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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT WILLIAM HILDYARD SCHOOL,  
MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MDWH09)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
The Governors  
William Hildyard School**

November 2009

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application: S09/0373/FULL/RN1  
National Grid Reference: TF 14061049  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2009.93  
OASIS No: archaeo11-67115

APS Report No: **114/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
**William Hildyard School,**  
**Market Deeping, Lincolnshire**  
**(MDWH09)**

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Date: 11/11/2009	Date: 11/11/2009

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with building extensions and new access at William Hildyard Church of England Primary School, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.*

*The site lies in an area rich in archaeological remains, with Late Neolithic through to medieval deposits recorded in the local landscape.*

*Excavation of four footing trenches revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil, topsoil and modern deposits. Construction and landscaping associated with the existing school had disturbed some deposits down to natural, thus destroying any archaeological evidence. Outlying trenches revealed less modern disturbance, although no archaeological features were identified within these trenches. No finds were recovered.*

## 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 the Governors of William Hildyard School to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with extensions and alterations at William Hildyard

Church of England Primary School, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S09/0373/FULL/RN1. The watching brief was carried out between July 21st and November 3rd 2009.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Market Deeping lies approximately 15km northwest of Peterborough and 12km northeast of Stamford in the Lincolnshire administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig. 1).

The site is located at William Hildyard School, towards the north of Market Deeping (Fig. 2), on the east side of Godsey’s Lane, and is situated at a height of approximately 6m OD. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1406 1049 and lies on flat land on the edge of the Lincolnshire fenland.

Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association, mainly fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge et al. 1984, 101)

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Market Deeping lies on the fen edge within an area of dense archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period onwards and forms part of a recognised nationally important archaeological landscape (Bradley 1984).

With the exception of scattered lithic remains, there is little indication of pre-Neolithic activity in the area. However, later prehistoric evidence includes a possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age industrial area, assemblages of Early Bronze Age domestic and funerary pottery and a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery on the line of the Market Deeping bypass (Trimble 2000). Settlement patterns established on the fen margin during the Middle Iron Age was

expanded during the Roman period (Bradley-Lovekin 2005).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken approximately 250m north of the school in advance of an application for land development identified Late Iron Age and Roman features, comprising ditches, pits and post holes containing evidence of domestic and agricultural activity. These remains are probably associated with cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs and geophysical survey, which reveal a complex of ditches, enclosures, paddocks and other anomalies. These suggest an extensive landscape of enclosed fields lying off a road or driveway, also defined by flanking ditches (*ibid.*), although they did not appear to extend as far south as the school (*ibid.*).

Immediately to the west of the site, along the alignment of Godsey's Lane and adjacent to the school, lies the Car Dyke, a Roman watercourse extending between Lincoln and the Peterborough area. Several sections of this major archaeological monument are scheduled as nationally important (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004). Excavations of the Car Dyke in the Baston area showed the channel of the watercourse to be up to 3m deep and 12m wide. In its original form the channel would have been flanked by 1.5m to 2m high banks on either side of the channel (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004).

Five Anglo-Saxon royal charters of ninth and tenth century date refer to Deeping (Young 2001, 8), although mainly in relation to Crowland Abbey. The Domesday Survey of AD 1086 refers to *Depinge*, or 'the deep place', a probable reference to the location of the Deepings within the fen (Cameron 1998, 37) rather than to Market Deeping itself. The earliest written reference to Market Deeping, or *Markyddeping*, occurs in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of AD 1412, which suggests

the presence of a market place (Young 2001, 8).

Extant medieval remains within Market Deeping include the village cross to the west of Godsey's Lane, St. Guthlac's Church to the southwest and the Old Rectory on Church Street (*ibid.*, 8).

Maps dating back to 1891 suggest that the development site was open field until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Excavation of four footing trenches (Fig. 3) by mechanical excavator was monitored (Plate 1). Selected areas of these were rendered vertical and hand cleaned. 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 and plans were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation 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

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

### 5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the eastern corner of the existing school. The trench was approximately 8.6m long and excavated to a depth of 0.56m below ground present level. The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was natural (003), a loose mid reddish brown sand and gravel mix. Deposit (003) was overlain by a subsoil consisting of friable mid reddish brown sandy silt (002), 0.23m thick. Overlying the subsoil was 0.30m of mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (001) (Fig. 4, Section 1, Plates 1 and 2).

### 5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was situated between the existing nursery and hall buildings, was 'L'-shaped and oriented southwest-northeast for approximately 3.5m. The trench then turned northwest-southeast for approximately 2.4m and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m below present ground level. Natural deposit (006) consisted of soft mid reddish brown silty clay, and represented the earliest deposit in Trench 2. Deposit (002) was directly overlain by a modern bedding layer of crushed brick, concrete and mortar (005), over which lay the current tarmac playground surface (006) (Figs. 4 and 5, Section 2, Plate 3).

### 5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located between the existing nursery and western-most classroom buildings. The trench was approximately 2.3m long and excavated to a depth of 0.63m below present ground level. The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was a moderately firm light reddish brown sandy clay (011) natural. Above this was natural deposit (010), comprising firm light

yellowish brown sandy clay (010), 0.23m thick. Both natural layers were cut by foundation trench [009] for the extant school building. This trench was backfilled with redeposited natural layer (008). The latest deposits present in Trench 4 consisted of crushed limestone bedding (007) for the removed former concrete surface (Fig. 4, Section 3, Plates 4 and 5).

### Trench 4

Trench 4 was situated at the south corner of the existing nursery building and was oriented parallel to Godsey's Lane. The trench was approximately 4.8m long and excavated to 0.63m below present ground level. The earliest deposit in Trench 4 was natural (015), which consisted of firm yellowish brown clay. Sealing this was a moderately firm brown clayey silt subsoil (014), 0.20m thick. This was overlain by a 40mm thick gravel layer (013) and topsoil deposit (014), which consisted of moderately firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.22m thick (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 4, Plates 6 and 7).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil, topsoil and modern deposits over the site.

Trench 1 contained deposits that were undisturbed by modern activity. Subsoil (002) was perhaps formed through agricultural processes during the post-medieval to early modern periods. Although no artefacts were recovered to confirm this, late post-medieval maps suggest that the site was open field during this period. No earlier archaeological activity was identified in Trench 1.

The lack of subsoil and topsoil deposits in Trenches 2 and 3 can be explained by the proximity to the standing school buildings and associated tarmac ground surfaces. Former subsoil and topsoil deposits were

evidently removed and replaced by modern deposits relating to the existing school structure. Such activity would probably have also destroyed any surviving archaeological features in the immediate vicinity.

Trench 4 contained a similar sequence of deposits to Trench 1, with the exception of gravel layer (013). Indeed, subsoil (014) is likely the same undisturbed deposit as (002) in Trench 1. However, the presence of dumped gravel layer (013) was probably due to modern landscaping activity associated with the school buildings. Although topsoil layer (012) was likely the same as deposit (001) in Trench 1, it had evidently been removed and replaced above gravel layer (013), probably as part of landscaping. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 4.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at William Hildyard School prior to building alteration and extension.

Excavation revealed a sequence of varied natural deposits, subsoil, topsoil and modern layers. Trenches within the school building complex revealed modern disturbance down to natural deposits. Although subject to less modern disturbance, outlying trenches revealed no archaeological activity. No artefacts were recovered from any deposit.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Governors of William Hildyard Church of England Primary School for help commissioning this work, and Colin Young at Green Igloo who acted as their agent. This work was coordinated by Dale

Trimble, who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Chris Moulis, Robert Garland  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Jonathon Smith, Ross Kendall  
 Post-excavation analysis: Ross Kendall

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute for Archaeologists

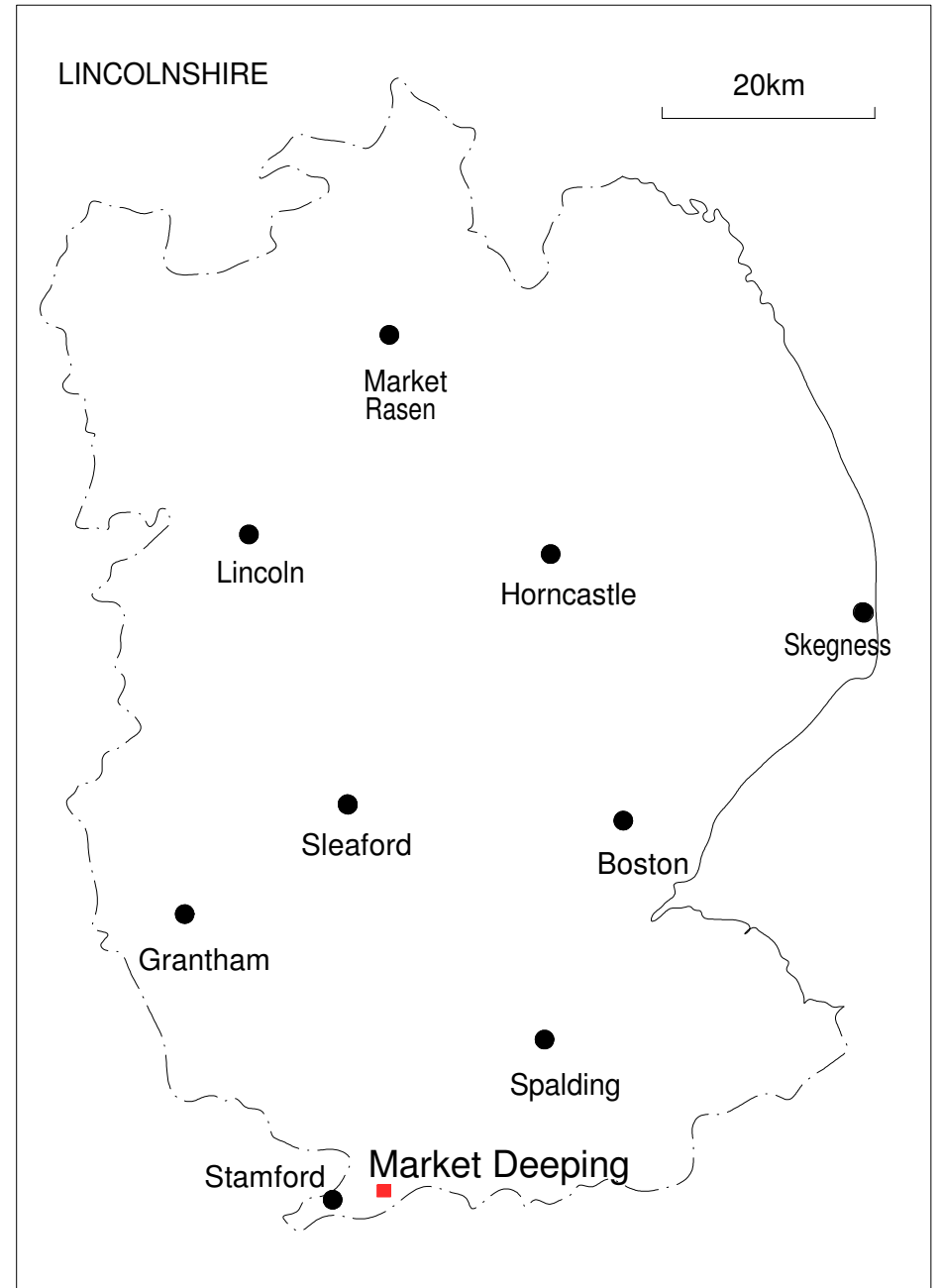
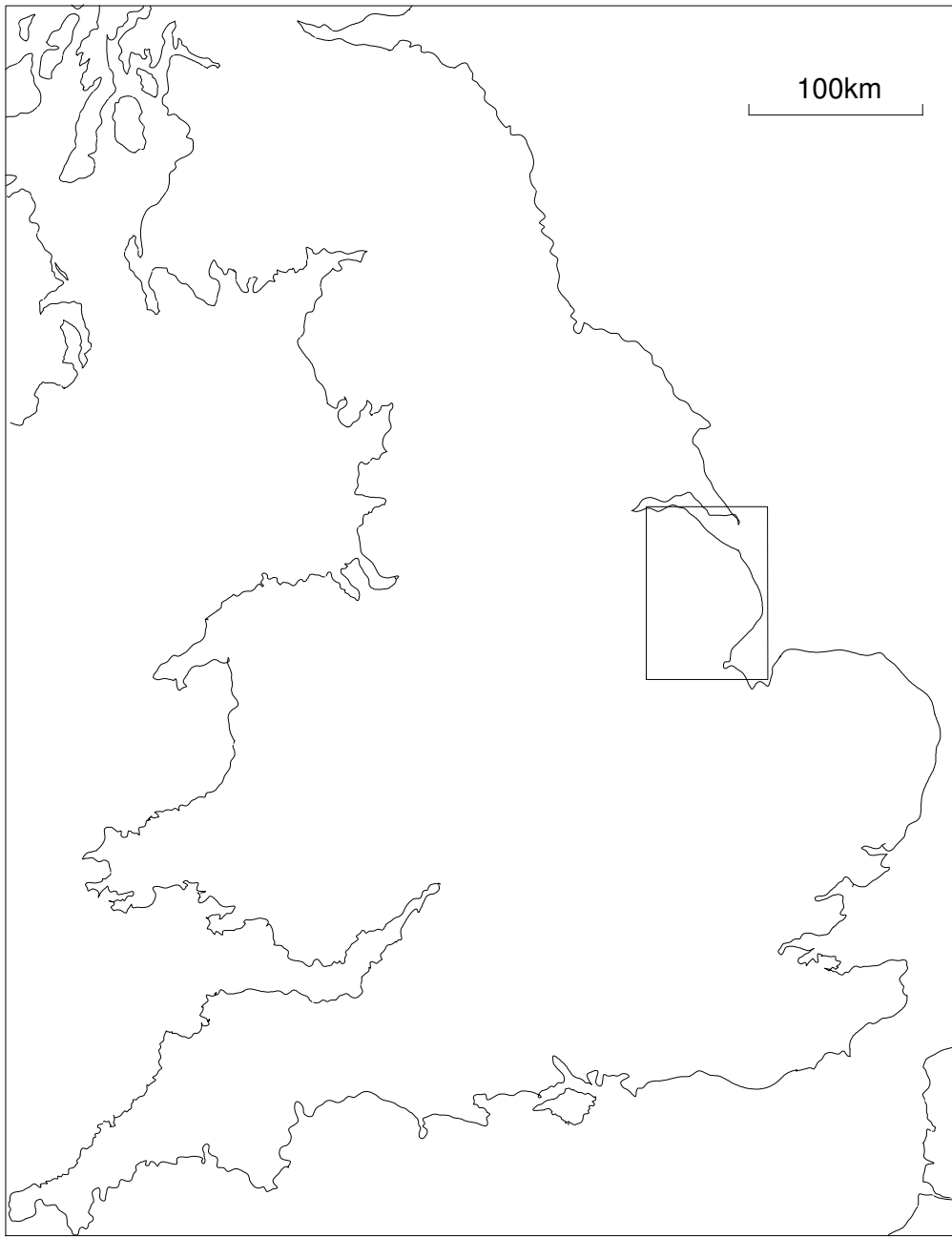


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

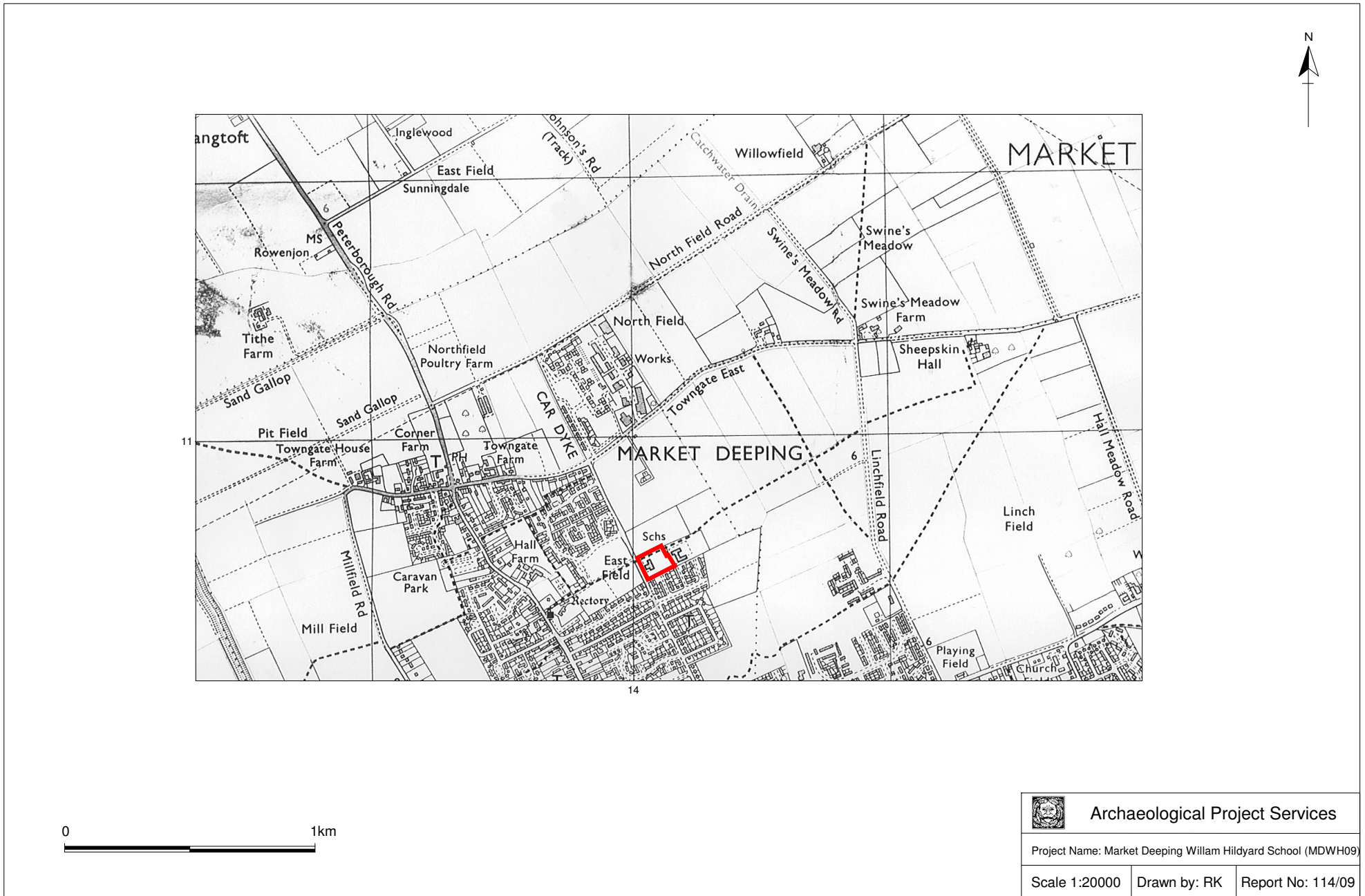
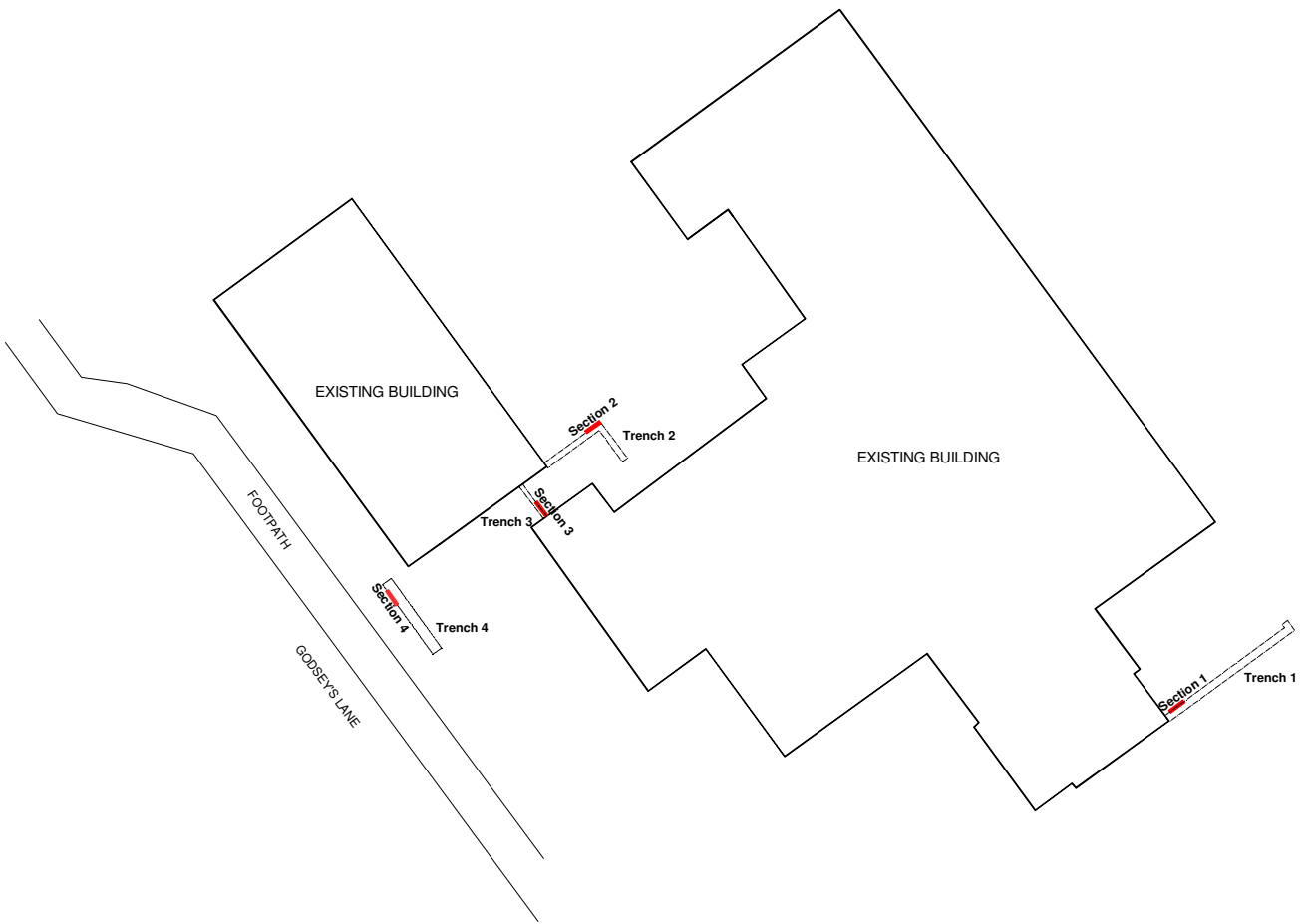


Figure 2 - Site location



0 20m



Archaeological Project Services

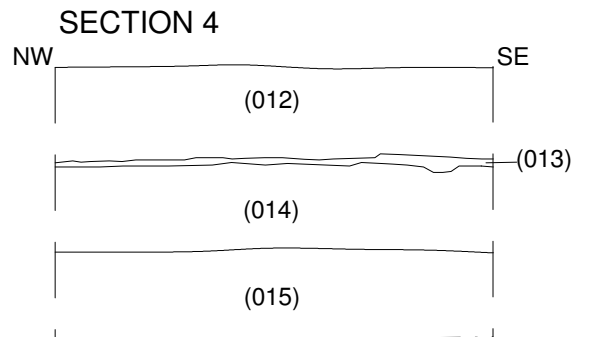
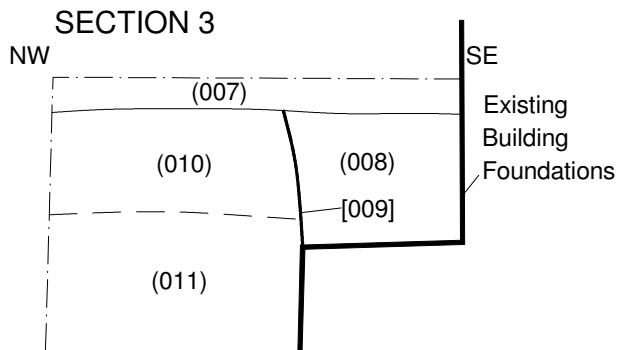
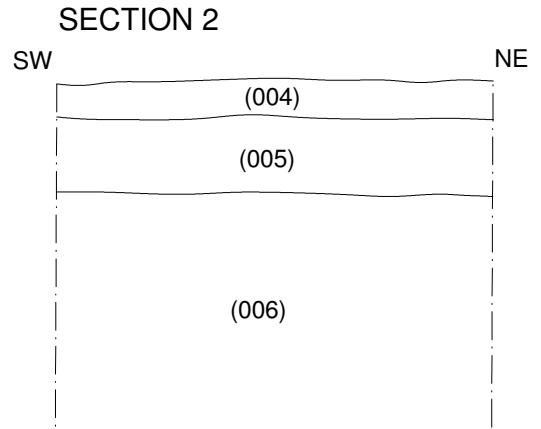
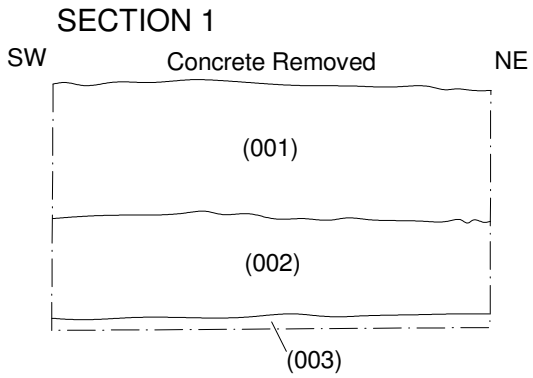
Project Name: Market Deeping Willaim Hildyard School (MDWH09)

Scale 1:200

Drawn by:JS/RK

Report No: 114/09

Figure 3 - Trench and section locations




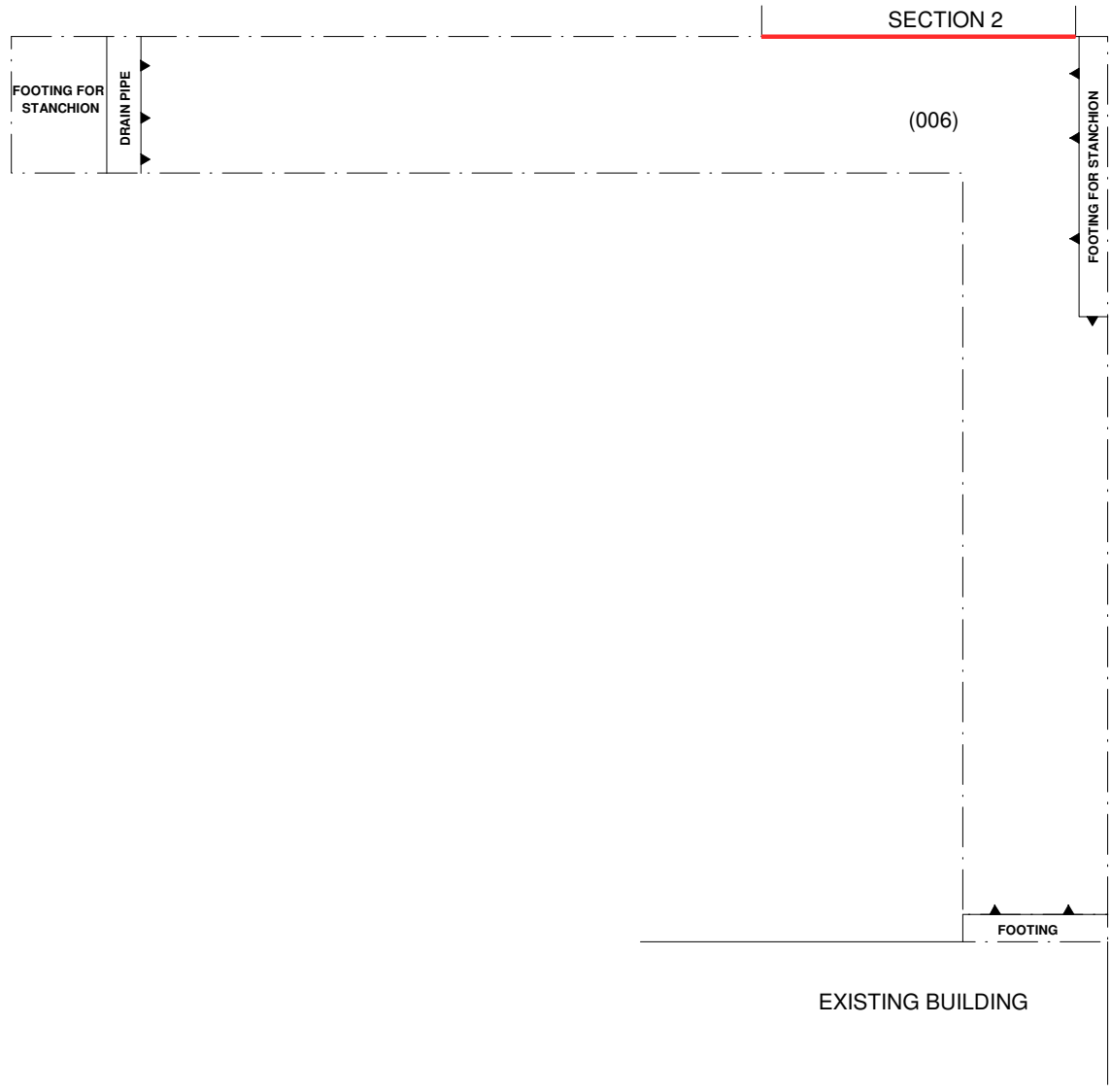
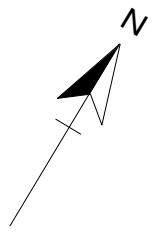
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Market Deeping William Hildyard School (MDWH09)		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 114/09

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4




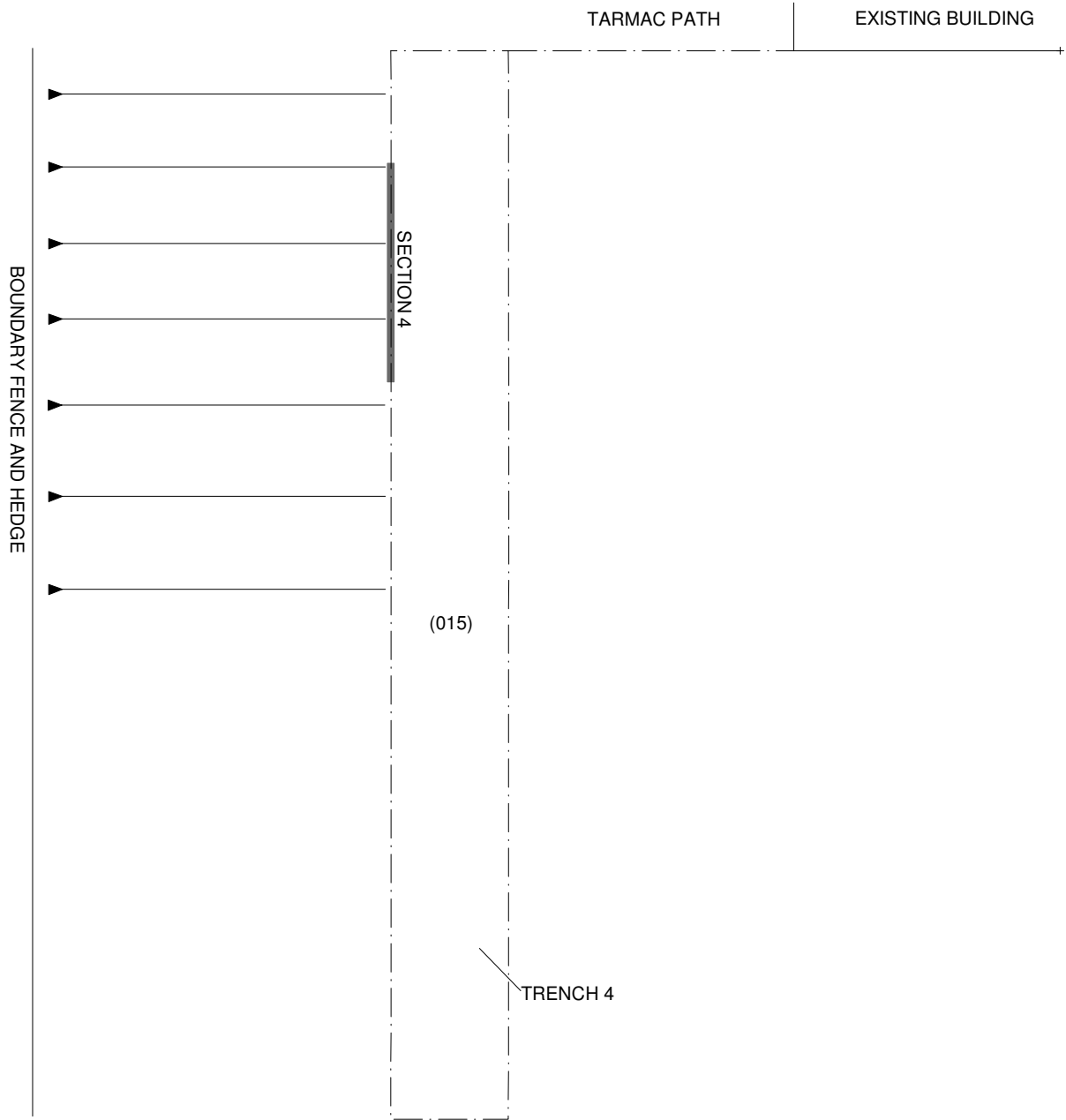
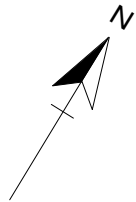
	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Market Deeping William Hildyard School (MDWH09)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 114/09

Figure 5 - Trench 2 plan



0 1m


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Market Deeping William Hildyard School (MDWH09)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 114/09

Figure 6 - Trench 4 plan





Plate 1 – Excavation of Trench 1, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking northwest





Plate 3 - Section 2, looking northwest



Plate 4 - Trench 3, looking northeast





Plate 5 - Section 3, looking northeast



Plate 6 – Trench 4, looking northwest





Plate 7 – Section 4, looking southwest

**APPENDIX 1**

**WILLIAM HILDYARD SCHOOL,  
GODSEY'S LANE, MARKET DEEPING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR**

**WILLIAM HILDYARD  
CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY  
AND NURSERY SCHOOL**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**JUNE 2009**



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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of extensions and new access at William Hildyard School, Market Deeping, Godsey's Lane, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, with Godsey's Lane following the route of the Car Dyke, an ancient watercourse which extends from Lincoln to the Peterborough area and thought to be of Roman date. An archaeological evaluation undertaken just to the east of Godsey's Lane and approximately 250m to the north of the proposed development identified archaeological remains of Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Roman date.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. Specifically, this will involve archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping and examination and recording of any archaeological remains revealed.*
- 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 groundworks on land at William Hildyard School, Godsey's Lane, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Market Deeping lies approximately 12km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The William Hildyard School is located

on the north side of the town on the east side of Godsey's Lane at NGR TF 1406 1049.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (S09/0373/FULL/RN1) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for extensions to an existing classroom, caretakers room, play area, office block, new ramp for access at front and a link gateway between the school and the adjacent car park. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development. Condition 5 of the planning permission requires that 'no development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the maintenance of an on-site watching brief by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist during construction work in accordance with written details which have been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority' This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation as required by the above.

The condition also required that should important archaeological remains be discovered which are beyond the scope of a watching brief, construction work shall cease until a further programme of works can be implemented. This document does not describe any of these works.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies on flat land at approximately 6m OD. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association, mainly fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Market Deeping lies in an area of dense archaeological activity, dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Archaeological work carried out as part of the Market Deeping Bypass identified several areas of archaeological importance, including a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery, an area of industrial activity dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period and an enclosure of Roman date (Trimble, 2000). The course of the Car Dyke runs through Market Deeping, whilst King Street (a Roman road) passes to the west of the village.
- 6.2 The school lies adjacent to the Car Dyke, an ancient watercourse which extends between Lincoln and the Peterborough area and is believed to be of Roman date. Several sections of this major archaeological monument are scheduled as



nationally important (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004). Excavated sections of the Car Dyke in the Baston area showed the channel of the watercourse to be up to 3m deep and 12m wide. In its original form the channel would have been flanked by 1.5 to 2m high banks either side of the channel.

- 6.3 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of an application for development off Godsey's Lane approximately 250m north of the school identified archaeological deposits of Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Roman date. The Bronze Age pit contained the remains of Collared Urn pottery along with quantities of charcoal. In association these are often linked to funerary activities.
- 6.4 The late Iron Age and Roman deposits found at this site comprised ditches, pits and post holes containing evidence of domestic and agricultural activity in the form of pottery, animal bone and assorted charred vegetable matter recovered from environmental samples. These remains are probably associated with cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs which reveal a complex of ditched enclosed, paddocks and other anomalies which indicate an extensive landscape of enclosed fields lying off a road or driveway, also defined by flanking ditches (Bradley Lovekin, 2005).
- 6.5 It is thought possible that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits from prehistoric and Roman date.

## **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 topsoil stripping, 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 topsoil stripping and all other phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located 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 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:

- 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 Planning 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 Collection, 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 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 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 Planning Archaeologist. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

#### **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

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

#### **15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

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

#### **16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of

any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later – Anne Boyle PHD - APS specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **17 INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **18 COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**

Bradley-Lovekin, T., 2005 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Godsey's Lane, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. **43/05**

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Specification: Version 1, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2009

## APPENDIX 2

### Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional fine gravel, 0.30m thick	Topsoil, likely same as (013)
002	Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional fine gravel, 0.23m thick	Subsoil, likely same as (014)
003	Loose mid reddish brown sand and gravel, at least 20mm thick	Natural
004	Hard black tarmac, 80mm thick	Modern playground tarmac surface
005	Loose greyish yellow crushed brick, concrete and mortar rubble, 0.17m thick	Rubble base for tarmac
006	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay, at least 0.55m thick	Natural, possibly same as (011)
007	Crushed limestone and rubble, 0.10m thick	Bedding layer for former concrete surface
008	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional CBM pieces, 0.30m thick	Backfill in foundation trench [009], probably redeposited natural from (010)
009	Modern cut	Foundation cut for existing school building
010	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional flints, 0.23m thick	Natural, likely same as (015)
011	Moderately firm light reddish brown sandy clay with occasional flints and pebbles, at least 0.30m thick	Natural, possibly same as (006)
012	Moderately firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small gravel pieces, 0.22m thick	Topsoil, likely same was (012)
013	Loose buff gravel, 40mm thick	Dumped gravel deposit
014	Moderately firm brown clayey silt with occasional small gravel pieces, 0.20m thick	Subsoil, likely same as (002)
015	Firm yellowish brown clay, at least 0.20m thick	Natural, likely same as (010)

#### ABBREVIATIONS:

CBM – Ceramic Building Material



## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<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 interpretation 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 or geological 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>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is 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 hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<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 1st century AD.

**Redeposited**

An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).

**Roman**

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context records sheet
15	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
6	Daily record sheet
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2009.93
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MDWH09
OASIS Record Number:	archaeo11-67115

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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