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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
33 BROADGATE LANE,
DEEPING ST. JAMES,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DBL 01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



10 JUL 81

London County Council
Institution of London

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of new extensions to 33 Broadgate Lane, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the groundworks associated with the development.

Deeping St. James is situated in an area of Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) funerary monuments, a possible significant Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) settlement and evidence for Romano-British (AD 50-410) activity. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1500) the modern village was created which was possibly associated with a priory founded in 1189.

The investigations identified a sequence of natural clayey sands overlain by a subsoil and a modern topsoil. No artefacts were retrieved and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Day to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of new extensions to a dwelling at 33 Broadgate Lane, Deeping St. James,

Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/1196/25. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and agreed by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 30th April 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Deeping St. James is located 14km east of Stamford and 15km southwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is 260m north of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. James at National Grid Reference TF 1575 0984 (Fig. 2). The site lies on generally level ground at heights of c. 3m OD. There is a drop in height to the east towards the fens and to the south towards the Welland valley.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loam over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils are developed on First Terrace river deposits formed by the outwash of the River Welland (Booth 1981, 8). These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. A mound believed to be a barrow was once located west of the church, although when it was destroyed in the 1950s no burials were found. A Late Iron Age gold coin was found within the village, which may indicate the

existence of an important settlement in the vicinity during this period (Hayes and Lane 1992, 188).

The Romano-British period is represented by a major settlement located east of the village where a ritual crown, coins and pottery of the period have been retrieved (*ibid.* 190).

Though not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086, a settlement called *Estdepinge* indicates a settlement within the region of Market Deeping in existence by the end of the Late Saxon period. Deeping is derived from the Old English *dēop* and means 'the deep place' (Cameron 1998, 37). The Domesday Survey records that Alfred of Lincoln and Godfrey of Cambrai were the principal landowners with 183 acres of meadow and two fisheries (Foster and Longley 1976).

Deeping St. James is likely to have been a later settlement which resulted from the drainage of the fen in the later 11th century (Hayes and Lane 1992, 191) and possibly the establishment of a priory in 1139, of which St. James' church is the only surviving element (DoE 1987, 34). Associated with the priory was a tithe barn which was demolished in the 1960s. A medieval market cross, reset into a 19th century lock-up, represent the only other extant remains of the period.

Medieval finds have been retrieved from several locations within the village and include pottery and silver coins. The remains of a medieval house were uncovered during building work north of the church.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1),

were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new extensions were excavated by machine to the depths required by the development. Following the excavation of the trenches, sides of each trench were examined and cleaned by hand. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of mid yellowish brown clayey sand (003) that was over 0.4m thick and identified as natural (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was sealed by a 0.41m thick mid brownish grey sandy silt (002) identified as the subsoil.

These deposits were sealed by a topsoil of dark brownish grey sandy silt (001) which was 0.25m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Layers of clayey sand were the earliest deposits encountered during this investigation. These probably relate to alluvial deposits associated with the nearby River Welland. This was overlain by subsoil and the modern topsoil.

No artefacts were retrieved and the nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc*) would survive other than through charring or at depth.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Broadgate Lane, Deeping St. James, because of the sites proximity to known Romano-British settlement and within the core of the medieval village.

However, only a sequence of natural, subsoils and topsoils were identified and no archaeological features or deposits were encountered during this investigation. No artefacts were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Day who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly provided background information.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone

Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis

Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

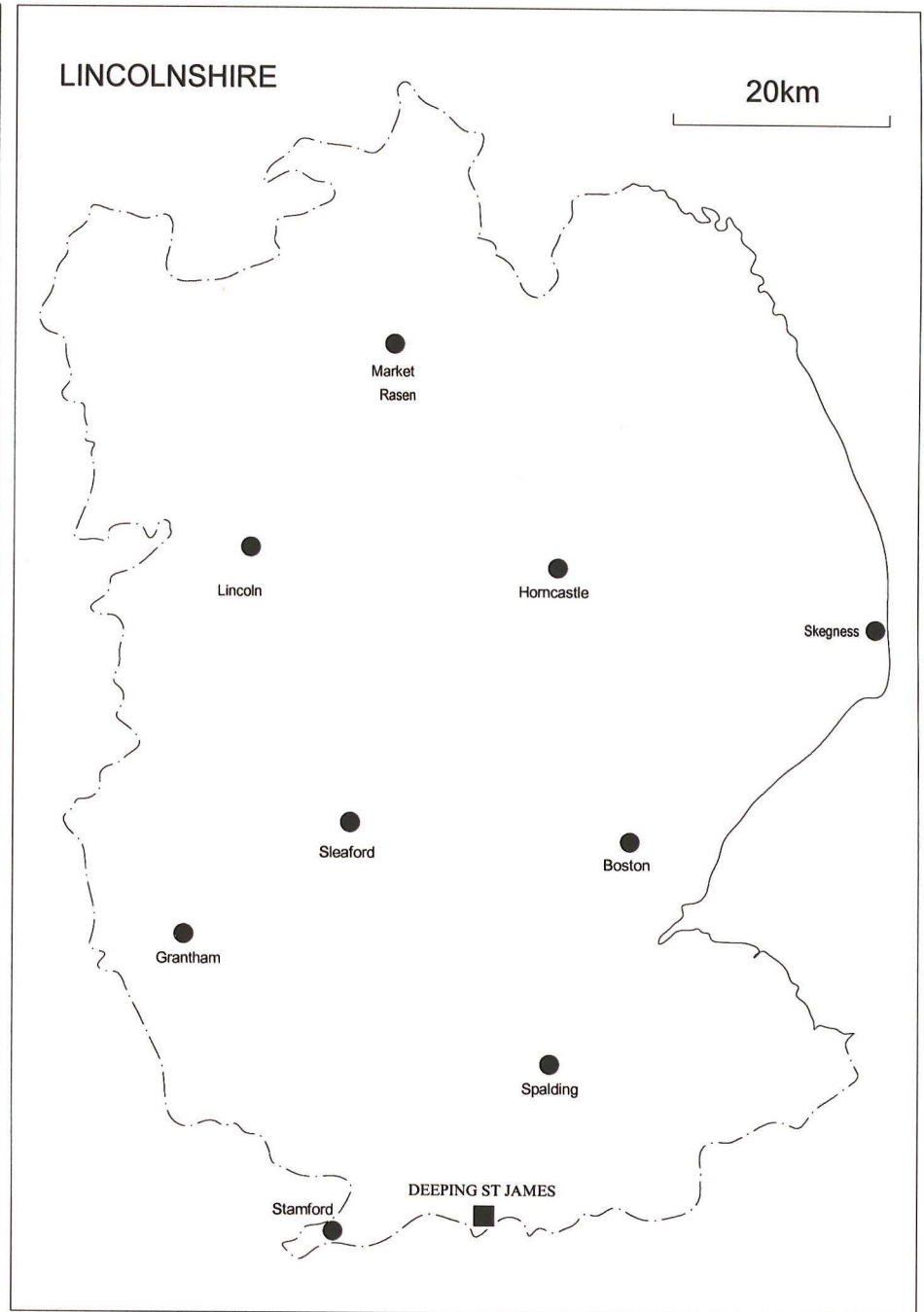


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

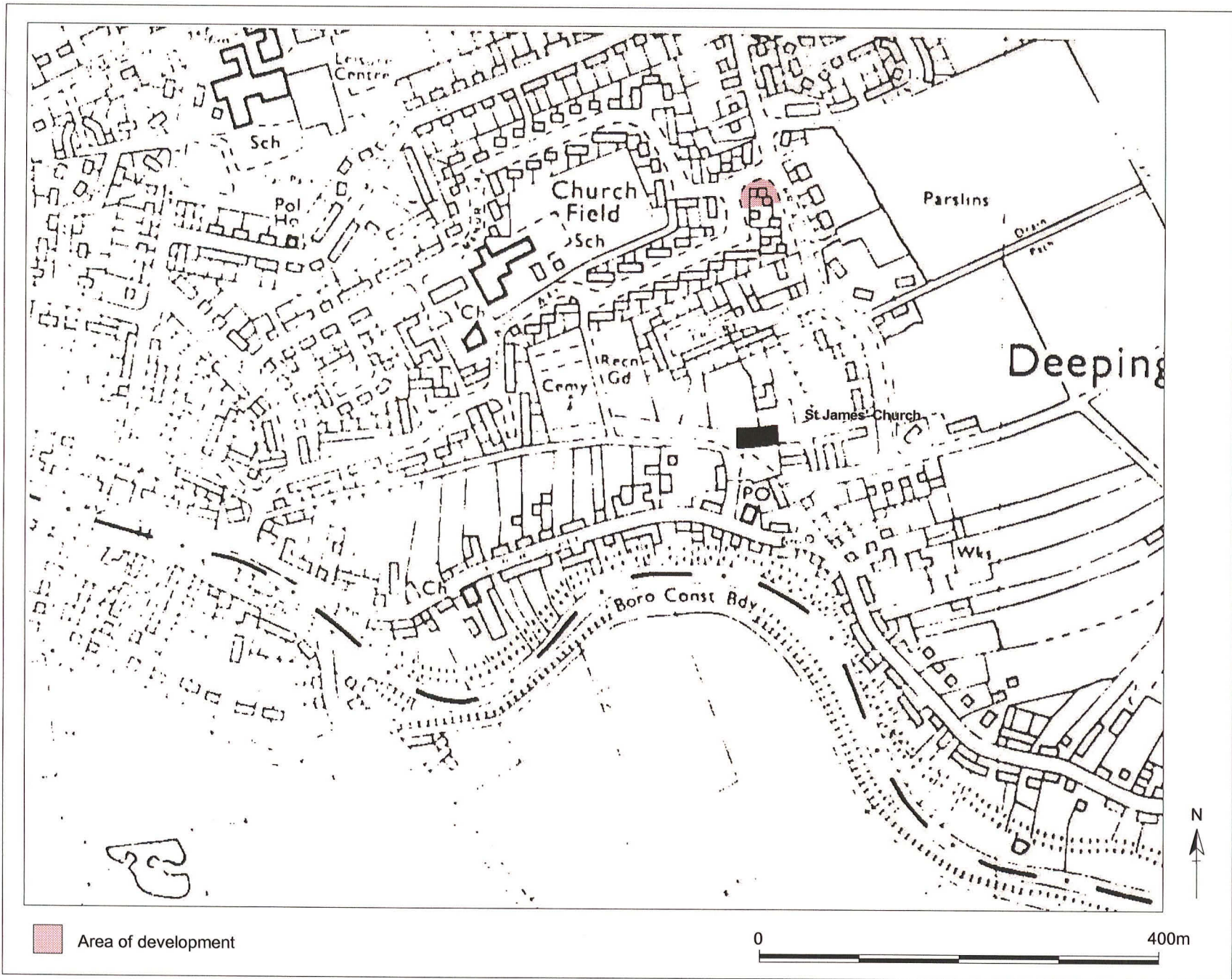


Figure 2 - Site location plan

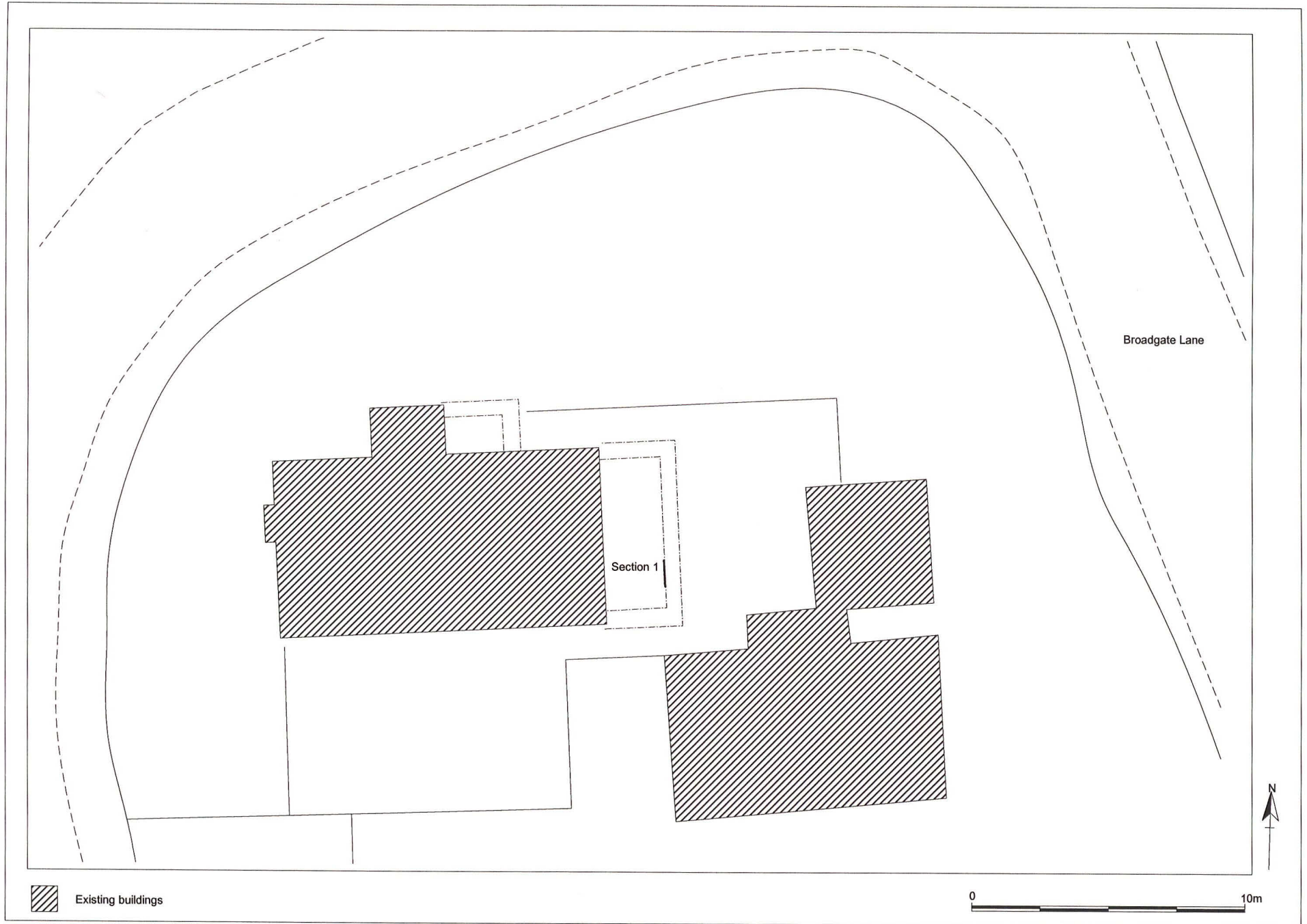
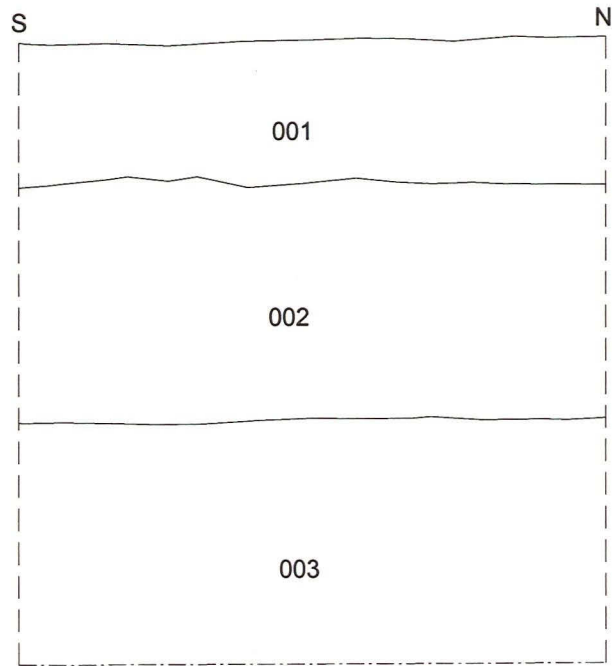


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1



Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view of the development, looking southwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT BROADGATE LANE, DEEPING ST JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of extensions to a bungalow at 33 Broadgate Lane, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the site of the medieval Priory.*
- 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 construction of extensions to a bungalow at 33 Broadgate Lane, Deeping St James.
- 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 Deeping St James is located 2km east of Market Deeping and about 10km north of Peterborough in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on the north side of the village, on the west side of Broadgate Lane at National Grid Reference TF 1575 0984.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/1196/25) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed extensions. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on level ground to the north of the river Welland and lies at approximately 5m OD. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association, well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Extensive crop and soil marks of enclosures, trackways and field systems occur around the Market Deeping area. Amongst these is a large Roman settlement, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, located a little east of the village.
- 6.2 The site for the proposed works lies immediately south of a site previously occupied by a windmill. To

the south, in the area north of St James' Church, lies the site of the former Benedictine Priory established in 1139. Excavations to the north of the church in 1968 recovered remains of the priory and finds including remains of painted window glass.

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:

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

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 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 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 written notice of 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 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 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
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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with clay, occasional limestone and concrete fragments, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
002	Moderately firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with clay, 0.41m thick	Subsoil
003	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown clayey sand, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
1	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2001.116

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DBL 01

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.

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.