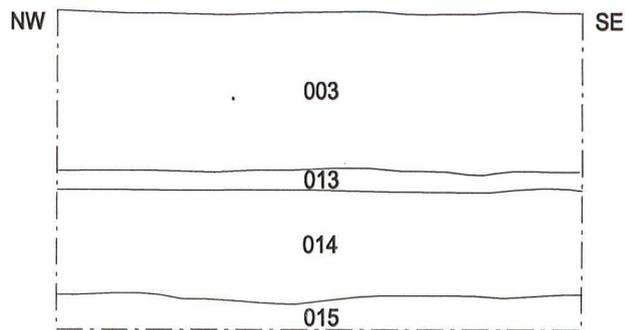
Section 1  
Southeast facing



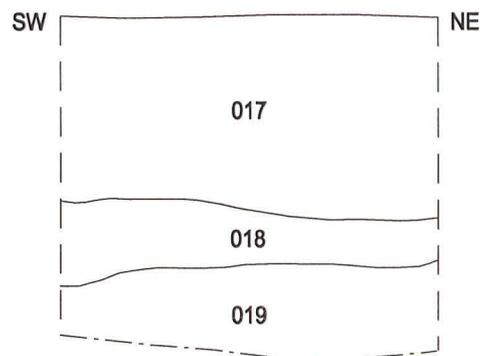
Section 2  
Southwest Facing



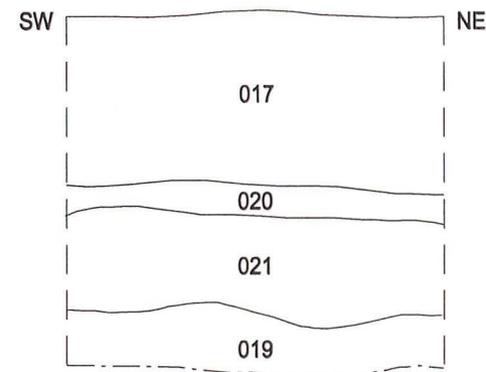
Section 3  
Southwest Facing



Section 4  
Southwest Facing

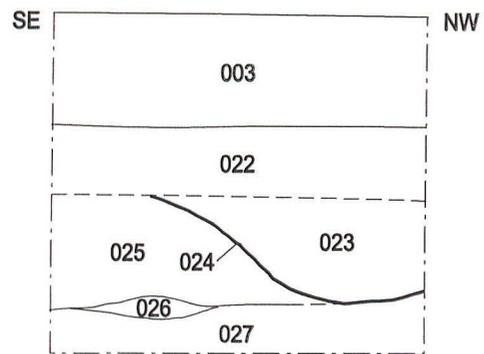


Section 5  
Southeast Facing

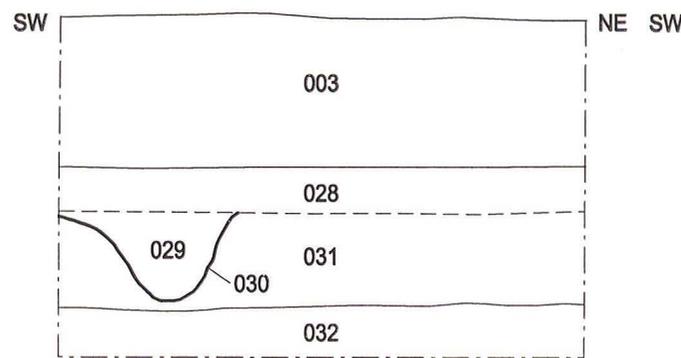


Section 6  
Northeast Facing

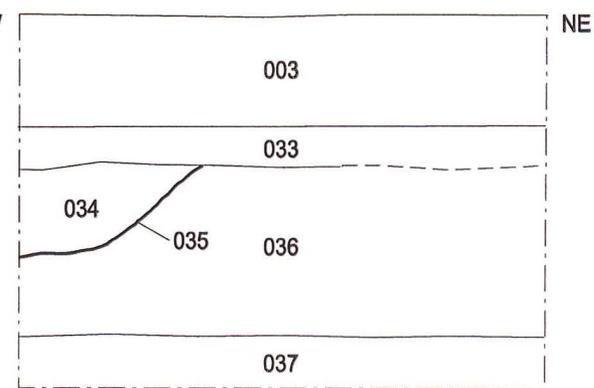
Figure 5 Details of Sections 1 to 6. Scale 1:20.



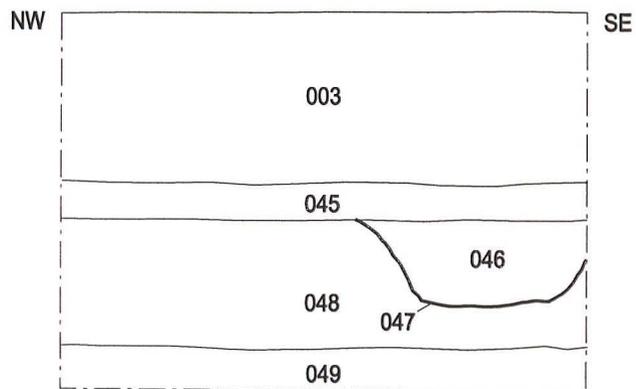
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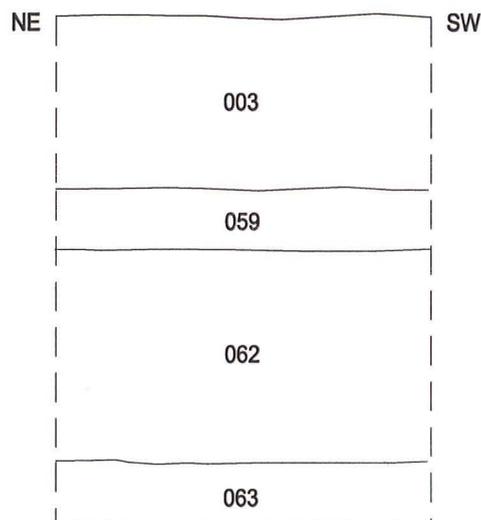
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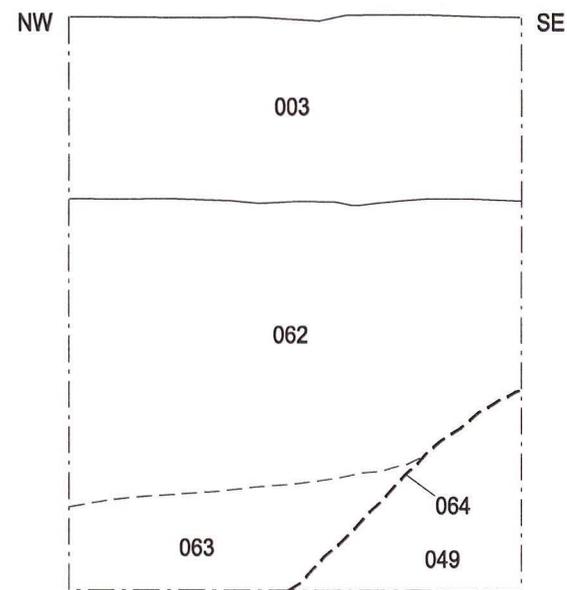
Section 9  
Southeast Facing



Section 10  
Southwest Facing

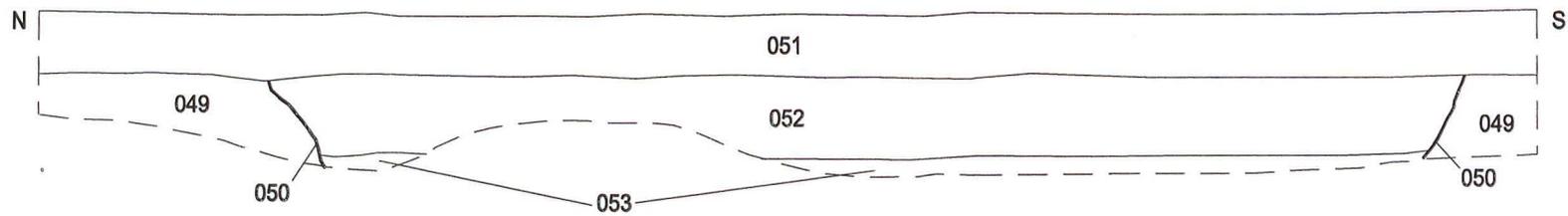


Section 13  
Northwest Facing

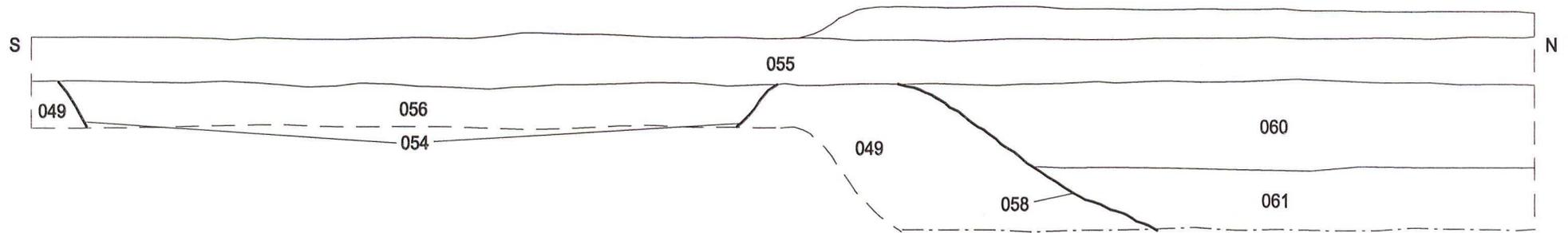


Section 14 Southwest Facing

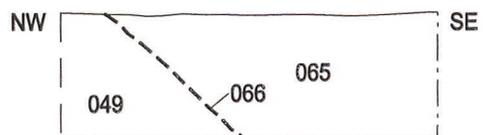
Figure 6 Details of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 & 14. Scale 1:20.



Section 11 West Facing



Section 12 East Facing



Section 15 Southwest Facing

Figure 7 Details of Sections 11, 12 & 15. Scale 1:40.



Plate 1 General view of development area during initial site strip, looking northwest.



Plate 2 Section through undated linear feature (047), looking northeast.



Plate 3 General view of undated ditch (039)  
exposed in plan, looking north.



Plate 4 Section through undated ditch (058),  
looking northwest.

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
TOWNGATE EAST,  
MARKET DEEPING  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
SOL CONSTRUCTION LTD**

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

**OCTOBER 2000**

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## 1 SUMMARY

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

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Towngate East, Market Deeping. The site is located at national grid reference TF 142 113.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Market Deeping lies approximately 15km northwest of Peterborough and 12km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is on the northeastern outskirts of Market Deeping, south of the town bypass, at national grid reference TF 142 113.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0839/56) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a factory and offices. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief

during the groundworks associated with the development in the southern third of the site.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Towngate East lies on the northeastern outskirts of Market Deeping, south of the northern bypass of the town, at approximately 6m OD on flat land. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association, mainly fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

## 6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Cropmarks of enclosures of possible prehistoric or Roman date have been identified immediately to the west. Much of this complex is now destroyed but appears to extend into the present development area. Geophysical survey undertaken at the site has revealed ditch and pit-like anomalies, suggesting buried archaeological remains.

## 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 in the southern third of the site.
- 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. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced

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

- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the 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; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

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

## 12 PUBLICATION

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

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

## 14 VARIATIONS

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

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

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

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

Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services

Human Remains Analysis

R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 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 2, 13th October 2000

## APPENDIX 2

### Context Summary

Context Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
001		Firm, mid yellowish brown clay silt, with occasional small-medium rounded pebbles, c. 0.35m thick.	Topsoil
002		Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt, with occasional stones, > 50mm thick.	Subsoil
003	1-4	Loose mid yellowish white limestone, 0.5m thick.	Modern hardcore
004	1	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with occasional small gravel, 0.15m thick.	Topsoil
005	1	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent gravel, 0.16m thick.	Subsoil
006	1	Loose, mid brown sandy gravel, > 0.13m thick.	Natural
007	2	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with occasional small gravel, 50mm thick.	Topsoil
008	2	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel, 0.42m thick.	Possible buried soil
009	2	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent gravel, 0.16m thick.	Subsoil
010	3	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with occasional small gravel, 0.15m thick.	Topsoil
011	3	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent gravel, 0.16m thick.	Subsoil
012	3	Loose, mid to dark grey sad gravel, > 0.2m thick.	Natural
013	4	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with occasional small gravel, 0.15m thick.	Topsoil
014	4	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with occasional gravel, 0.32m thick.	Possible buried soil

015	4	Loose, mid to dark grey sad gravel, > 0.2m thick.	Natural
016		Unstratified finds.	
017	5	Loose mid yellowish white limestone, 0.5m thick.	Modern hardcore
018	5	Firm, mid grey clay, with occasional small stones and limestone fragments, 0.20m thick.	Disturbed soil
019	5	Loose, mid brown sandy gravel, > 0.24m thick.	Natural
020	6	Firm, dark grey sandy clay, with occasional charcoal and frequent gravel, 80mm thick.	Topsoil
021	6	Firm, mid brown silty sand, with frequent gravel and occasional stones, 0.30m thick.	Subsoil
022	7	Firm, mid yellowish brown (mottled with grey) silty clay, 0.17m thick.	Subsoil
023	7	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, with common small stones.	Fill of (024)
024	7	Cut, 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep, gently sloping sides and rounded base.	Possible tree bole
025	7	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, with small stones.	Natural
026	7	Loose, deep reddish grey sand and gravel, 0.13m thick	Natural
027	7	Loose, deep yellow sand and gravel.	Natural
028	8	Firm, mid yellowish brown (mottled with grey) silty clay, 0.17m thick.	Subsoil
029	8	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, with common small stones.	Fill of (030)
030	8	Cut, 0.47m wide and 0.23m deep, steep sides and rounded base.	Possible tree bole
031	8	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, with small stones.	Natural
032	8	Loose, mid-reddish brown sand.	Natural

033	8	Firm, mid yellowish brown (mottled with grey) silty clay, 0.17m thick.	Subsoil
034	9	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, with common small stones.	Fill of (035)
035	9	Cut, 0.47m wide and 0.25m deep, gently sloping sides and rounded base.	Possible tree bole
036	9	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, with small stones.	Natural
037	9	Light brown sand and gravel.	Natural
038		Firm, mid brown clayey silt, frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of (039)
039		Linear cut, c. 5m wide, oriented north northeast-south southwest.	Ditch
040		Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with frequent small pebbles and sub angular stones, common limestone fragments and occasional CBM fragments.	Dumped deposit
041		Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with common small stones.	Fill of (042)
042		Linear cut, 1.20m wide and > 8.0m long, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch
043		Firm, medium brown-grey clayey silt, with common small stones.	Fill of (044)
044		Possibly linear cut, c. 3m wide and > 4m long, oriented southwest-northeast.	Possible ditch
045	10	Firm, mid yellowish brown (mottled with grey) silty clay, 0.17m thick.	Subsoil
046	10	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, with common small stones.	Fill of (047)
047	10	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.23m deep, steep sloping sides and rounded base, oriented north-south.	Possible ditch
048	10	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, with small stones.	Natural
049	10	Light brown sand and gravel.	Natural

050	11	Linear cut, 6.4m wide and > 0.75m deep, steep sides, oriented southwest-northeast.	Ditch
051	11	Soft, mid to dark brown clayey sandy silt, with common small stones, c. 0.31m thick.	Topsoil
052	11	Firm, mid grey clayey silt with reddish brown mottles, with frequent flints and small stones, 0.30m thick.	Fill of (050)
053	11	Soft, dark blueish grey clayey sand, common grits, small flints and stones, > 0.10m thick.	Fill of (050)
054	12	Pit cut, partially observed in section.	Pit
055	12	Soft, mid to dark brown clayey sandy silt, with common small stones, c. 0.31m thick.	Topsoil
056	12	Firm, mid to dark brown clayey silty sand, with common flints and small stones.	Fill of (054)
057	12	Soft, dark blueish grey sandy clay.	Fill of (054)
058	12	Linear cut, > 4m wide and > 1m deep, sloping sides, oriented southwest-northeast.	Ditch
059	12	Soft, mid to dark brown clayey sandy silt, with common small stones, c. 0.31m thick.	Topsoil
060	12	Firm, mid grey clayey silt with reddish brown mottles, with frequent flints and small stones.	Fill of (058)
061	12	Firm, dark blueish grey sandy clay, with occasional small flints, > 0.20m thick.	Fill of (058)
062	13, 14	Firm, mottled mid grey sandy clayey silt, with frequent flints and small stones.	Fill of (064)
063	13, 14	Firm, dark blueish grey sandy clay, with occasional small flints, c. 0.16m thick.	Fill of (064)

064	13, 14	Linear cut, > 4m wide and > 1m deep, sloping sides, oriented southwest-northeast.	Ditch
065	15	Firm, mixed mid grey and reddish brown clayey silt, frequent small flints and occasional small shells, > 0.60m thick.	Fill of (066)
066	15	Linear cut, > 1.75m wide and > 0.65m deep, steep sloping sides, oriented approximately southwest-northeast.	Ditch

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001 & 020), a possible buried soil (014), a ditch fill (038), a dumped deposit (040) and the collection of unstratified finds (016).

Most of the earlier pottery fragments were made at Bourne, just 10km northwest of Market Deeping, though there is also a piece made in the Stanion-Lyveden area near Corby in Northamptonshire, about 32km to the southwest. Most of the later pottery fragments were probably manufactured in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered and provides the bulk of the assemblage. Post-medieval ceramics are also numerous. In addition to the pottery, tile and glass was also collected. However, no faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x Boston glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x red painted earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x black basalt ware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x white salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x unidentified sandy oxidized medieval sherd, small, very abraded, ?13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century 2x tile, late post-medieval 2x green vessel glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1x ?asphalt, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
014	1x pale green bottle glass, Codd bottle	19 <sup>th</sup> century
016	1x ?Potterhanworth ware	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century
020	1x Bourne D ware	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
038	1x iron rod, triangular section, ?tool	
040	2x Bourne A ware, jugs, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Bourne A/B ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Bourne C ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 2x Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Stanion-Lyveden B ware, jug, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x red painted earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

Several Staffordshire ceramics were recovered from (001). These include a black basalt, a pottery type which appeared in the 1760s. The recovered piece is varnished, a decorative technique in use till the mid-1790s (Hughes and Hughes 1968, 15). A slipware and a white salt-glazed stoneware both also of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, are similarly Staffordshire products.

#### 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 several previous archaeological investigations in Market Deeping which are the subjects of reports. In particular, prehistoric and post-medieval remains have previously been found in proximity to the present investigation site. 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 medieval aspect of the assemblage is of moderate local potential and significance and probably indicates the proximity of settlement of this period. Additionally, the post-medieval material is also of moderate potential and suggests settlement of the 16th-18th century in the vicinity.

### **Reference**

Hughes, B. and Hughes, T., 1968 *The Collector's Encyclopaedia of English Ceramics*

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretation 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].
<b>Crop mark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately. 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.

<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Transformed</b>	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

66	-	Context records
2	-	Photographic record sheets
7	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Stratigraphic matrix
1	-	Bag 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 Council Museum Accession Number:      LCNCC : 2000.75

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                                      MDTE00

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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