

LAND NORTH OF STOW PARK ROAD, MARTON, WEST LINDSEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR: SK 8444 8200
Planning Ref.: 133907
Archive acc. no.: LCNCC 2016.34
Site code: SPRE 16
PCAS job no.: 1652

Prepared for

KBA Planning Ltd.

by

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Summary

A trial trench archaeological evaluation took place on land north of Stow Park Road, on the eastern periphery of Marton. The results will inform an outline planning application for residential development (application ref: 133907).

Marton lies on the Roman Tillbridge Lane, represented by Stow Park Road, which approaches the historic ford of the River Trent at Littleborough. Cropmarks around Marton are interpreted as evidence of a Roman fort (c.1km southwest of the site) and possible settlement and field systems, with such features being identified in the southeast corner of the site itself.

Geophysical survey at the site had identified possible archaeological activity towards its northeast corner, interpreted as possible historic quarrying.

Eight of the ten trial trenches investigated were deemed to be archaeologically sterile, whilst two features exposed in Trenches 3 and 10 appear to reflect modern agricultural activity - a remnant furrow and a disused field boundary, which can be seen on 19th century OS mapping.



Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location is shown in red; extent of scheduled monument in yellow. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved.)

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was requested by KBA Planning Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological trenching on land to the north of Stow Park Road, Marton, to inform a planning application for residential development.

The site is situated within an area of archaeological sensitivity; therefore the Historic Environment Officer recommended a program of work to establish the potential for buried archaeological remains that would be impacted by development proposals.

The archaeological evaluation follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- CIFA Code of Conduct (2014 as revised);
- CIFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2014);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE v1.1, English Heritage 2009)
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2010).

2.0 Location and Description (Figs. 1 and 2)

Marton lies within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, c.1.5km from the east bank of the River Trent. The A156 between Gainsborough (c.7.5km north) and Torksey (c.3km south) runs north-south through the village, and the Roman road Tillbridge Lane runs c.east-west through the centre of the village from the A15 Ermine Street to a crossing of the River Trent at Littleborough. Through Marton this road is named Stow Park Road.

The Site is on the north side of Stow Park Road on the eastern periphery of Marton. It comprises a single large field of c.5.2 hectares, bounded to the north and east by further agricultural land and to the west by the private dwellings on the cul-de-sac of Mount Pleasant Close. A public footpath lies along the western boundary of the site, and overhead cables line the south and west boundaries as well as crossing the site itself. Access to the site is from Stow Park Road, via a gap in the hedgerow boundary at the southwest and southeast corners.

The approximate central NGR of the site is SK 8444 8200.

3.0 Geology and Topography

The bedrock geology of the area is recorded as Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation – interbedded mudstone and limestone. Glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel deposited in the Mid Pleistocene in ice age conditions. This deposit was formed as glaciers scoured the landscape and deposited moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The predominant soil type identified in the vicinity of the proposed development comprises slowly permeable seasonally wet, slightly acidic but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Magic.co.uk).

Marton occupies higher ground on the east bank of the River Trent, on a west facing slope overlooking the river. On the east side of the village, where the site is situated, ground levels gently fall again. The site itself lies at around 20m AOD, with the highest ground on its west side. A cut benchmark on a concrete gatepost on the south side of Stow Park Road close to

Adams Park is recorded at 21.037mOD (0.3m above existing ground level) (<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/benchmarks/>).

4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012. This places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Developers are required to 'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible' (NPPF, s141).

A hybrid planning application for development works on land to the north of Stow Park Road was submitted to West Lindsey District Council (WLDC) in January 2016 (application ref 133907). The proposals included an outline planning application for the erection of up to 58 dwellings with all matters reserved and change of use of agricultural land to School Car Park.

Due to the proximity of the site to the Roman road of Tillbridge Lane / Stow Park Road and cropmarks that possibly evidence Romano-British settlement, the Historic Environment Officer recommended a program of archaeological investigative works to establish the archaeological potential of the site. A geophysical survey was initially undertaken to inform the current scheme.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A Heritage Assessment (Evans, 2015) was produced and submitted with the planning application; a copy of this document should be made available to everyone undertaking the fieldwork and post-excavation reporting for this project.

There are no recorded prehistoric monuments or findspots within 1km of the site, but there are several Roman sites along the bank of the River Trent.

Tillbridge Lane is thought to have been constructed in the late 1st century AD to improve the links between Lincoln and the growing city of York. Tillbridge Lane extends from the A15 Ermine Street to the north of Lincoln northwest towards a ford across the River Trent at the Roman town of Segelocum, close to modern Littleborough, c.1.5km west of Marton. It is likely that there was Roman settlement on the east bank of the river as well, and there are several areas of cropmarks interpreted as evidence of Roman occupation around the village. To the west (SK 8319 8207, c.1km west of the site) a three sided double ditched enclosure is thought to be a Roman fort lying on the higher ground adjacent to the ford, with further cropmarks of enclosures and pits lying to the north adjacent to the Roman road. A second complex of cropmarks lie on the east side of the village, partially extending into the southeast corner of the site (LHER ref: 52472), interpreted as settlement remains and field boundaries. Scatters of coins and pottery have been recovered from around the core of the village, and a section of paving thought to be of a Roman floor, possibly part of Tillbridge Lane itself, was revealed in the 18th century in Marton, although the precise location of this discovery is unknown (LHER ref: 52462).

Marton lies at the north end of an inlet on the east side of the River Trent which lay between Marton and Torksey, This sheltered beach would have been ideal for stranding boats and thus will have allowed the land adjacent to the beach to develop as a market during the later Anglo-Saxon period (LHER ref: 52481). The River Trent was utilised for transport in this period; in the late 10th century the Viking King Sweyn brought men and arms by boat along the Trent to access inland areas, and the river was used to transport goods throughout the Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Torksey to the south of Marton was a

key Saxon settlement, the centre of a thriving pottery industry and a mint, with the importance of Torksey continuing throughout the medieval period.

Settlement in Marton is thought to have disappeared in the early post-Roman period, to be re-established again by the late Saxon period. The neighbouring settlement of Stow is thought to have been prominent in this pre-Norman period, with the Saxon church in Stow being the short-term base of a Benedictine Abbey. Marton is recorded in the Domesday Book in the manor of Gate Burton, with ploughland for one team, held by Count Alan of Brittany. Fragments of the architecture of St. Margarets Church in Marton are thought to be late Saxon in date (LHER ref: 50631), but the church itself dates from the mid 11th century and is a Grade I Listed Building (List entry ID 1359484), lying c.300m west of the site the heart of the medieval settlement.

Marton is recorded in the 15th century as being a small settlement of just 10 households. The medieval village pattern and the importance of the north-south riverside road changed the orientation of the village to follow the A156 rather than the Roman Tillbridge Lane. There is very little artefactual evidence of the medieval village, but ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval and post-medieval agriculture have been identified in the wider area around Marton (LHER ref: 52492; 52493 – both c.1km east / northeast of the site). Marton was probably a hamlet closely associated with the larger settlement of Gate Burton c.1km to the north, which had been the head of manor recorded in the Domesday Book.

The importance of the north-south road, perhaps due to the association between Marton and Gate Burton, continues throughout the medieval period. The medieval village of Gate Burton is demolished in the early 18th century when the area is emparked and enclosed by the Hutton Family (LHER ref 50512). The importance of the north-south road through Marton continues despite this, evidenced by the pattern of Listed Buildings along the A156 High Street; the majority of these buildings are post-medieval farmhouses or dwellings along the High Street. Earthwork flood defences were erected to the southeast of Marton in the post-medieval period to protect the town from inundation (LHER ref: 52488). To the south of Marton on the bank of the Trent historic mapping records Trent Port, a wharf with a mill and a malthouse, lying c.1km southwest of the site.

Historic OS mapping of the site shows no buildings on the site throughout the 20th century. A footpath cuts across the site from the southwest corner to the northeast corner on the late 19th – early 20th century maps, however this access is not shown on mapping from the later 20th century. The 1920 6" map shows a quarry pit on the eastern boundary of the site at approximate NGR SK 84611 81976, which corresponds with magnetic anomalies seen on the geophysics.



Figure 2: Extract from the 1920 OS 6" map, showing the site outlined in red. Not to scale.

A geophysical survey of the entire field the site is contained within was undertaken in early 2016 (Bunn, 2016). Along the lines of buried underground services the magnetic variation was screened, however a band of anomalies across the northeast corner of the site indicated possible quarry pits or industrial working. The quarry seen on the 1920 OS map lies at the southern end of this band, however this line is shown on the proposed layout plan as being a culvert through the field. One linear feature on an east-west alignment, possibly a continuation of a field boundary to the east, was identified on the east side of the site. No magnetic anomalies were identified in the southeast corner of the site that may correspond with cropmarks seen in this area on aerial photographs (LHER ref: 52472).

6.0 Methodology

Ten evaluation trenches were opened to elucidate the results of the geophysical survey, and the records on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. All trenches measured 30m x 2m, and they were positioned in areas that will be impacted by the development proposals, while avoiding known services. They were opened using a 360° excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless bucket. Machine excavation was halted at the first archaeological horizon, or at the surface of the natural solid geology where no archaeological deposits were present; excavation thereafter was carried out by hand.

The evaluation trenches were drawn in plan at scales of 1:50 or 1:100 as appropriate. Where archaeological features were present, these were sample excavated and drawn in section at scales of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate; where no features were encountered, a sample section of the trench baulk was drawn. The drawn record was supplemented by a photographic record on colour slide film and in digital format. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS context record sheets and trench record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept. Finds were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing. The washed and marked finds have been dispatched to appropriate specialists for assessment and reporting; Pottery and ceramic building materials were submitted to J. Young for identification (Appendix 2).

The evaluation was conducted by Richard Mandeville between 13th and 18th April 2016.



Plate 1: Development area prior to trenching (looking N).



Plate 2: Further shot of development area prior to trenching (looking NE).

Figure 3: Trenching plan for land north of Stow Park Road, Marton.
 Approx NGR SK 8444 8200
 1:1250 @ A3

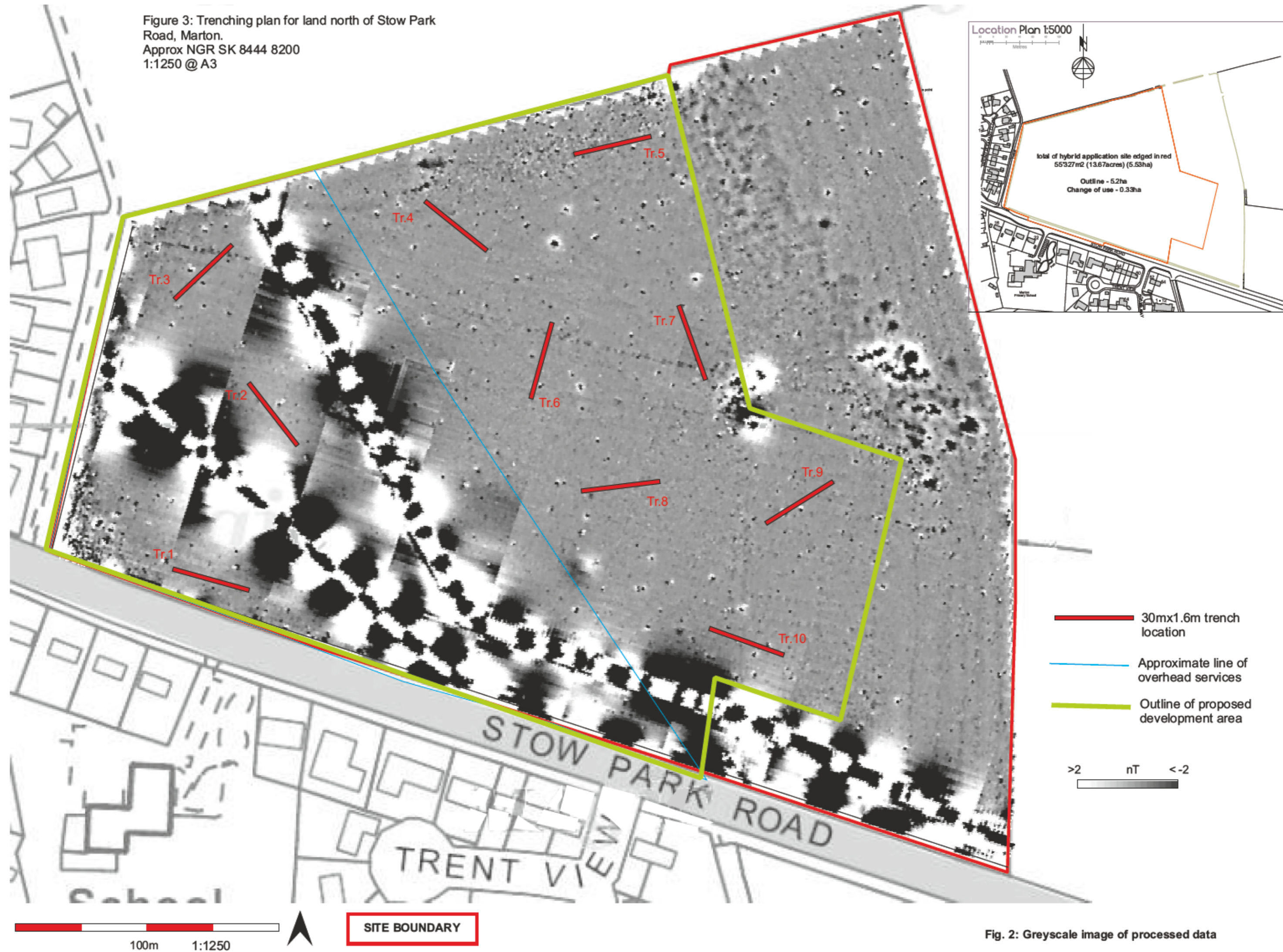


Fig. 2: Greyscale image of processed data

7.0 Results (Fig. 4)

A full context summary list appears as Appendix 1.

7.1 Trenches containing archaeological remains

7.1.1 Trench 3 (fig. 4)

Trench 3 was oriented northeast-southwest; positioned to evaluate the northwest corner of the development area. A single linear was most likely the base of a furrow.



Plate 3: Trench 3 (looking SW),



Plate 4: Furrow [304] (looking W).

The natural clay substrate was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.54m below original ground level.

At the very northeastern end of the trench, sealed beneath a light yellow brown subsoil (302), a west-east orientated linear was exposed. This feature had very shallow sides and was 0.77m wide and 0.13m deep. The profile and shape of this feature would indicate that it was most likely the remains of a furrow, from which no finds were recovered.

The subsoil, (302), was covered by approximately 0.3m of modern topsoil (301). A single sherd of 16th – 17th century pottery from a German stoneware cup was recovered from the topsoil; the slightly abraded condition of the sherd indicates it has been in the topsoil for some time, and may have been deposited as part of early post-medieval midden waste introduced to the field to improve soil quality.

7.1.2 Trench 10 (fig. 4)

Trench 10 was orientated east-west; positioned to investigate the southeast corner of the proposed development area. A single ditch identified at the western end of the trench was most likely a post-medieval field boundary,

The natural clay substrate was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.55m below original ground level.

The exposed ditch, orientated approximately north-south, was sealed beneath modern topsoil (1001) and cut into subsoil (1002). It had steep sides, a narrow concave base and was 0.52m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained two deposits, neither of which yielded any finds. The profile of this feature and the stratigraphic relationships would indicate that it was most likely a disused field boundary. This interpretation is corroborated by 19th century OS mapping (fig. 2). Two sherds of pottery dating from the 17th – 18th century were recovered from the topsoil around this trench, which perhaps indicates the field boundary was in use at this time.



Plate 5: Trench 10 (looking E).



Plate 6: Ditch [1004] (looking S),

7.2 Trenches containing no archaeological remains (fig. 4)

No remains of archaeological interest were exposed in Trenches 1 and 2, and 4 - 9. The majority of trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural clay sand substrate.

A small corpus of pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from the topsoil around the site. Three fragments of drain pipe, probably from a former field drain, were recovered from the topsoil around Trench 2, dating from the 18th – 19th century. A single sherd of pottery with a fine grey sandy fabric was also found around Trench 2, but could only be identified as possibly Roman or 13th – 14th medieval in date; the proximity of the Roman road and the medieval settlement at Marton means wither of these dates is likely. Finally, a single sherd of 18th century Midlands light-bodied slipware was recovered from close to Trench 9. Trench 9 also lies close to the field boundary encountered on Trench 10 and seen on historic mapping, and may be related to this historic feature.

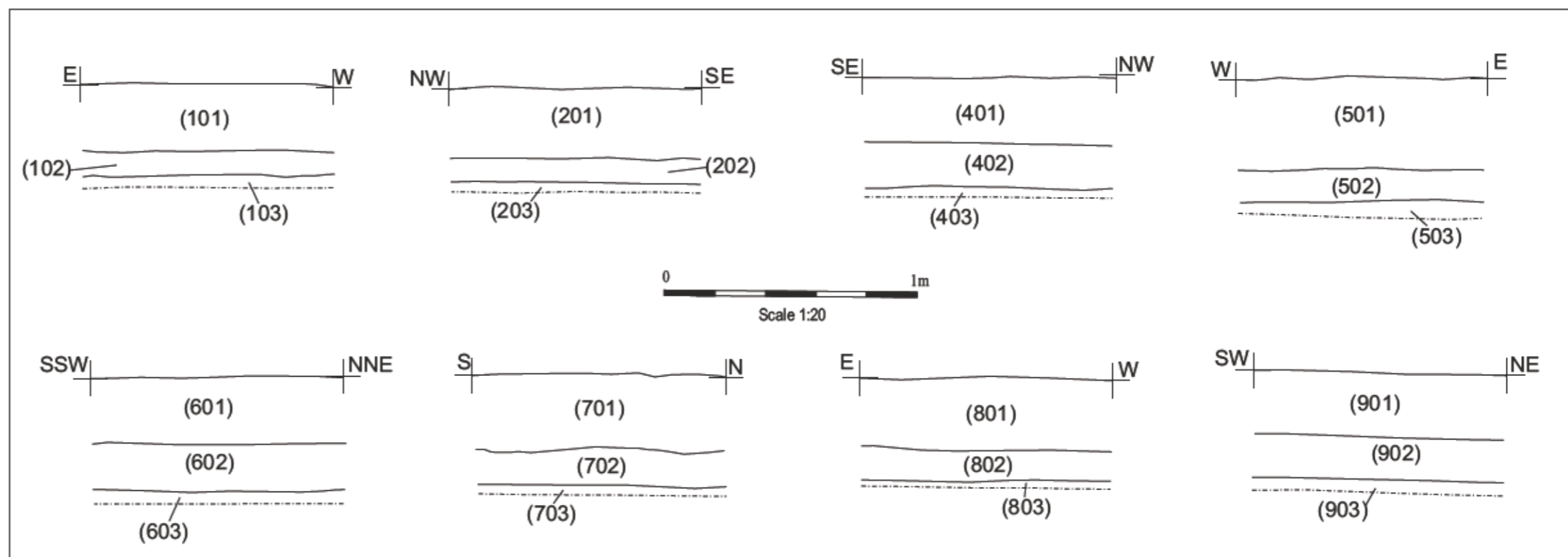
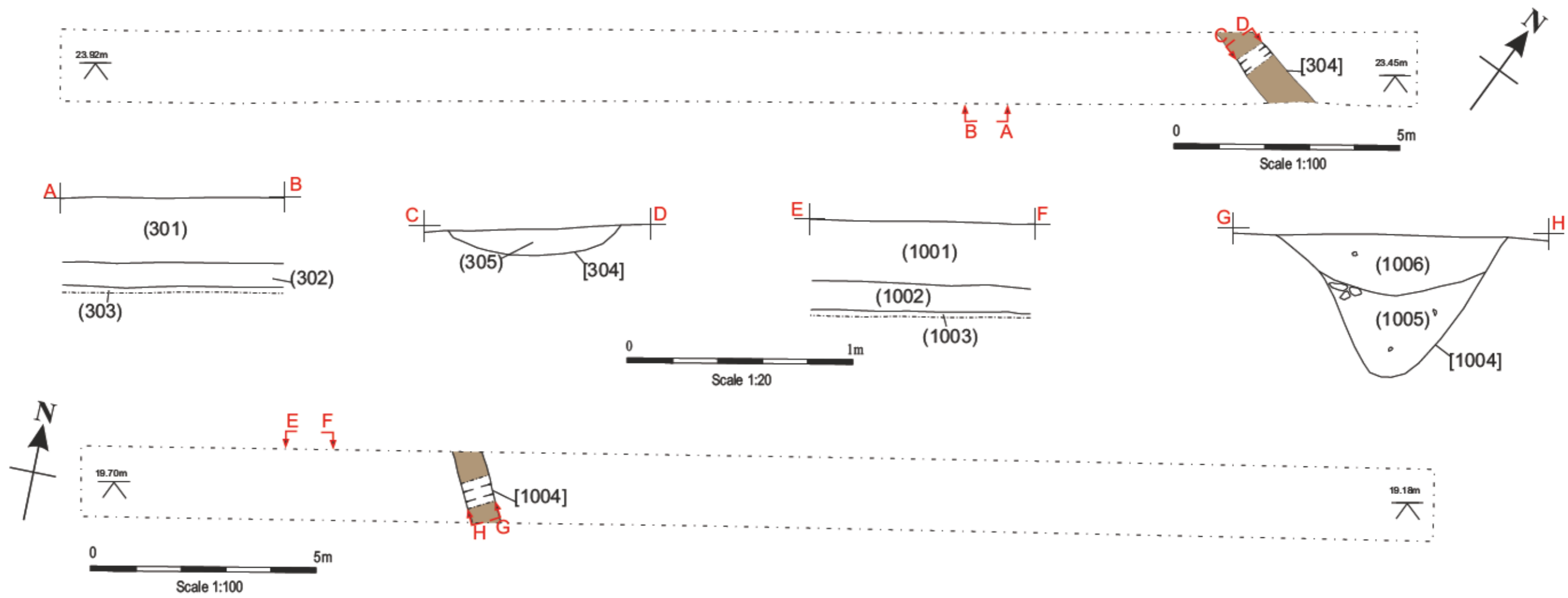


Figure 4: Trenches 3 and 4 plans (1:100) and sections (1:20). Inset; representative sections (1:20) of archaeologically negative trenches.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation encountered a very low level of archaeological remains, with a total of eight trenches proving to be archaeological sterile.

Archaeological features of little significance were exposed in Trenches 3 and 10; both pertaining to agricultural activity (a remnant furrow in Trench 3, and a redundant field boundary in Trench 10). Both features are probably of relatively modern date, with the ditch appearing on late 19th century OS mapping (see Fig. 2 above), and possibly relating to the enclosure of the parish in the early 1770's. Alternatively, the sparse fragments of pottery may be the results of manuring; in the medieval and post-medieval period midden material from domestic occupation was often used to improve the soil quality of agricultural land close to the settlement, resulting in the incorporation of broken vessels into the ploughsoils. The presence of the post-medieval ceramic field drain fragments is unsurprising on agricultural land that has been farmed throughout the last few centuries.

One single sherd of pottery could not be conclusively identified. The sherd of grey sandy pottery recovered from the topsoil around Trench 2 may derive from a vessel of either Roman or 13th – 14th century date. The proximity of Roman Tillbridge Lane and the likely presence of a Roman settlement on the east bank of the river in the vicinity of the site supports the possibility of the sherd resulting from Roman activity and possible occupation, however a small settlement is recorded at Marton throughout the medieval period, and the sherd may result from this occupation which was presumably focused around the Church of St. Mary, c.300m from the site. Again this sherd may be the result of medieval agricultural activity on the periphery of the medieval settlement.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank KBA Planning Ltd for this commission.

10.0 Effectives of Methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering information about the sites archaeological potential; indicating that the majority of the site appears to be devoid of archaeological remains, and that any archaeological remains that are present probably do not warrant any further investigation. The body of data produced by this evaluation can be used to inform the planning and development process.

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1920 map: <http://maps.nls.uk/view/101588453>

Appendix 1 – Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds
Trench 1			
101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt clay with occasional stone inclusions	
102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay with occasional stone	
103	Layer	Natural substrate. Light yellow brown clay with occasional orange	
Trench 2			
201	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.28m thick.	CBM x 3 - 18 th – 19 th century Pottery x 1 – unidentified – possibly Roman / 13 th -14 th century
202	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.38m thick.	
203	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (103).	
Trench 3			
301	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.3m thick.	Pottery x 1 – 16 th – 17 th century
302	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.4m thick.	
303	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (103).	
304	Cut	E-W orientated furrow. Shallow sides and a flat base. 0.77m wide	
305	Fill	Single fill of furrow [304]. Light to mid yellow brown silt clay.	
Trench 4			
401	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.26m thick.	
402	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.44m thick.	
403	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (103).	
Trench 5			
501	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.36m thick.	
502	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.48m thick.	
503	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (103).	
Trench 6			
601	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.27m thick.	
602	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.44m thick.	
603	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (103).	
Trench 7			
701	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.30m thick.	
702	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.44m thick.	
703	Layer	Natural substrate. Mixed light yellow brown silt clay with a	
Trench 8			
801	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.29m thick.	
802	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.42m thick.	
803	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (703).	
Trench 9			
901	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.28m thick.	Pottery x 1 – 18 th century
902	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.41m thick.	
903	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (703).	
Trench 10			
1001	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (101). 0.2m thick.	Pottery x 2 – 17 th – 18 th century
1002	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (102). 0.41m thick.	
1003	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (703).	

Appendix 1 – Context Summary

1004	Cut	N-S orientated ditch. Steep sides and a narrow concave base.	
1005	Fill	Primary fill of [1004]. Mid yellow brown silty clay. Occasional stone throughout deposit.	
1006	Fill	Upper fill of [1004]. Dark grey brown clay silt. Occasional small	

**APPENDIX 2: THE POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL FROM LAND
NORTH OF STOW PARK ROAD, MARTON, LINCOLNSHIRE (SPRE 16).**

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

Five sherds of pottery and three fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were submitted for examination. The identifiable material ranges in date from the post-medieval to early modern periods, whilst a single small abraded flake could be of Roman or medieval date. The pottery and ceramic building material have been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to the Collection in Lincoln in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001). Visual fabric identification of the fabrics was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds/fragments, weight and vessel/CBM count within each context. The data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005).

CONDITION

The material is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size ranging from 5grams to 48grams and CBM fragment size ranging from 229grams to 315grams.

THE POTTERY

Five sherds of pottery, each of which represents a separate vessel, were recovered from four deposits in four trenches. In Trench 2 topsoil layer 201 produced a single abraded inner flake in a reduced fine sandy fabric (MISC). The sherd is from a vessel of Roman or medieval 13th to 15th century date. An abraded sherd from a late 16th to 17th century German stoneware drinking jug of Frechen-type (FREC) was recovered from topsoil layer 301 in Trench 3. Topsoil layer 901 in Trench 9 produced a basal sherd from a Midlands Light-bodied Slipware (MLBSL) dish or shallow bowl. This 18th century vessel has an internal black glaze. A second 18th century Midlands Light-bodied Slipware vessel was recovered from topsoil layer 1001 in Trench 10. This bowl also has an internal black glaze, but the vessel is in a coarser

fabric. Also recovered from topsoil 1001 was a sherd from a small Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) costrel, bottle or narrow-necked jug of mid 17th to 18th century date.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Three fragments from two post-medieval to early modern curved land drains (DRAIN) were recovered from topsoil layer 201 in Trench 2. The drains are likely to date to between the late 18th and 19th centuries. One fragment has a small external thumb impression and four closely set small finger impressions on the underside. The size of the impressions suggests that a child had made them.

DISCUSSION

The small assemblage recovered from this site suggests that there was post-medieval and early modern activity in the area of the site. An abraded flake also indicates Roman or medieval activity.

The material should be kept for future study.

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SPRE 16 pottery archive:

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	description	date
spre 16	Trench 02	0201	MISC	fine grey sandy	?	1	1	5	abraded;internal flake	Roman or 13th to 15th
spre 16	Trench 03	0301	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	9	abraded	late 16th to 17th
spre 16	Trench 09	0901	MLBSL	coarse light orange	shallow bowl/dish	1	1	39	ext orange-red slip;int black glaze &	18th
spre 16	Trench 10	1001	MLBSL	fine light orange sandy	bowl	1	1	9	spalling int black glaze;int & ext red slip	18th
spre 16	Trench 10	1001	BL	orange-red medium sandy	small costrel/bottle/narrow-necked jug	1	1	48	ext & part int glaze;girth grooves;thick walled;mid 17th to 18th	mid 17th to 18th

SPRE 16 CBM archive:

site code	trench	context	cname	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
spre 16	Trench 2	0201	DRAIN	dull red-brown coarse sandy + fe	1	229	curved drain;int coarse sand bedding;fabric as other drain	late 18th to 19th
spre 16	Trench 2	0201	DRAIN	orange-red coarse sandy + fe	2	619	same curved drain;2 x corners;end;ext thumb & 4 x int fingers impressions - small & close so probably a childs;part knife trimmed edge;int coarse sand bedding	late 18th to 19th

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OASIS ID: preconst3-251616

Project details

Project name	LAND NORTH OF STOW PARK ROAD, MARTON, WEST LINDSEY
Short description of the project	A trial trench archaeological evaluation took place on land north of Stow Park Road, on the eastern periphery of Marton. The results will inform an outline planning application for residential development (application ref: 133907). Marton lies on the Roman Tillbridge Lane, represented by Stow Park Road, which approaches the historic ford of the River Trent at Littleborough. Cropmarks around Marton are interpreted as evidence of a Roman fort (c.1km southwest of the site) and possible settlement and field systems, with such features being identified in the southeast corner of the site itself. Geophysical survey at the site had identified possible archaeological activity towards its northeast corner, interpreted as possible historic quarrying. Eight of the ten trial trenches investigated were deemed to be archaeologically sterile, whilst two features exposed in Trenches 3 and 10 appear to reflect modern agricultural activity - a remnant furrow and a disused field boundary, which can be seen on 19th century OS mapping.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2016 End: 18-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SPRE 16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England
 Site location LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY MARTON LAND NORTH OF STOW PARK ROAD, MARTON, WEST LINDSEY
 Study area 5.2 Hectares
 Site coordinates SK 8444 8200 53.327898624121 -0.731995935298 53 19 40 N 000 43 55 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
 Project director/manager Will Munford
 Project supervisor R. Mandeville
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "
 Entered by Leigh Brocklehurst (leigh@pre-construct.co.uk)
 Entered on 16 May 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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