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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT BRIDGE STREET, DEEPING ST. JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE

(BSD 03)

A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L15541
Source L19684
L19685
alluvium Mon L186939
36548
undated Mon L186940
36549
Post-medieval Mon L186941
36550

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT BRIDGE STREET, DEEPING ST. JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE

(BSD 03)

Work Undertaken For
Robinson Homes

June 2004

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

Planning Application No: S99/1049/25
National Grid Reference: TF 1441 0978
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.384

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION

APS Report No. **95/04**

Conservation Services
26 OCT 2004
Highways & Planning Directorate

Quality Control

Bridge Street, Deeping St. James

BSD 03

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Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor	Tom Lane
Date: 24/6/04	Date: 25-06-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development at Bridge Street, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new block of flats.

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

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural alluvial deposits derived from the nearby River Welland. The sequence is undated but had stabilised by the post-medieval period when a tile surface was constructed at the site. A range of undated subsoil and topsoil deposits and a soakaway were also revealed during the investigation. Finds retrieved from the watching brief consist of a single animal bone fragment and a piece of post-medieval roofing tile.

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. 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 Robinson Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Bridge Street, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S99/1049/25. The watching brief was carried out between the 11th and 18th December 2003 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site is 1.35km west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. James at National Grid Reference TF 1441 0978 (Fig. 2). Located on the north bank of the River Welland and south of Bridge Street, the site lies at a height of *c.* 6m OD.

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. A mound believed to be a barrow was once located west of the church, although when it was destroyed in the 1950s no burials were found. A Late Iron Age gold coin was found within the village, which may indicate the existence of an important settlement in the vicinity during this period (Hayes and Lane 1992, 188).

The Romano-British period is represented by a major settlement located east of the village where a ritual crown, coins and pottery of the period have been retrieved (*ibid.* 190). Immediately west of the site lies the suspected outfall into the Welland of the Car Dyke, a Roman watercourse that once connected the River Witham at Lincoln to the River Nene at Peterborough.

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

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

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

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, overburden was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Where trenches did not exceed the 1.2m safe working depth, they were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit 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. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The records were checked 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 four phases were identified;

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

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

Phase 1 Natural alluvial deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the foundation trenches in the northern part of the site was a layer of dark grey organic silty clay (007). This deposit measured in

excess of 1.24m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2; Fig. 5, Sections 4 and 5). A single bone was retrieved from this layer.

Overlying this silty clay were two further alluvial deposits. The first consisted of reddish brown clay with gravel (006) and was located along the northern edge of the site. The second was a brown sandy clay (013) that measured 1.1m thick (Fig. 5, Section 5).

Within the southernmost foundation trenches, the lowest deposit comprised a 1m thick layer of bluish grey clay (004 and 009).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the bluish grey clay (004) in the easternmost foundation trench was a subsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (003). This measured 0.3m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1).

Evident within the eastern footings was a former, now buried, topsoil overlying natural and subsoil deposits. This ranged from brown sandy silt (002 and 005) to grey sandy silt with twigs and shells (008). The thickness of this soil varied from 0.3m to 0.42m thick.

Located at the northern edge of the development was a limestone built structure (012). Only partially revealed, this was identified as a soakaway.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Occupying part of the central portion of the foundation trenches was a tile surface (010) set in herringbone fashion upon a yellowish brown sand and gravel levelling deposit (011). A fragment of roofing tile from the surface was of 18th – 19th century date.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was the concrete surface (001) to the former car park. This measured up to 0.33m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural alluvial deposits (Phase 1) comprise silty clays, clay with gravel, clay and sandy clays each likely to have been deposited by the nearby River Welland. The river has since been canalised through the village thus preserving these sediments. The dating of these sequences could not be undertaken due to a lack of artefactual material.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise subsoil and topsoil formation and a limestone soakaway. The soils are restricted to the eastern half of the site and indicate that this area was open ground, perhaps a garden.

A post-medieval tile floor (Phase 3) hints at a building having formerly stood on the site. No walls were noted during the watching brief although the surface was confined to the central north portion of the foundation trenches. It is possible that the walls were of mud and stud construction, thus leaving no trace. Such buildings still survive in Baston, 6km to the northwest (Cousins 2000, 32). The presence of such a building indicates that the Welland had been canalised or formalised by the post-medieval period.

Finds retrieved during the watching brief consist of a single cattle bone from the alluvial deposits and a fragment of 18th – 19th century pantile from the tile surface.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Bridge Street, Deeping St. James, as the site lay within an area rich in archaeological remains, notably the medieval settlement of Market Deeping

and Deeping St. James and the nearby route of the Car Dyke.

A sequence of alluvial deposition was recorded which can be associated with the nearby River Welland. A post-medieval tile surface was identified and suggests the likelihood of a building on the site, although no walls were identified. Undated subsoil, topsoils and a limestone soakaway were also revealed during the investigation.

A fragment of 18th – 19th century tile and a cattle bone were the only finds retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T. Robinson of Robinson Homes 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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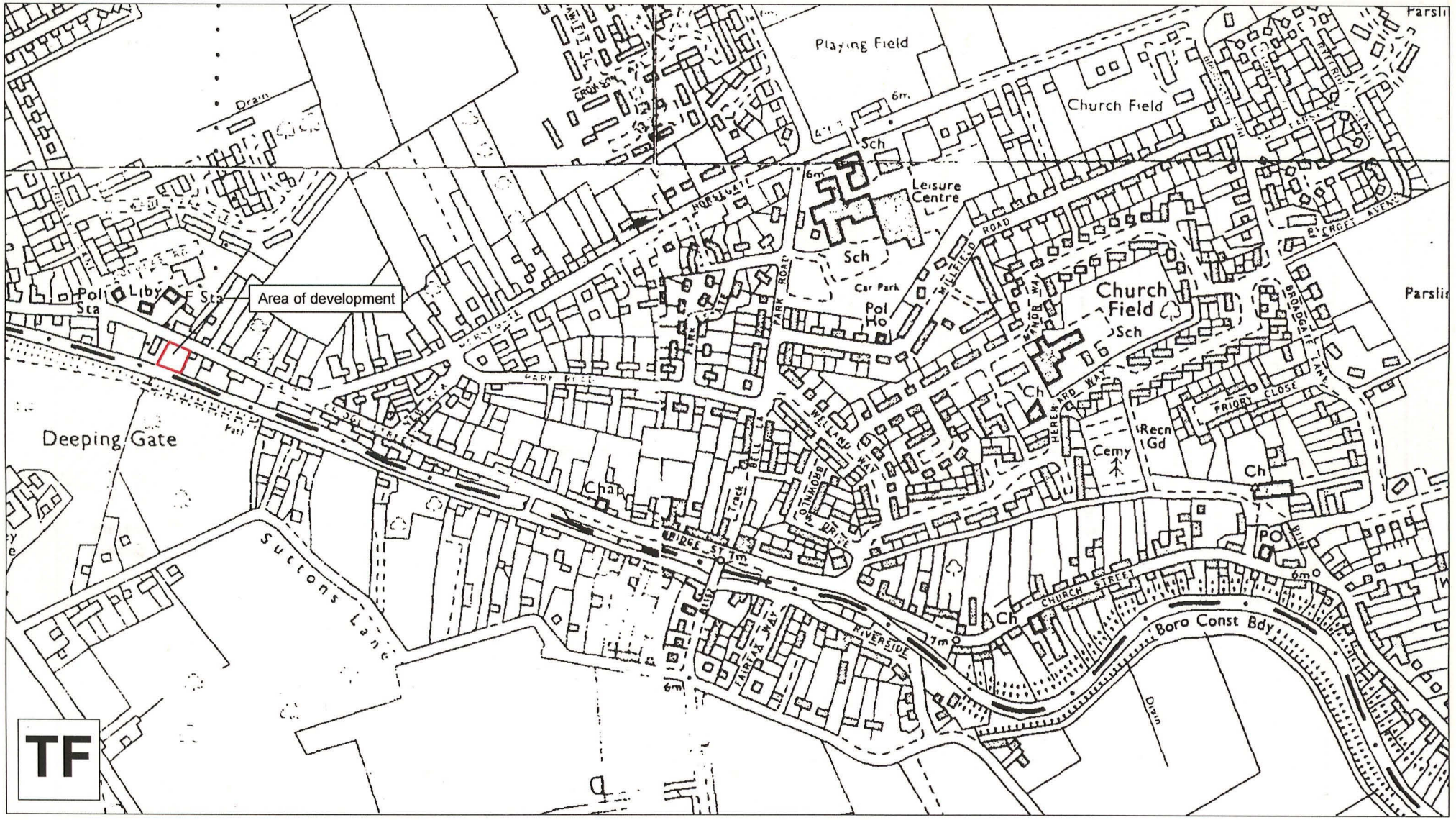
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
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

Figure 2 - Site location plan

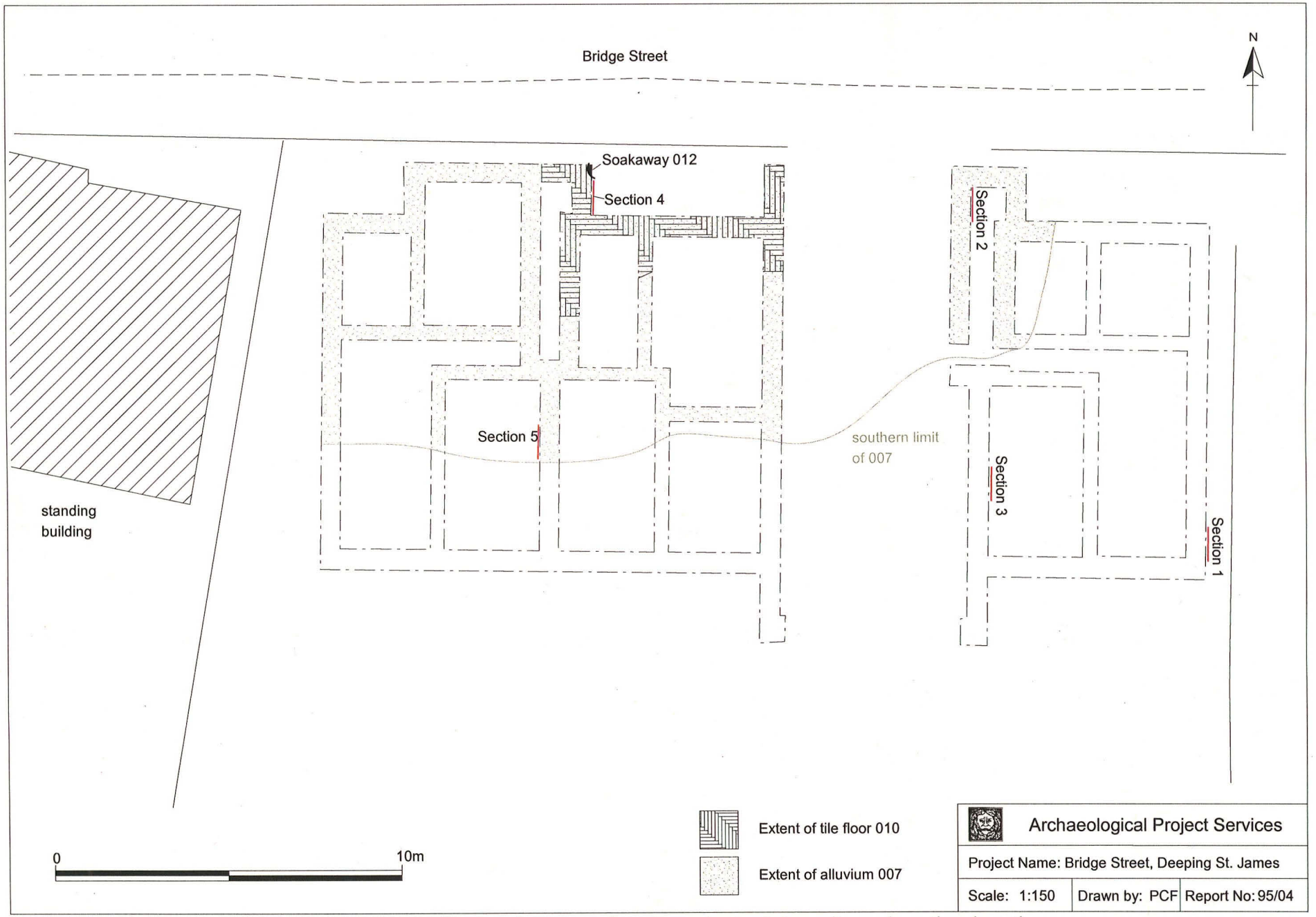


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal deposits and section locations

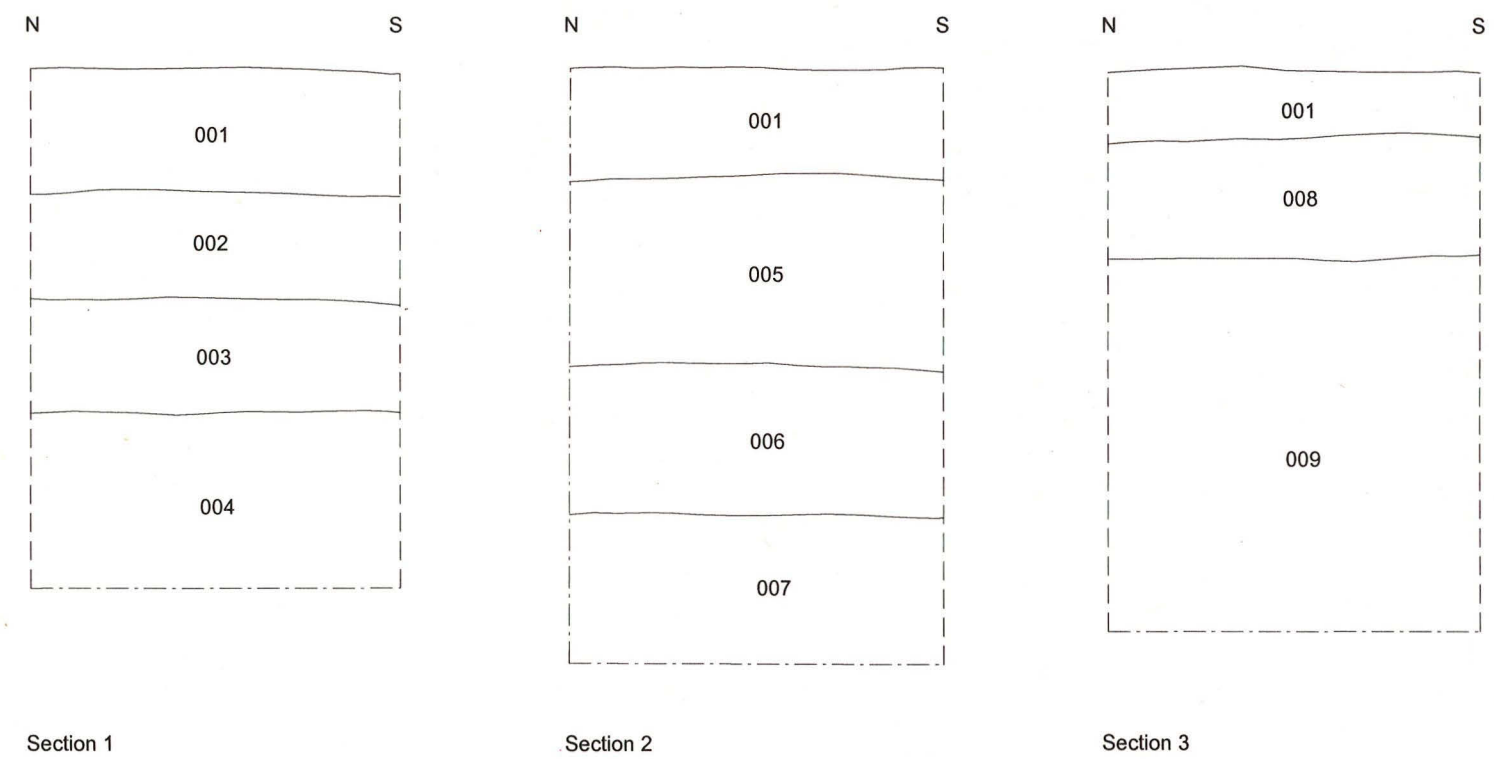


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3

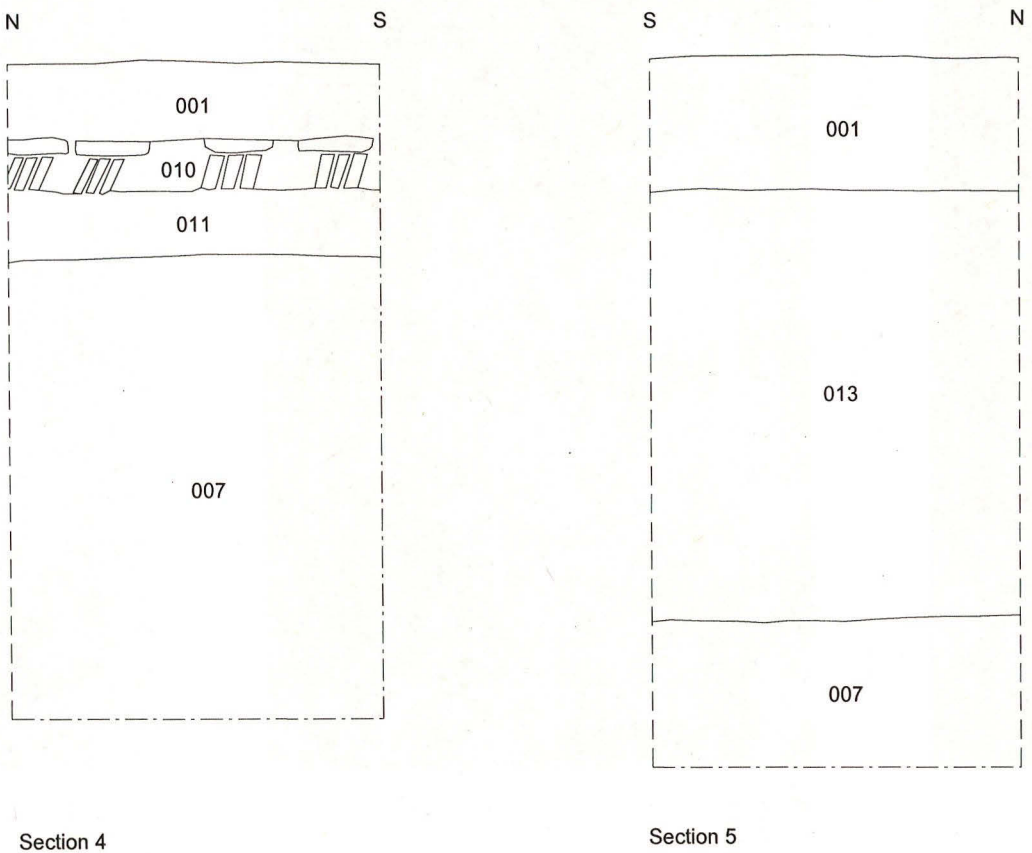


Figure 5 - Sections 4 and 5

Plate 1 - General view across the eastern part of the site, looking northeast

Plate 2 - View showing the partially exposed limestone soakaway (012), looking east

Plate 3 - Section 5 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE SITE OF THE THREE TUNS CAR PARK, BRIDGE STREET, DEEPING ST. JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *A watching brief is required during development of 7 residential flats on land at the site of the Three Tuns car park, Bridge Street, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, situated close to the historic core of the village close and opposite a site where medieval pottery has been recovered.*

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 on land at the former Three Tuns car park, located between numbers 59 and 64 Bridge Street, Deeping St. James, 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 Deeping St. James lies approximately 10km northwest of Peterborough and 12.5km east of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is located immediately north of the River Welland, between numbers 59 and 64 Bridge Street, on the south side of the road, at National Grid Reference TF 1441 0978.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application (S99/1049/25) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council (SKDC) for residential property comprising seven flats on land located at the former Three Tuns car park, Deeping St. James Lincolnshire. Full planning permission is subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during all phases of groundworks connected with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at c. 5m OD on soils of the Badsey 2 Association, well drained calcareous fine loamy soils developed on drift deposits of river terrace and lacustrine gravel (Hodge et. al 101-102). Nearby are alluvial clays deposited on the floodplain of the River Welland, which lies immediately to the south.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 A reference to *'Est Depinge'* in the Domesday Book indicated that the area has been continuously

occupied since at the least the Late Saxon period.

6.2 Settlement of the area during earlier periods is known through numerous archaeological discoveries in the area. Two kilometres to the northwest Early Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery was recovered during the Fenland Survey from a gravel 'island' surrounded by alluvium (Hayes and Lane 1992). Subsequent excavation recorded large pits containing Bronze Age pottery and several circular gullies thought to represent drainage trenches surrounding circular huts, probably of middle Iron Age date (Lane 2000). A Neolithic Group VI polished stone axe was discovered approximately 0.5km northwest of the site (HTL SMR).

6.3 A series of burial mound cemeteries have been identified on the fen edge to the north and a single tumulus is known approximately 3km to the east.

6.4 Evidence of Romano-British settlement includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument located in Prior's Meadow to the east of the village, approximately 1.5km east of the proposed development.

6.5 Medieval remains in the area are best represented by the parish church of St. James, located less than 200m to the south. This church functioned as the conventual church of a small Benedictine Priory, established in 1139 as a cell of Thorney Abbey and dissolved in 1539. Excavations on the north side of the church in 1968 recovered painted window glass and a small hoard of Elizabethan silver coins.

6.6 A watching brief undertaken during redevelopment of the Three Tuns pub on the opposite side of Bridge Street recorded a midden containing medieval or post-medieval pottery, including possible Stamford wares (Wood, 2000). Approximately 500m to the northwest a 14th century French jetton was recovered during the excavation of a foundation trench (HTL SMR).

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:

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

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located 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 fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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 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

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.

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Lane, T., 2000, Tye's Drove, Deeping St. James, in Crowson, A., Lane, T., Reeve., *Fenland Management Project Excavations 1991-1995* Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series **No. 3**

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Specification: Version 1, 12^{the} December 2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated concrete, up to 0.33m thick	Concrete surface
002	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
003	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
004	Firm mid bluish grey clay, 0.86m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
005	Firm light to mid brown sandy silt, 0.42m thick	Former topsoil
006	Firm mid reddish brown clay with gravel, 0.4m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
007	Dark grey organic silty clay, >1.24m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
008	Firm dark grey sandy silt with shell and twigs, 0.33m thick	Former topsoil
009	Firm mid bluish grey clay, 1m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
010	Tile surface, laid in herringbone fashion, 7m by 4m visible extent, 0.14m thick	Tile floor
011	Firm dark yellowish brown sand and gravel, 0.17m thick	Levelling deposit
012	Limestone structure, only partially exposed	Soakaway
013	Firm mid brown sandy clay, 1.1m thick	Natural alluvial deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

A single piece of tile weighing 350g, was retrieved. No other artefacts were found, though faunal remains were recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises a single stratified fragment weighing 120g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance
The material was recovered from natural alluvium (007) and a tile floor (010).

Range
The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
010	Ceramic Building Material	Pantile	1	350	Post-medieval, probably 18th-19th century

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
007	cattle	humerus	1	120	Juvenile, butchery marks

Condition
All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation
There have been previous archaeological investigations at Deeping St James that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential
As a small collection of material the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the pantile fragment is large and perhaps suggests structures of post-medieval date in the vicinity.

The lack of any material earlier than the post-medieval period is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this time are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Moreover, the dearth of settlement debris may suggest that the site was never previously inhabited.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
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, *e.g.*(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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
5	Drawing sheet
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: 2003.384

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSD 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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