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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OFF WHITLEY WAY,  
MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MDW 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event L13357

Source L18066

L18067

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L183220

35717

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OFF WHITLEY WAY,  
MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MDW 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
South Kesteven District Council**

September 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 1413 1140  
Planning Reference: S01/1263/56  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.244

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



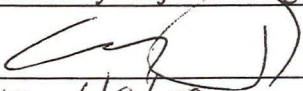
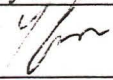
APS Report No. 167/02





**Quality Control**  
Whitley Way, Market Deeping  
MDW 02

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Site Staff	Robert Siddaway
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Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond, David Hopkins
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 6/9/02	Date: 10-09-02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development off Whitley Way, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored topsoil stripping and the excavation of stanchion pits.*

*The site lies in an area where Early Bronze Age (2200-1800 BC) funerary remains are known and close to cropmarks and other remains of probable Romano-British (AD 43-410) date.*

*The watching brief identified an undated pit, posthole and five ditches which had subsequently been sealed by a post-medieval subsoil. Furrows, part of the medieval field system, were also identified as was a post-medieval pit. A prehistoric flint scraper and a collection of post-medieval pottery was recovered.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by South Kesteven District Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with industrial development on land off Whitley Way, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

S01/1263/56. The watching brief was carried out between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> June 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The development site lies 1.2km northeast of the centre of Market Deeping as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 1413 1140 the site lies at a height of c. 6m OD on land that slopes gently down to the east.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils overlie a drift geology of First Terrace gravel and sands associated with the River Welland (Horton 1989, 19). Beneath these drift deposits is a solid geology of Jurassic Kellaways Sands (BGS 1984).

### 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 the Mesolithic have been found and stone artefacts attributable to the Neolithic are also known.

Early Bronze Age remains include domestic and funerary pottery and a barrow cemetery has been identified to the north of the town. Two barrows were



investigated prior to the construction of the bypass, although no evidence for a central burial or cremation was identified (Cope-Faulkner and Trimble 1999).

Cropmarks have been identified to the immediate south and west of the site. Although largely undated, a Romano-British origin is considered feasible for many of the cropmarks as a trackway extends from this vicinity, takes the line of Towngate and connects to the Roman thoroughfare, King Street, north of West Deeping (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner, forthcoming, 203). This track also crosses the Car Dyke, a watercourse that once connected Peterborough to Lincoln. Additionally, metal detecting in the vicinity has recovered a number of 1<sup>st</sup> century brooches.

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 yet been established at that time. The Deepings derive their name from the Old English *dēop* and *ing*, meaning 'deep fen' (Cameron 1998, 37). 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 within an area that was enclosed from the surrounding marsh as early as 1076 (Cope-Faulkner and Simmons, forthcoming, 155).

A watching brief undertaken immediately south of the site identified a number of undated ditches and a pit and retrieved medieval and post-medieval pottery (Snee 2001, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined 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 stanchion pits for the new factory unit, topsoil was stripped from the site. The site was then quickly cleaned and a plan made of the exposed features using a Geodolite. Limited recording was undertaken prior to the site being covered in crushed concrete hardstanding.

A shallow trench was then excavated through the exposed subsoil following the footprint of the new building. Stanchion pits for the new factory unit were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the stanchion pits were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. 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 their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation a total of four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits



Phase 3	Medieval and Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of sand and gravel varying in colour from yellowish brown, reddish brown and light grey (005 and 014).

### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Situated alongside the western boundary of the site was a small pit (030). This was 1.05m long by 0.82m wide with a fill of greyish brown clay (007).

Located along the eastern boundary was a north-south aligned ditch (004). This was over 41m long and was 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep (Fig. 3; Fig. 5, Section 1). A fill of yellowish brown silty clay (003) was recorded.

Cut into natural in the westernmost stanchion pit (Fig. 4) was a north-south aligned ditch (013). This was over 0.47m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4) and contained a single fill of yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel (012). Cut into this ditch was a north-south aligned gully (011) which was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. A single fill of greenish brown sandy clay was recorded (010).

Located in the adjacent stanchion pit to the southeast was a further north-south aligned ditch (016). This measured 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5) and a single fill of yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel (015) was recorded.

Within a stanchion pit on the eastern side of the proposed new building (Fig. 4) were two intercutting ditches. The earliest (021

and 027) was aligned northeast-southwest and was over 1m wide by 0.39m deep (Fig. 5, Sections 6-8). Fills comprising greenish brown clayey sand (020), yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel (025) and greenish brown sandy clay (026) were recorded. This ditch was then cut by a second ditch on a similar alignment (023). This was 0.92m wide by 0.41m deep with a single fill of greenish brown sandy clay (022).

Cut into ditch (023) was a posthole (019) which measured 0.55m long, 0.45m wide and 0.42m deep. Two fills were recorded, a lower of grey sandy clay (018) and an upper of brown clayey sand (017).

The extent and direction of the ditches recorded in the stanchion pits could not be ascertained as they were not visible in the overlying subsoil and had been masked by limestone chippings prior to their excavation.

Additionally, numerous patches of darker soil were observed following stripping of the topsoil. These were planned but time did not permit their investigation. In consequence, their nature was not established but they could be pits, tree holes, variations in the natural or due to other reasons.

### Phase 3 Medieval and Post-medieval deposits

Sealing the undated deposits was a subsoil comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (002). This was up to 0.3m thick and a single sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

A northeast-southwest aligned plough furrow (009) was visible (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, Section 3) cut through the subsoil (002). This contained a yellowish brown clayey silt fill (008) from which post-medieval pottery was retrieved. Though not recorded separately, two parallel furrows



were identified 13m and 32m to the south respectively and planned.

Located along the southwestern boundary, 20m southeast of pit (030) was a sub-rectangular feature (029), identified as a pit, possibly serving a quarrying function. This was 7.42m long and over 3.6m wide. This feature was not excavated but contained a fill of yellowish brown silty clay (006). Pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the surface of the fill.

#### Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological layers was a topsoil comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (001). This was 0.35m thick (Fig. 5, Section 2) but had largely been stripped from the site.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands and gravels of the underlying drift geology and can be related to the First Terrace gravels.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise five north-south aligned ditches, a pit and a posthole. Though undated they were sealed by a post-medieval subsoil. Considering the position of probable Romano-British cropmarks in the vicinity, it is possible that these features belong to this period. Numerous soil marks, possibly pits, were observed throughout the area.

Probable medieval deposits (Phase 3) are restricted to a single recorded plough furrow with a further two visible and indicate that the site served an agricultural function during this period. The alignment of these furrows matches recorded cropmarks immediately west of the site providing a probable date for these features. The ridge and furrow appears to have gone out of use during the post-medieval period when pits were being dug

at the site. One exceptionally large pit may be a quarry.

The earliest artefact retrieved during this investigation was a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint scraper which can be related to known activity of these periods in the vicinity. Other finds comprise post-medieval pottery all of which probably derives from local sources.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Whitley Way, Market Deeping, as the site lay in an area of probable Romano-British cropmarks and close to Bronze Age funerary activity.

The investigation identified five ditches, a posthole and a pit which remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material but are sealed by a post-medieval subsoil. It is possible that these ditches may be Romano-British in origin. Medieval plough furrows were also identified as was a post-medieval pit.

None of the features exposed during this investigation can be related to those recorded from the watching brief to the south of the site (Snee 2001).

A single prehistoric flint scraper and a quantity of post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the investigation. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. M. Charity of Property Services, South Kesteven District Council, for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. This work was



coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly allowed access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisors: Barry Martin, Vicky Mellor, Chris Moulis, Fiona Walker  
 Site Staff: Robert Siddaway  
 Surveying: Mark Dymond  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Finds Illustration: David Hopkins  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Mark Dymond, Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



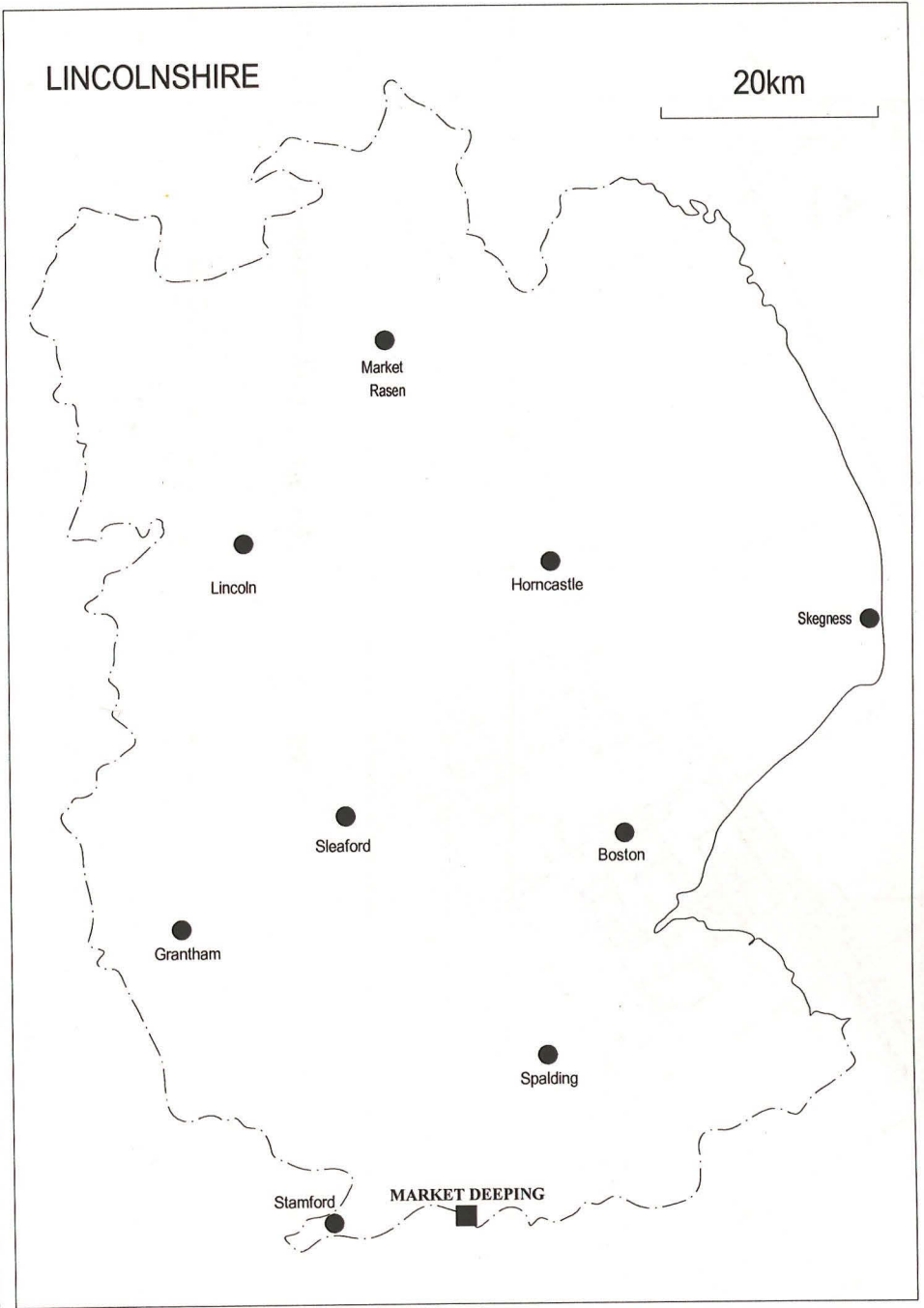
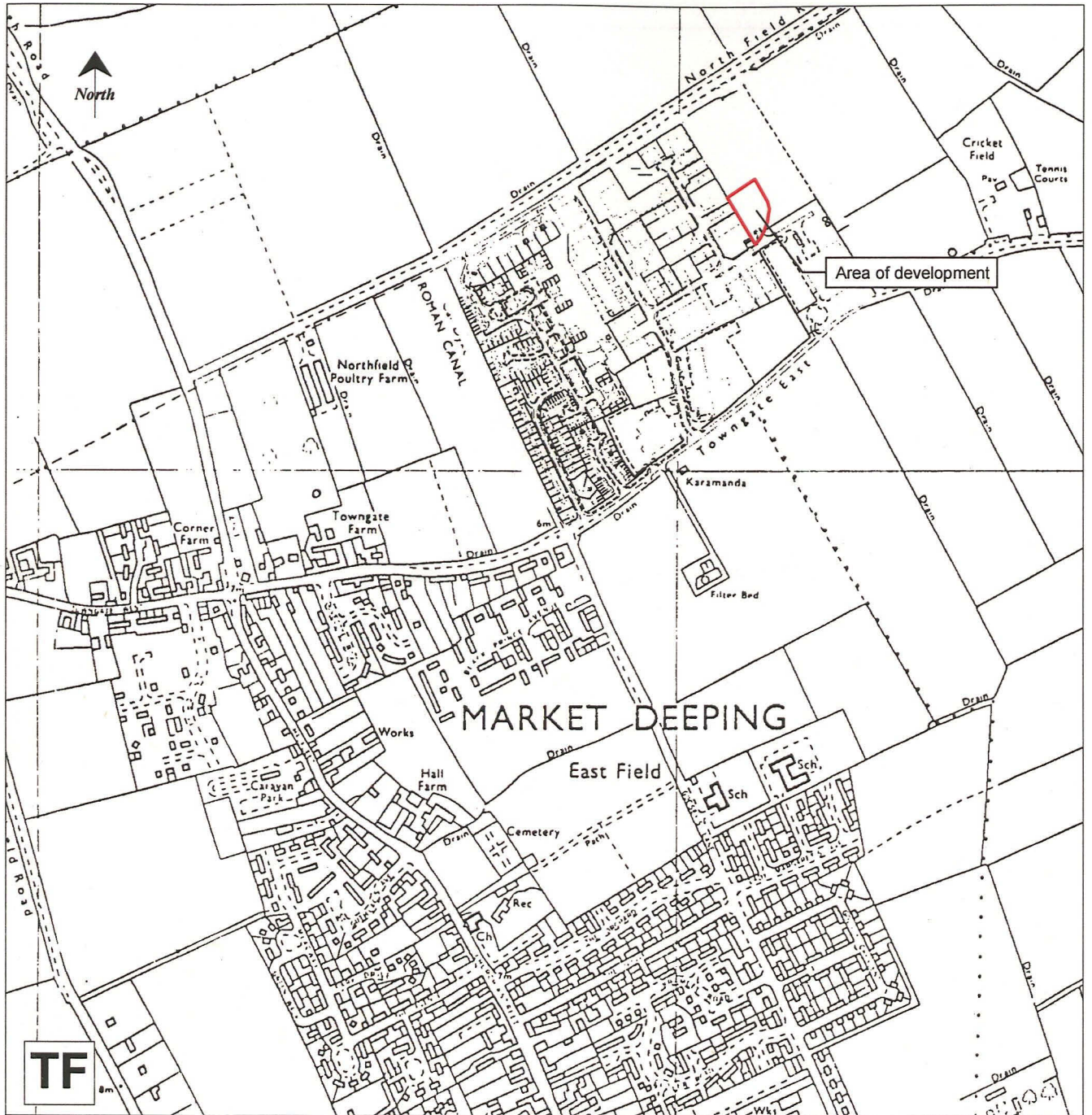


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

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Figure 2 - Site location plan





Figure 3 - Plan of the stripped area showing principal features

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Whitley Way, Market Deeping MDW02		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 167/02

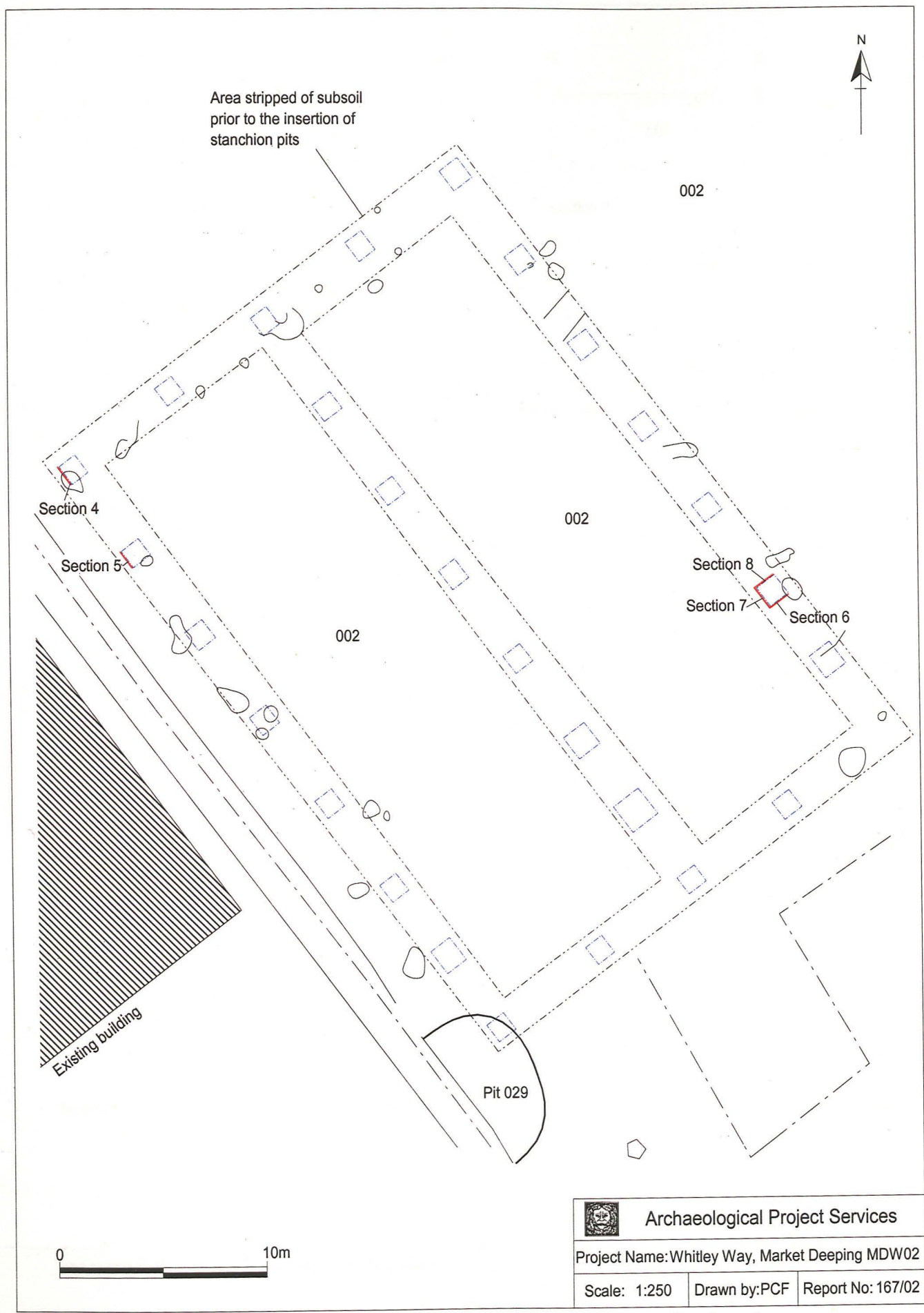
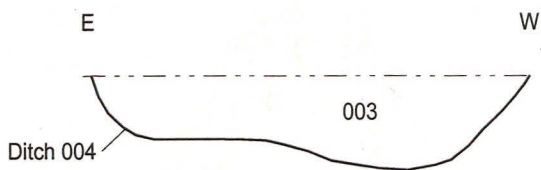
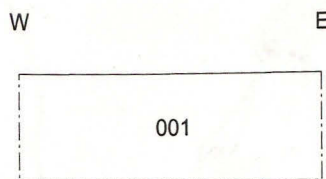


Figure 4 - Plan of the stanchion pits showing section locations

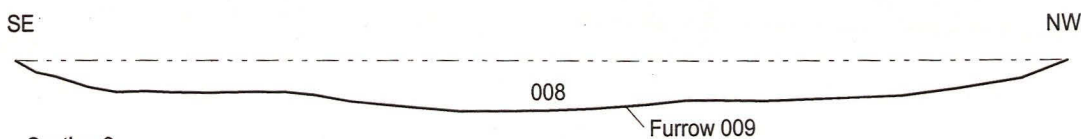




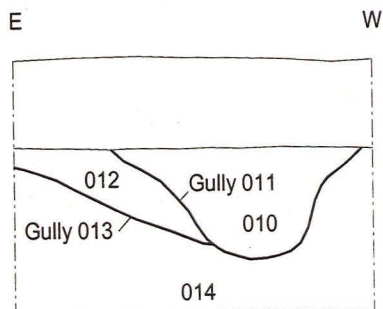
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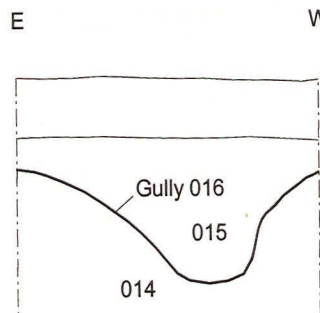
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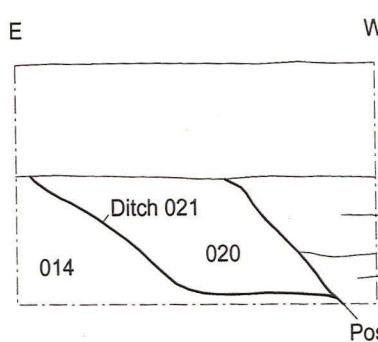
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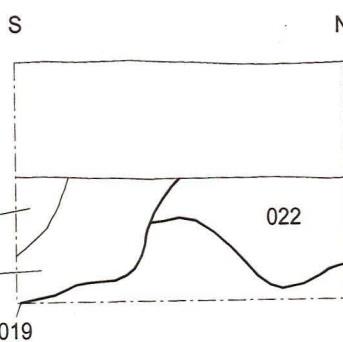
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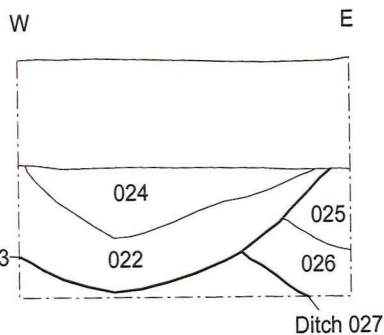
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Whitley Way, Market Deeping MDW02

Scale: 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 167/02

Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 8

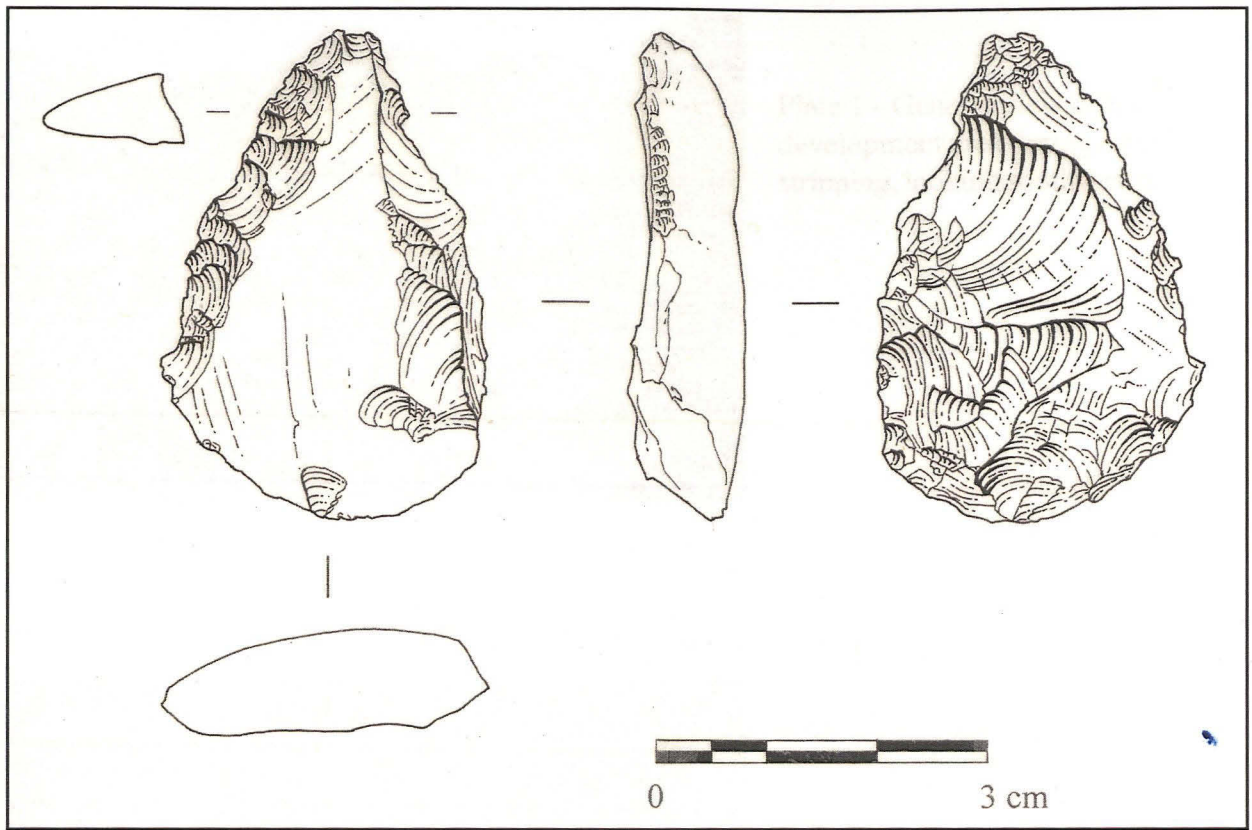


Figure 6 - Flint scraper  
Context (028)  
*David Hopkins*





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



Plate 2 - Undated ditch (004), looking north



Plate 3 - View showing the removal of the subsoil (002) within the footings of the new building, looking southeast



Plate 4 - Section 8, looking north



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT WHITLEY WAY, MARKET DEEPING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during industrial development on land at Whitley Way, Northfields, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential. Cropmarks of possible prehistoric or Roman date have been identified immediately to the west.*
- 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 Whitley Way, Northfields, Market Deeping. The site is located at national grid reference TF 1413 1140.
- 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 1413 1140.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/1263/56) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of offices on the site. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Whitley Way 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. Monitoring of development on an adjacent site (APS 2001) uncovered two undated ditches and a substantial pit which may have been used for storage or refuse.

## 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:

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 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:

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 Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, 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**

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
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**

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- 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

Snee, J 2001 *Archaeological Watching Brief During Development at Towngate East, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire* unpublished APS report 51/01

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
002	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of (004)
004	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >41m long by 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep, gradual sides, rounded base	Ditch
005	Firm light yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit
006	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of (029)
007	Firm light greyish brown clay	Fill of (030)
008	Firm light yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (009)
009	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 3.5m wide by 0.15m deep, gentle sides and uneven base	Plough furrow
010	Firm mid greenish brown sandy clay	Fill of (011)
011	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep, gradual sides, rounded base	Gully
012	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel	Fill of (013)
013	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.47m wide by 0.18m deep, gradual sides, rounded base	Ditch
014	Friable reddish brown, brownish yellow and light grey sand and gravel, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
015	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel	Fill of (016)
016	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.65m wide by 0.35m deep, gradual sides, rounded base	Ditch
017	Firm light brown clayey sand	Fill of (019)
018	Firm mid grey sandy clay	Fill of (019)
019	Feature, 0.55m by 0.45m by 0.42m deep, steep sides, flat base	Posthole
020	Firm mid greenish brown clayey sand	Fill of (021)
021	?Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >1m wide by 0.39m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Ditch
022	Firm mid greenish brown sandy clay	Fill of (023)
023	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.92m wide by 0.41m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
024	Firm mid brown sandy clay with gravel	Fill of (023)



No.	Description	Interpretation
025	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel	Fill of (027)
026	Firm mid greenish brown sandy clay	Fill of (027)
027	Linear feature, northeast extension of (021)	Ditch
028	Unstratified finds recovery	
029	Sub-rectangular feature, 7.42m long by >3.6m wide, not excavated	Pit
030	Oval feature, 1.05m long by 0.82m wide, not excavated	Pit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*by Hilary Healey, Tom Lane  
and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 11 fragments of pottery weighing 128g was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a limited quantity of other objects, stone and flint, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 28g, was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (002), pit fill (006), ?fill (007), fill of a furrow (008) and as unstratified finds.

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Market Deeping, at Bourne 10km to the northwest.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single prehistoric flint scraper is the earliest artefact recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is considerably later and of post-medieval date.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	BL	Blackware, enclosed vessel, slightly abraded externally	1	18g	17 <sup>th</sup> century
006	BOU	Bourne D ware jug handle, abraded	1	48g	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
007	Stone	Sandstone, from decayed ironstone nodule	1	13g	
008	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	5(link)	3g	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, incl. pancheon, separate vessels, both abraded, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	38g	
028	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5g	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, abraded, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16g	
	Flint	Flint Scraper, Max dimensions 44mm long x 29mm wide, End scraper but with secondary retouch extending along one side on the ventral surface. Part broken in antiquity. Moderate angle of retouch. Some slight frost damage. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	15g	

All of the pottery is of the period 15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century and with the exception of one unstratified 18<sup>th</sup> piece all of the ceramic is probably contemporary and could have been used at the same time in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This suggests activity of this date at the site or in proximity. The glazed red earthenwares are probably Bourne products, as also may be the red painted earthenwares.

#### 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 at Market Deeping that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity (Hayes and Lane 1992). 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 moderate collection of early post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance and is likely to reflect habitation of probable 17<sup>th</sup> century date at the site or in the immediate proximity. The prehistoric flint is also of moderate local potential and contributes to the evidence for prehistoric activity in and around Market Deeping.

The dearth of material earlier than the 15<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating prior to this date are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

#### **References**

Hayes, P. P. and Lane, T. W., 1992, *The Fenland Project No. 5: Lincolnshire Survey, the south-west Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 55

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<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 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).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological 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>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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term 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>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>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1900.
<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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

30	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
7	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Survey data printout
1	Box 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: 2002.244

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MDW 02

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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