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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
THE GRANARY,
STAMFORD ROAD,
MARKET DEEPING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MDG 01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L12754
Source L17387
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
THE GRANARY,
STAMFORD ROAD,
MARKET DEEPING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MDG 01)**

Work Undertaken For
Blec Construction

Report Compiled By
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

November 2001

Planning Application No: S00/0746/56
National Grid Reference: TF 1255 0985
City and County Museum Accession No:2001.95

A.P.S. Report No: 165/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a garage, store and orchard house at The granary, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of remains, notably field systems and settlement of Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) through to Romano-British (AD 50-410) date.

The investigations revealed a sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and the modern topsoil. A concrete foundation trench was also exposed. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were retrieved.

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 Blec Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a garage, stores and orchard room on land at The Granary, Stamford Road, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/0746/56. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance

with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 24th April 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Market Deeping is situated 11km east of Stamford and 16km southwest of Spalding, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 1.3km west of the village centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 1255 0985 the site is situated at a height of 9.5m OD. The site sits on the north bank of the River Welland.

Local soils are of the Fladbury 1 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 194). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of the 1st River Terrace deposits, although alluvium is also recorded south of the site. Beneath these is a solid geology of Jurassic Kellaways Sands (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is situated in an area that has been recognised as one of the most important archaeological landscapes in Britain (Bradley 1984). To the north of the site extensive excavations have revealed field systems, barrows and settlement dating from the Bronze Age and through the Iron Age. Neolithic finds are also known from the vicinity and south of the site further excavations have revealed ritual monuments of this period.

During the Romano-British period, a villa was built northwest of the site at the centre of a large agricultural landscape. Further remains of this period include an enclosure

that was excavated prior to the construction of the Market Deeping Bypass (Cope-Faulkner and Trimble 1999, 12).

Although both West Deeping and East Deeping (now Deeping St. James) are both mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, it appears that Market Deeping had not been established at this time. The Deepings derive their name from the Old English *dēop* and *ing* and means 'deep fen' (Cameron 1998, 37). However, it is thought that Market Deeping may have been created before 1130 by Richard de Rulos during his enlargement of Deeping St. James (Hayes and Lane 1992, 190).

The site lies adjacent to the 17th century Molecey's Mill and a late 18th century granary (DoE 1987, 146).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed 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

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil had been stripped from the area of the development and a layer of crushed stone hardstanding laid down. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of 1m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit

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

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposits encountered was a light grey clay (005) which was overlain by a 0.65m thick deposit of yellowish brown clay (004). These deposits were identified as the underlying drift geology.

A subsoil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (003) had developed upon the natural layers. This was sealed by a topsoil of brown silt (001), although this had largely been removed and replaced with crushed limestone hardstanding (002).

A single 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep concrete foundation (006) was recorded at the western end of the development.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural clays were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift

geology and are associated with riverine alluvium. A naturally formed subsoil and a modern topsoil overlay these deposits. A concrete foundation was also exposed and relates to former buildings at the site. No archaeological remains or artefacts were identified during this investigation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out at The Granary, Market Deeping as the site lay in area of prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

Overlying natural deposits was a subsoil layer and a modern topsoil. A concrete foundation was also exposed. No archaeological features were identified. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A. Mumby of Blec Construction 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 permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Supervisor: Fiona Walker
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

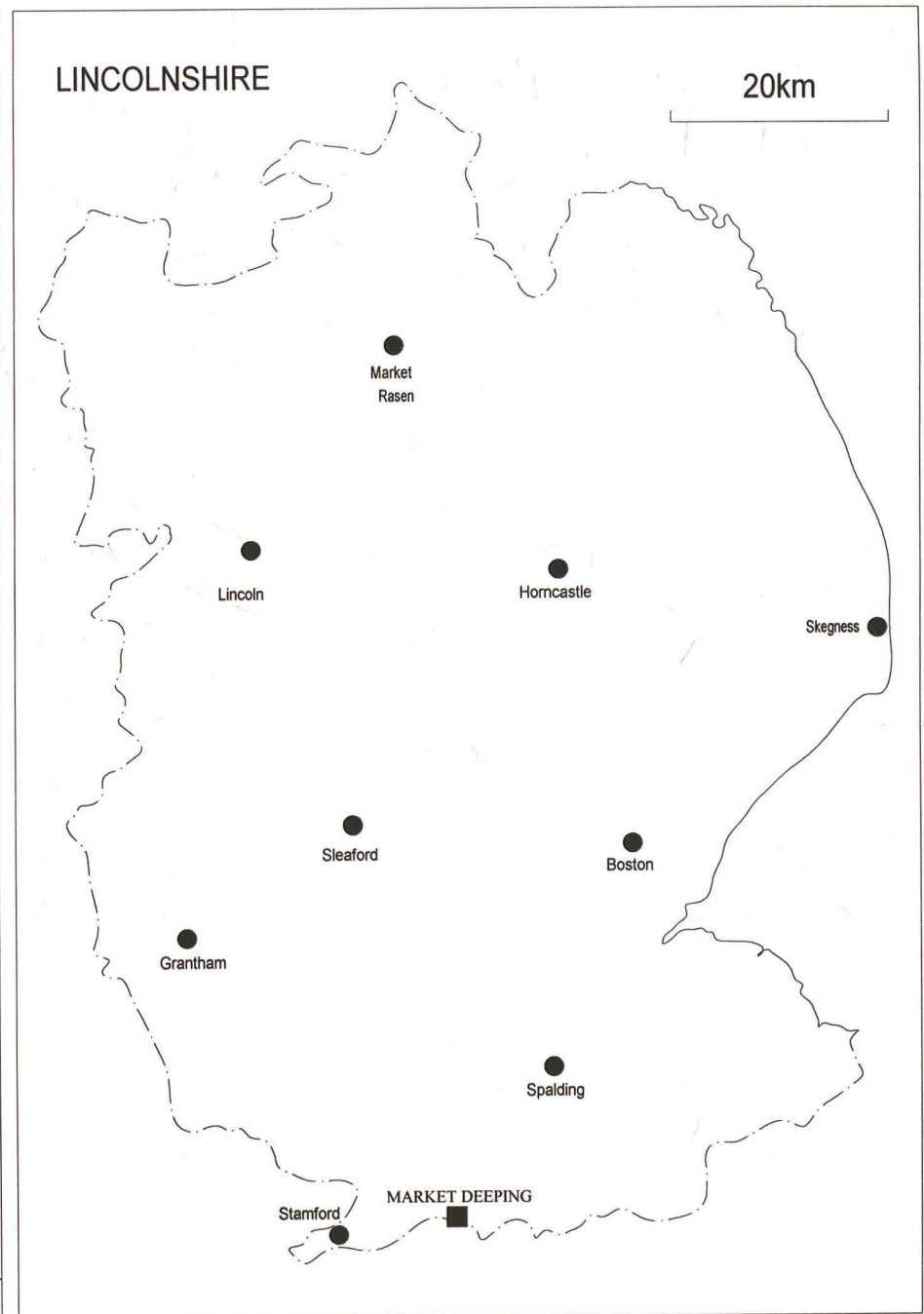
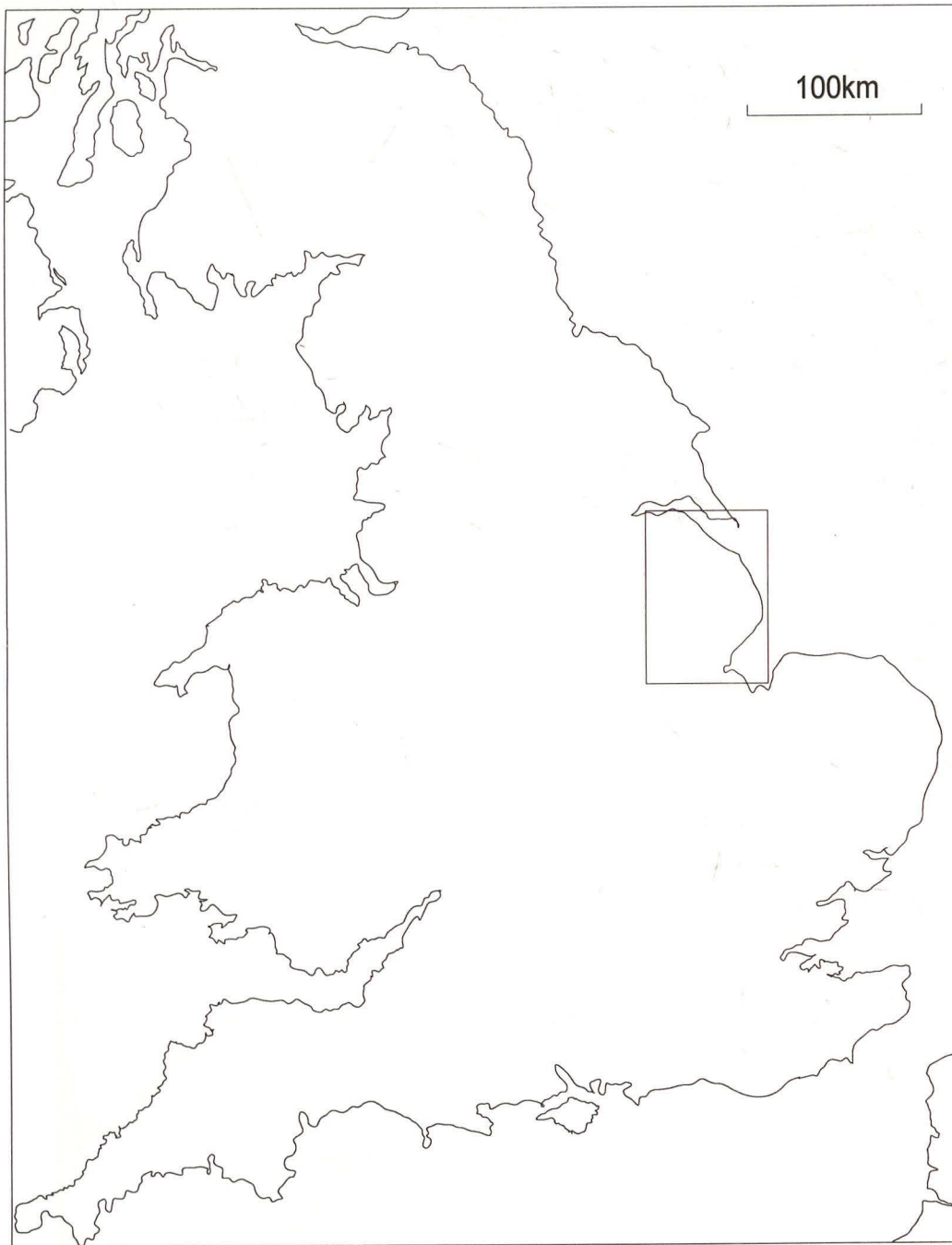


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

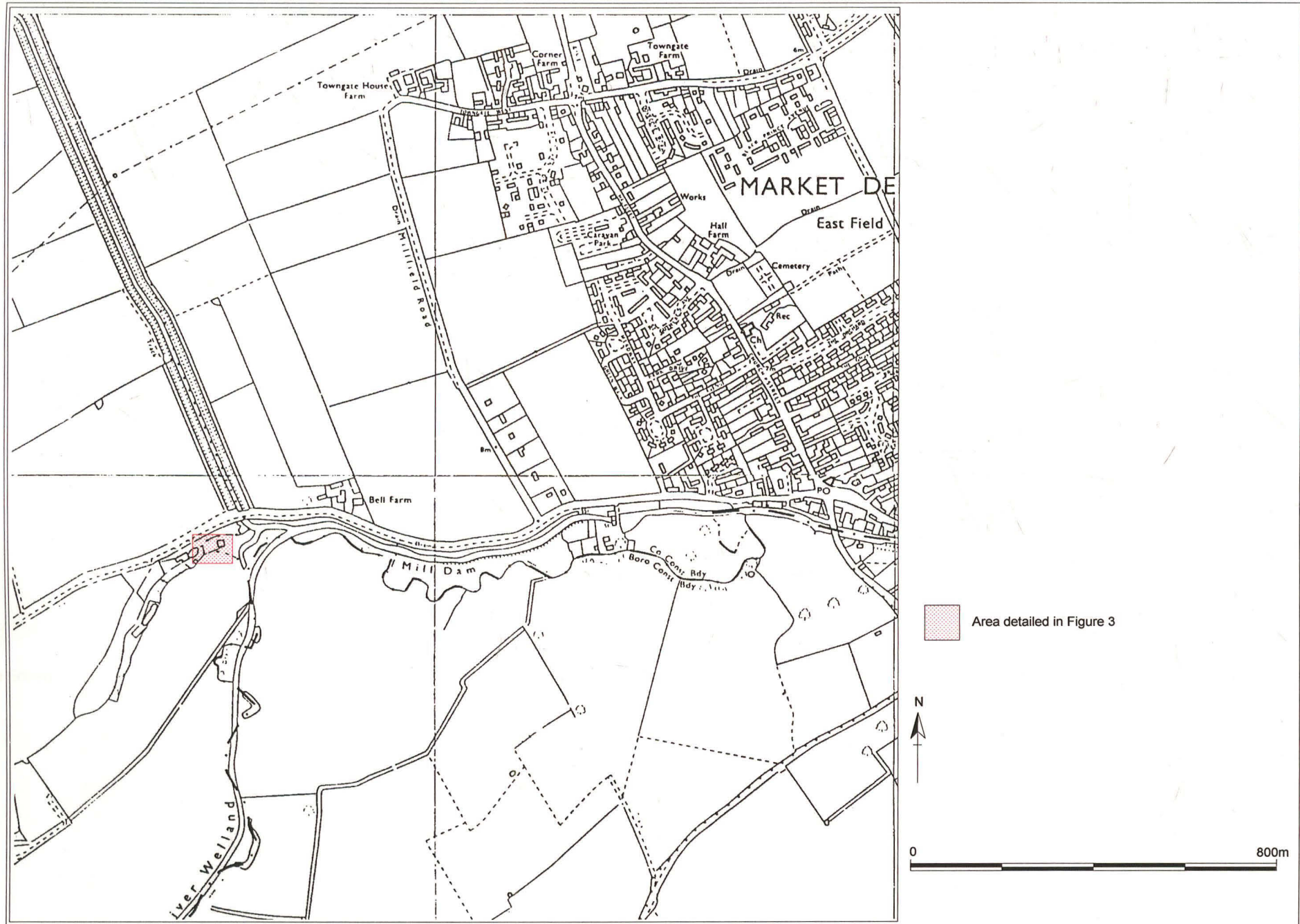


Figure 2 - Site location plan

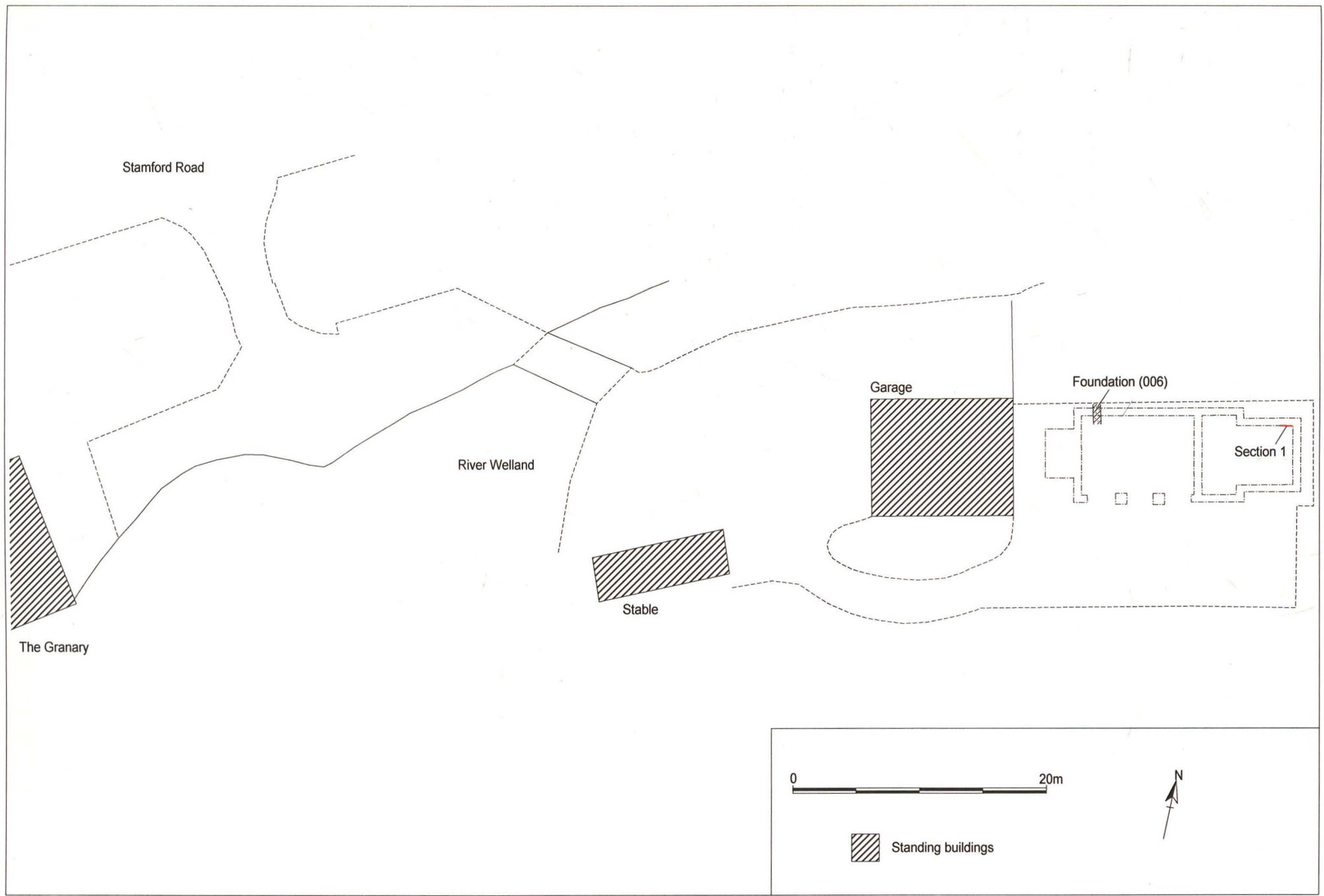
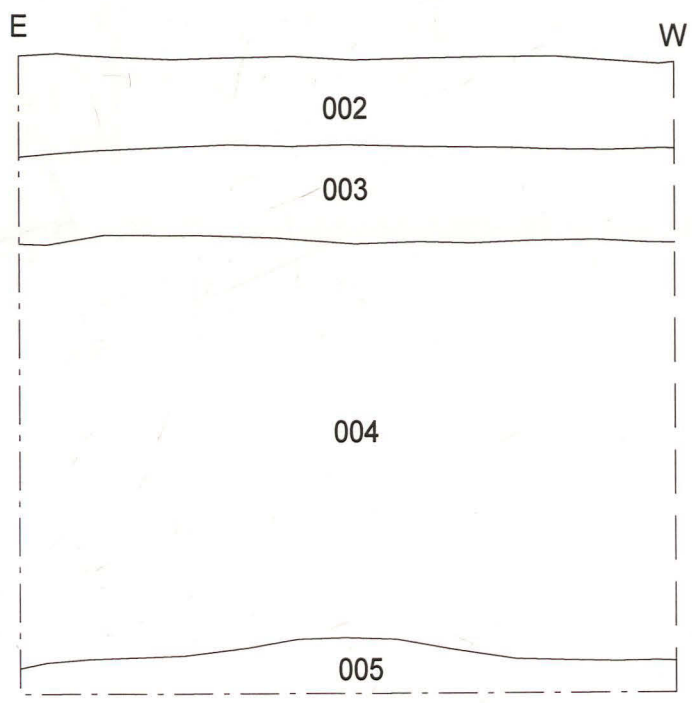


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1



Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking southwest

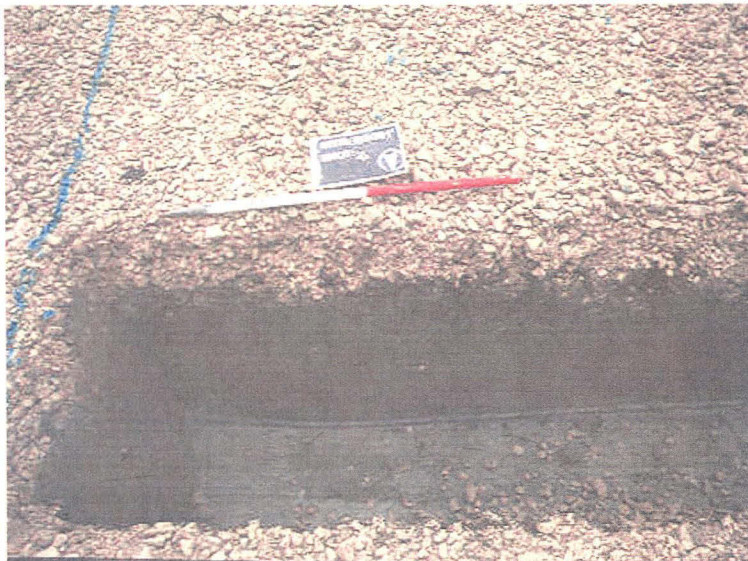


Plate 2 - Section 1, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE GRANARY, STAMFORD ROAD, MARKET DEEPING - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the erection of a single storey garage, store and greenhouse on land at The Granary, Stamford Road, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an extensive area of crop and soil marks of former settlement. One of these is of native form, probably dating to the Iron Age or Roman periods. The development is also within the shrunken medieval village, close to the 18th century church and 17th century Aswardby Hall.*
- 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 a single storey garage, store and greenhouse on land at The Granary, Stamford Road, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.
- 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 South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site lies adjacent to the Stamford Road immediately to the west of the town at National Grid Reference TF 125 098.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0746/56) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed garage construction. 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 on the north bank of the River Welland at approximately 10m OD. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association calcareous fine loamy soils developed on river terrace gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Archaeological records and discoveries are frequent in and around Market Deeping and West Deeping. Evaluation and excavation work on the Market Deeping Bypass, immediately to the north of the proposed development, revealed considerable evidence for human activity, including a probable Roman enclosure, a Bronze Age barrow and other features. Immediately to the west of the proposed development numerous cropmarks have been identified, some of which may have been field boundaries associated with the Romano-British farm located to the northwest 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:
- 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; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; 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	Friable mid brown silt, 0.21m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose mid yellow crushed limestone, 0.16m thick	Hardstanding
003	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
004	Firm mid yellowish brown clay, 0.65m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm/plastic light grey clay, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
006	Indurated light grey concrete, 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep	Former foundation

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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2001.95

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MDG 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.