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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THOROLD'S CHARITY PRIMARY SCHOOL,  
MARSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MPS 03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L14401

SOURCES L19001  
L19002

PRN 36488 - Undated

36489 - Post medieval

36491 - Saxon (early medieval/ dark age)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THOROLD'S CHARITY PRIMARY SCHOOL,  
MARSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MPS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Newman Moore Ltd**

July 2003

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

National Grid Reference: SK 8920 4361  
Planning Reference: S02/LB/1124/57  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.78

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

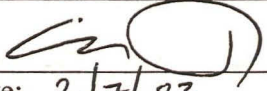
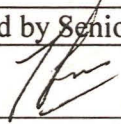


APS Report No. 102/03



**Quality Control**  
 Thorold's Charity Primary School, Marston  
 MPS 03

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Supervisors	Michael Bamforth, Chris Moulis, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 2/7/03	Date: 04-07-03

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Thorold's Charity Primary School, Marston, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for new classroom extensions.*

*The site lies in an area of prehistoric cropmarks and there is limited evidence for Romano-British (AD 43-410) activity in the vicinity. The site lies within the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of Marston, close to St. Mary's church.*

*The investigation identified short lengths of ditches and gullies which, due to a lack of artefactual material, remain undated. Also undated are a pit and an animal grave. However, these were covered by a post-medieval subsoil and, therefore, are no later than that date. A post-medieval pit, brick well and subsoil were also recorded. Finds retrieved during this investigation comprised four sherds of Late Saxon pottery and a single sherd of medieval date. Post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe were also 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 Newman Moore Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during groundworks associated with extensions to the existing buildings at Thorold's Charity Primary School, Marston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S02/LB/1124/57. The watching brief was carried out between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Marston is located 8km north of Grantham and 19km west of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The school is situated towards the centre of the village, approximately 120m southwest of St. Mary's parish church (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 8920 4361 the site lies at a height of c. 30m OD on land that slopes down to the north towards the River Witham.

Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically sandy and coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacial sands and gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias clays and sandstones (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Marston lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The village lies in an area of extensive cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs, many of which may have a prehistoric origin (Boutwood 1998, 41). Further prehistoric activity is attested to by a fragment of a Neolithic stone axe found north of the village.

Romano-British pottery, coins and an iron lance, bronze chain and key are known from a variety of locations around the village.

Marston is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Merestune*, *Merestone* and *Merestun*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the village (*tūn*) by the marsh (*mersc*)' (Cameron 1998, 87). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Count Alan, Colsuain, Alfred of Lincoln, Osbern the priest, Ralph the Sewer and Guy of Craon and contained 4 mills and 156 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Extant remains of the medieval period are represented by the church of St. Mary, which contains reused Norman stonework within the mainly 12<sup>th</sup> century building, and a cross within the churchyard (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 557).

Post-medieval remains include Marston Hall which dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, although was altered and refaced during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.* 558).

An archaeological watching brief undertaken to the southwest of the school identified an early medieval ditch and an undated posthole (Thomson 2001, 1) and an undated pit was identified to the north of the site (Cope-Faulkner 2002, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features and, if present, determine their extent, nature, function and date.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches overburden was removed from

the vicinity of the school extensions. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the foundation trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 and plans at 1:50. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of the deposits and features encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis a total of four phases was identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated features
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered comprise reddish brown (004) and yellow (024) sand that was more than 0.4m thick. These

deposits relate to the underlying drift geology.

## Phase 2 Undated features

Cut into natural deposits along the western foundation trenches were two gullies. The first (006) was curving to the north and was over 4m long, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was filled with greyish brown silty sand (005).

The second gully (008) was situated 1m to the south and was aligned east-west (Fig. 3). This was over 0.8m long, 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. A single fill of brown sand (007) that contained burnt limestone was recorded.

Located 4m to the east of the gullies was a north-south aligned ditch (010). Only 0.8m length was recorded and it did not extend southwards into the southern foundation trenches. The ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.44m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3) and contained a single fill of greyish brown sand (009).

A further 8m to the east was a feature (013). Identified as an animal grave this was 1.3m long, 1.1m wide and over 0.8m deep (Figure 4, Section 4). Two fills were recorded, a lower of mixed grey and yellowish brown sand (012) that contained lime and a cattle skeleton and an upper fill of brownish grey sand (011).

An east-west aligned V-shaped ditch (015) was identified 11m to the east. This was 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5) with a single fill of brownish grey sand (014).

Parallel to this ditch some 10m to the north was a further ditch (023). This ditch was 1.9m wide and 0.5m deep with a wide flat base (Fig. 5, Section 7). A single fill of brown sandy silt (022) was identified.

Adjacent to this ditch was a pit (021) that measured 1.5m long and 0.5m deep and contained a fill of brown sandy silt (020).

## Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Located 2m northwest of the undated pit (021) was a sub-rectangular pit (018). This was 2.3m long, 1.6m wide and over 0.2m deep. This was filled with greyish brown silty sand (017) which also formed the subsoil in this vicinity of the trenches. Finds retrieved from the pit include an 18<sup>th</sup> century pot sherd, glass and a clay pipe fragment.

Other subsoil deposits comprise yellowish brown sand (002) and silty sand (003) and also brown sandy silt (019). These subsoil deposits overlay the undated features (006), (008), (010), (015), (021) and (023).

At the northern extent of the foundation trenches a brick well (016) was identified during the initial topsoil stripping phase.

## Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing much of the site was a 0.8m thick topsoil comprising greyish brown silty sand (001). Tarmac and make-up deposits were also encountered.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands which are associated with the underlying glaciofluvial deposits formed during glacial activity.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise two gullies, three ditches, a pit and an animal burial. Each of the gullies and ditches represent short lengths as they do not appear in parallel foundation trenches. As such, they are unlikely to represent formal land division and may have served a very localised drainage function. The pit possibly served a refuse function, though did not contain artefactual material.



The cattle burial, though undated, is likely to be post-medieval in date considering its accompaniment with lime to aid decomposition.

Post-medieval features (Phase 3) comprise a single pit, a brick well and an extensive subsoil. The function of the pit cannot be determined but did contain artefactual material suggesting it was possibly used for refuse disposal. The presence of a subsoil at the site may indicate that the area was used for agricultural purposes during this period. Many of the undated features were sealed by the post-medieval subsoil and are thus no later than this date.

The earliest dateable material from the investigation comprised four fragments of Late Saxon shelly pottery and indicate activity of that date in the vicinity. Also found was medieval pottery and later post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Thorold's Charity School, Marston, as the site lay within the core of medieval settlement and in proximity to prehistoric and Romano-British findspots.

However, no medieval or earlier features were securely dated during the watching brief. A series of undated gullies and ditches all of short lengths were identified. Also undated were a pit and a cattle burial.

Later remains comprise a pit, a brick well and extensive subsoil, all dating to the post-medieval period.

A small assemblage of Late Saxon pottery was retrieved from topsoil layers. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was also collected and a small quantity of post-medieval glass and a clay pipe fragment.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Newman Moore Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisors: Michael Bamforth, Chris Moulis, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

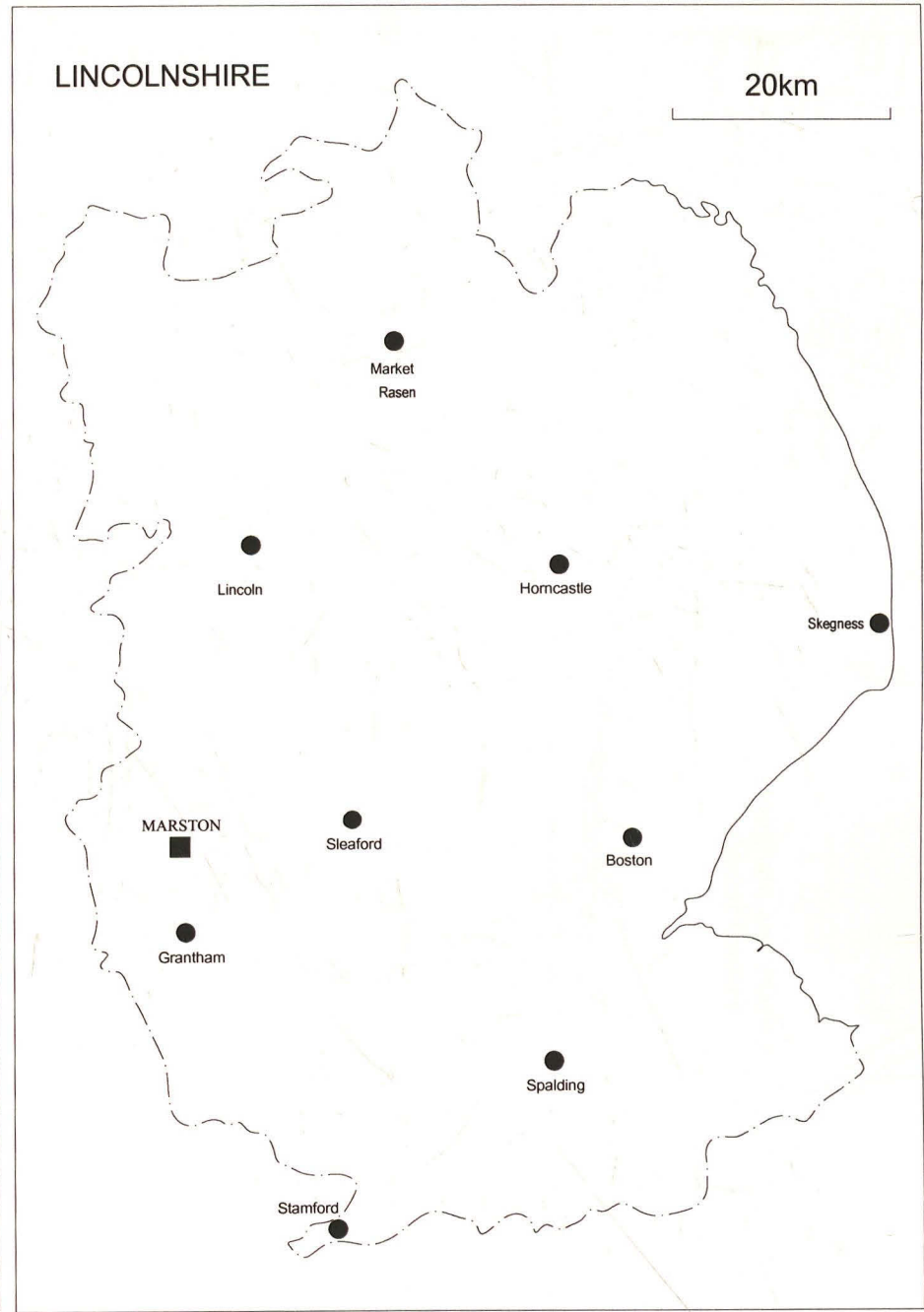
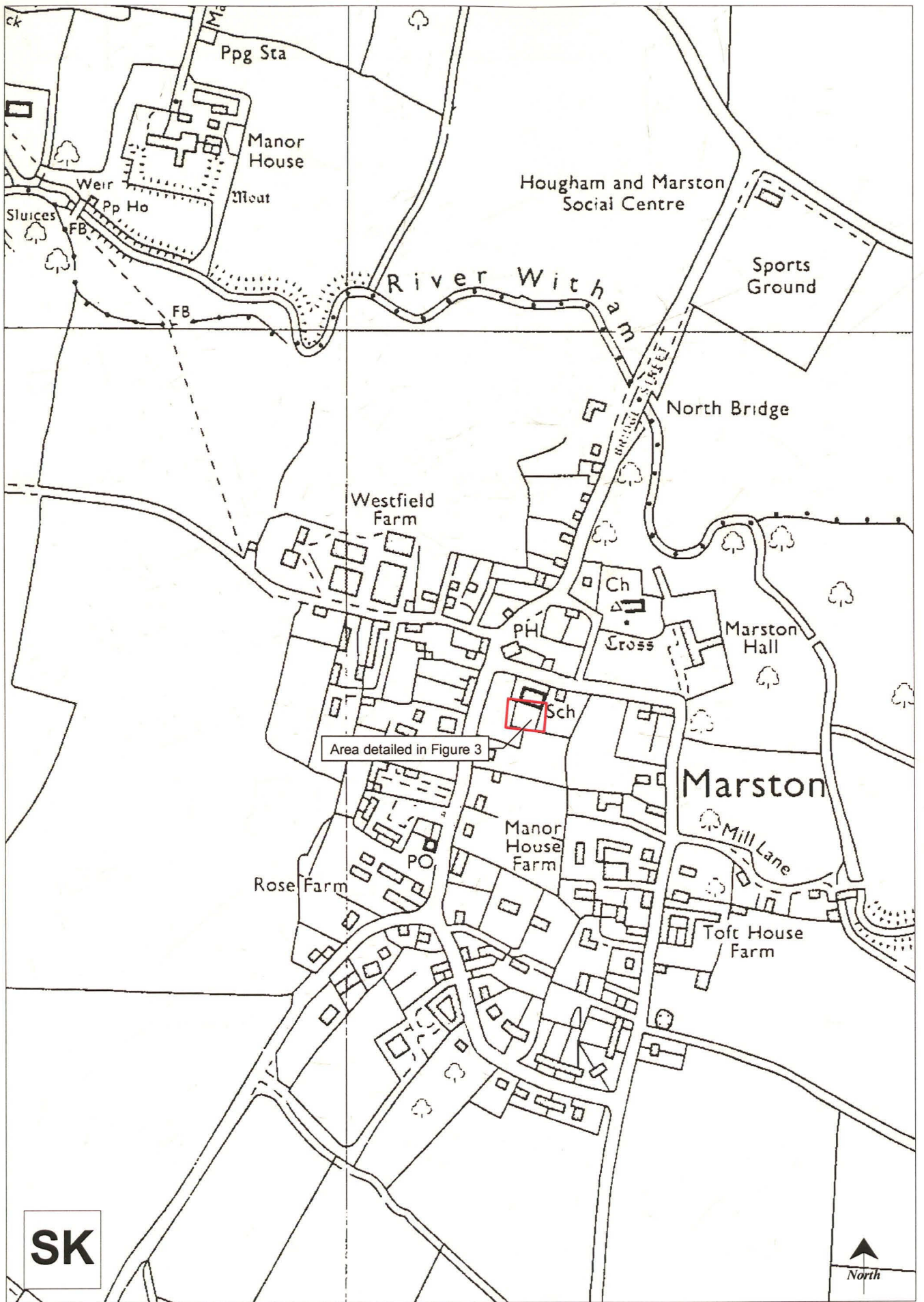


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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

89

0 0.25 Km

Figure 2 - Site location plan

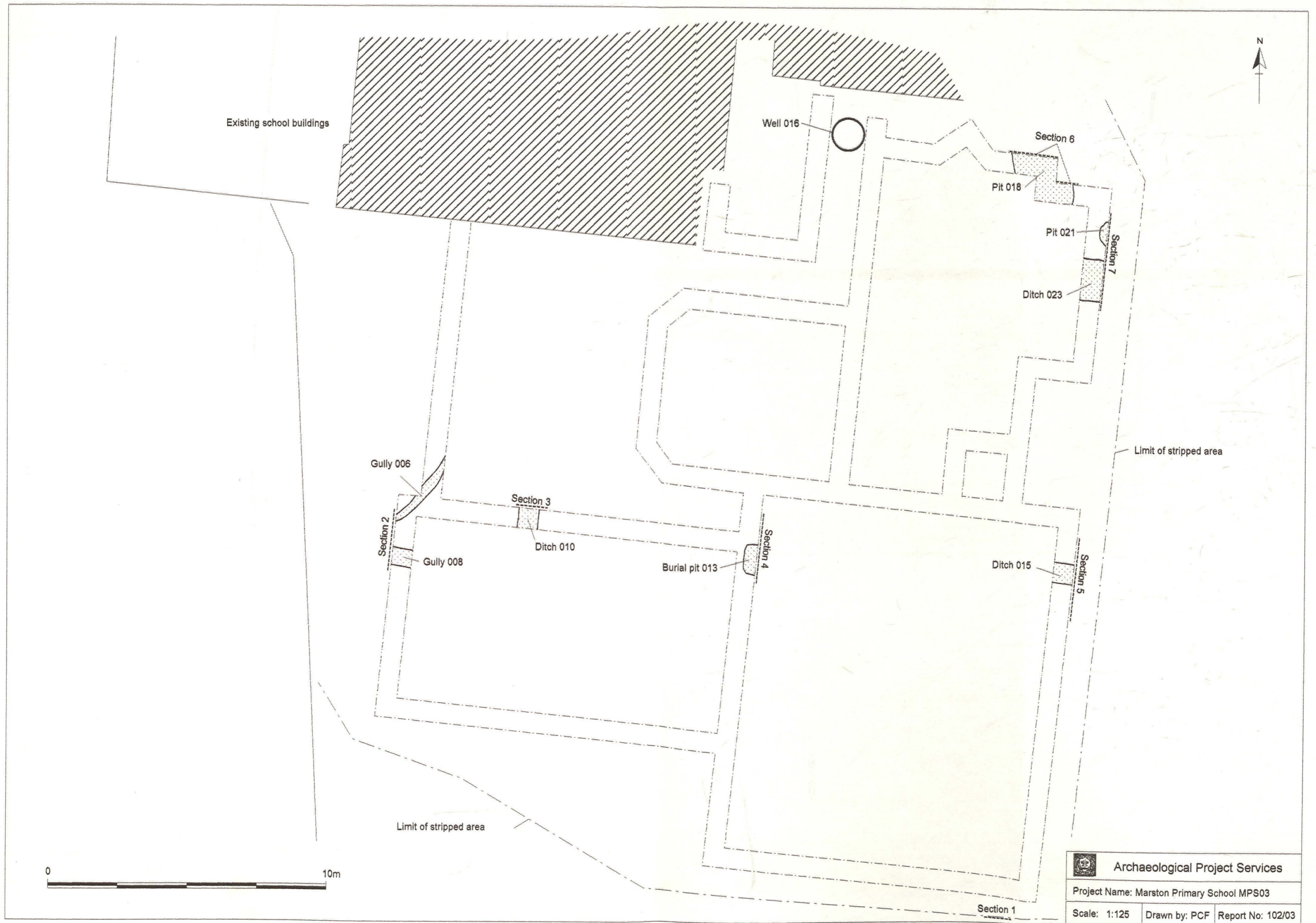
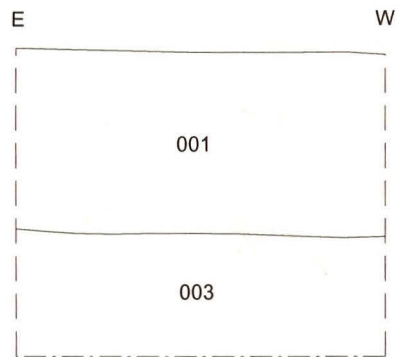
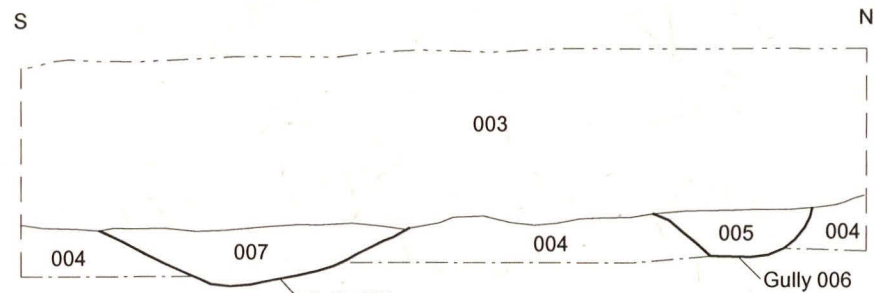


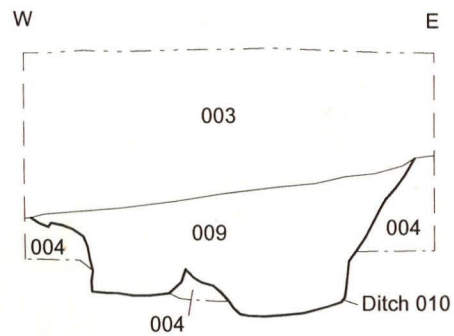
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



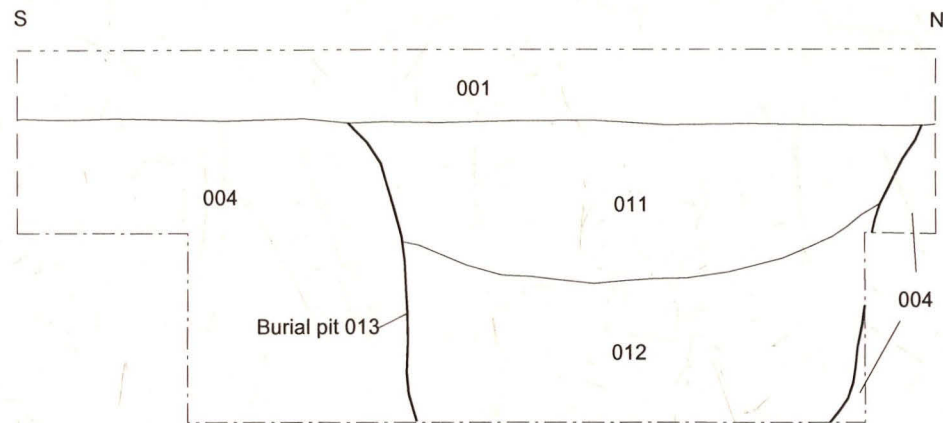
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

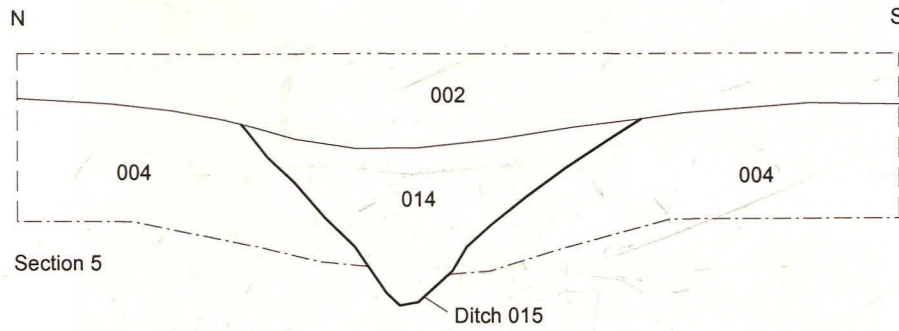
Project Name: Marston Primary School MPS03

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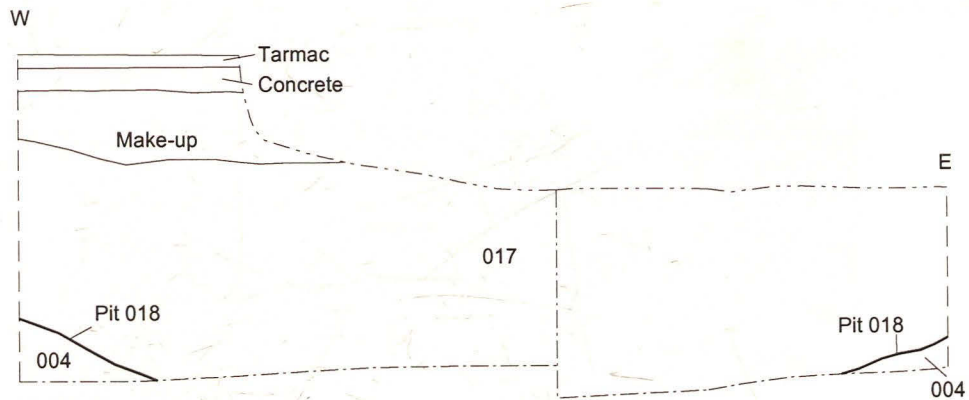
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Report No: 102/03

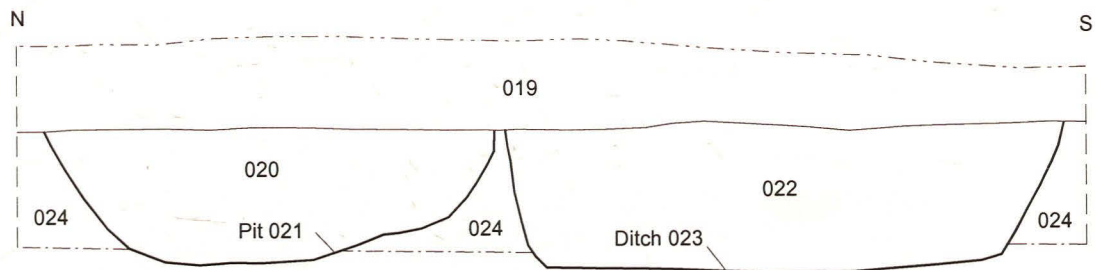
Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Marston Primary School MPS03

Scale: 1:25

Drawn by:PCF

Report No: 102/03

Figure 5 - Sections 5 to 7



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



Plate 2 - Section 4 showing the burial pit (013), looking northeast

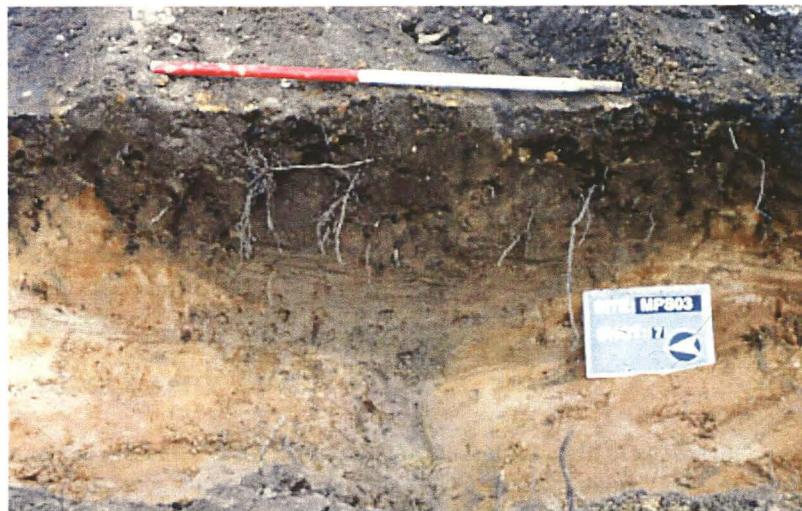


Plate 3 - Section 5 showing undated ditch (015), looking east



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT THOROLD'S CHARITY CHURCH OF ENGLAND, PRIMARY SCHOOL, SCHOOL LANE, MARSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to existing buildings at Thorold's Charity Church of England School, Marston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of prehistoric cropmarks and there is limited evidence for Romano-British activity in the area. The site lies within the medieval core of the village c. 125m southwest of the parish church of St. Mary.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension to existing buildings at Thorold's Charity Church of England School, School Lane, Marston, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8920 4361.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Marston is located 8km north of Grantham and 19km west of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The school is situated towards the centre of the village, approximately 120m southwest of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 8920 4361.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S02/LB/1124/57) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of an extension to existing school buildings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The school is located at the centre of the village at a height of c. 30m OD. Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically sandy and coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152). These soils overlie glacial sands and gravels.

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric cropmarks of enclosures and linear features have been recorded within the vicinity of Marston and a Neolithic stone axe has been recovered to the north of the village.

- 6.2 Romano-British finds, including pottery, coins, an iron lance, a bronze chain and key, are known from several locations around the village.
- 6.3 Marston is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 although the only extant remains of the medieval period comprise St. Mary's church which is principally of 12<sup>th</sup> century date but does contain reused Norman stonework.
- 6.4 Dating to 1614, a map of Marston indicates that buildings were clustered around the church, including along School Lane and development in the south of the village appears to be of a later date. Marston Hall, to the northeast, dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.5 Previous archaeological investigations have identified a medieval ditch and an undated posthole south of the site (APS 2001) and undated pit to the north (APS 2002).

## 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.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 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.

- 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

8.2.4 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 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 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 District Council 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 as a condensed article 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 District Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with 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

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18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of

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## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 2001 *Archaeological watching brief during development on land adjacent to Acorn Cottage, High Street, Marston, Lincolnshire (MHS 00)*, unpublished APS report **33/01**

Archaeological Project Services, 2002 *Archaeological watching brief of development at 7 Bridge Street, Marston, Lincolnshire (MBS 01)*, unpublished APS report **4/02**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 20.03.2003

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.8m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose dark yellowish brown sand,	Subsoil
003	Soft mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand, 0.34m thick	Subsoil
004	Soft light to mid reddish brown sand, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
005	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Fill of (006)
006	Curvilinear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >4m long by 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep, steep sides and flat base	Gully
007	Soft mid to dark brown sand	Fill of (008)
008	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.8m long by 0.8m wide by 0.18m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully
009	Soft mid to dark greyish brown sand	Fill of (010)
010	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.8m long by 0.8m wide by 0.44m deep, near vertical sides and uneven base	Ditch
011	Soft/friable dark brownish grey sand	Fill of (013)
012	Friable mixed dark brownish grey and mid yellowish brown sand with lime and cattle skeleton	Fill of (013)
013	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.3m long by 1.1m wide by >0.8m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Animal grave
014	Soft/friable light brownish grey sand	Fill of (015)
015	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.1m long by 1.2m wide by 0.6m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
016	Brick (200mm x 101mm x 70mm) structure, unbonded, hexagonal in plan	Well
017	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil/fill of (018)
018	?Sub-rectangular feature, 2.3m long by 1.6m wide by >0.2m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	?Pit
019	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
020	Loose mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (021)
021	Sub-circular feature, 1.5m long by >0.2m wide by 0.5m deep, concave sides and rounded base	Pit
022	Loose mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (023)
023	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.8m long by 1.9m wide by 0.5m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Ditch
024	Loose dark yellow sand, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Gary Taylor and Jane Young

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 10 fragments of pottery weighing 872g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly glass, comprising 8 items weighing a total of 1151g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001), the fill of a gully (007) and a pit fill (017).

The earlier pottery was mainly manufactured in Lincoln, 30km to the north. Most of the later pottery was made in Staffordshire, though there is a possible Nottinghamshire product. One of the bottles contained a beverage made nearby in Newark, only 12km to the northwest.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, abraded, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	15	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	WHITE	White glazed jar, complete, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	158	
	BS	Brown stoneware ink bottle, embossed trademark, complete, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	373	
	LSH	Lincoln Shelly Ware, base of jar? shell part leached, overfired/burnt, 10 <sup>th</sup> century	1	25	
	LSH	Lincoln Shelly Ware, rim of inturned rim bowl, shell part leached, overfired/burnt, early-mid 10 <sup>th</sup> century	1	19	
	LSH	Lincoln Shelly Ware, jar, shell mostly leached, overfired/burnt, 10 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
	LSH	Lincoln Shelly Ware, spout of spouted internal rim bowl, sooted, shell mostly leached, early-mid 10 <sup>th</sup> century	1	169	
	LMLOC	Late medieval local fabric, jug; looks like Late Lincoln Glazed Ware (LLSW) but probably local, late 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
017	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon	1	76	18 <sup>th</sup> century

The trademark on the stoneware bottle from (001) is mostly illegible, though the words 'MILL' and 'NOTTS' are evident, the latter word indicating a Nottinghamshire product. It is, however, not clear whether it was the bottle or its contents that were made in Nottinghamshire.



Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Green bottle, embossed trademark, complete, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century at earliest	1	456	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Colourless cylindrical phial, mould produced, with applied neck, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	70	
	Glass	Colourless cylindrical bottle, with applied neck, early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	40	
	Glass	Bottle, embossed trademark, broken, links to piece from (017)	2(link)	415	
007	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	130	
017	Glass	Bottle neck, moulded, links to piece from (001)	1	33	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment, moulded oak leaves on mould seam, bore 4/64", early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	

A dark green bottle from (001) has the embossed trademark:

W. S. DAVY  
DEVON BREWERY  
TRADE MARK  
NEWARK ON TRENT

with 'Trade Mark' on either side of a spade symbol. The Devon Brewery, formerly Goodwin Bros. Brewery, was located on Balderton Gate, Newark and first appears on maps of 1885 (Sheppard *et al.* 1993, 23; 92).

The very pale green embossed bottle from (001) bears the legend:

SANITAS  
THE BEST DISINFECTANT

indicating its contents. The body of this bottle was recovered from (001) but its neck was found in (017) and it is probable the complete vessel originally derived from that latter deposit.

#### 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 few previous archaeological investigations at Marston though 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

Although entirely redeposited, the moderate collection of Late Saxon (10<sup>th</sup> century) pottery is of moderate-high local potential and significance. Some of the pieces are quite large and, as a group, they are likely to reflect habitation of 10<sup>th</sup> century date at the site or in the immediate proximity.

The late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century material is representative of deliberate dumping and is of limited local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the 10<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts dating between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries suggest the site was abandoned during this period, or served a function that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

Sheppard, R., Walker, J S. F. and Walker, L., 1993 *Newark's Industrial Archaeological Resource*, Trent & Peak

Archaeological Trust

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>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>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 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 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:

24	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
9	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.78

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MPS 03

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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