

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Rochford Homes Ltd
February 2007



RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT MANOR FARM, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief

R Trimble

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RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT MANOR FARM
SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief

R Timmins

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT MANOR FARM, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: MFSU06
LCCM Accession No.: 2006.81
Planning Application No.: S02/1067/02
NGR: SK 9702 4471

Archaeological Watching Brief

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RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT MANOR FARM, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Witham Archaeology during groundworks relating to a residential development at Manor Farm, Carlton Road, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. The development entailed the construction of nine dwellings with associated garages, an access road and related services. The work, commissioned by Rochford Homes Limited in response to a condition of planning permission issued by South Kesteven District Council, was carried during the period 24th April to 15th September 2006.

Sudbrook lies in close proximity to the village of Ancaster - the site of an important Iron Age settlement and later a Romano-British town. The modern A15 (commonly known as Ermine Street), which passes through Ancaster, follows the route of the major Roman road between London and the north. The landscape around Sudbrook has produced a number of significant archaeological finds including Mesolithic flint assemblages and a Bronze Age gold torc. More recent archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the village, has produced evidence of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity. Aerial photographs show a Roman marching camp to the east of the village and west of Ancaster.

In general, the groundworks were mostly contained within comparatively recent deposits. However, the watching brief resulted in the discovery of two undated ditches in the western part of the development, and possible ditches at the eastern end of the site, in close proximity to Main Street. Metalled areas found at the eastern end of the site probably form part of an 18th century or later yard area, while masonry found on the northern side of the development suggests that a stone wall formerly defined this boundary. Finds of Roman tile and a sherd of 11th or 12th century pottery (both unstratified) provide the only conclusive evidence of early activity in the area of the site.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Witham Archaeology during groundworks relating to a residential development at Manor Farm, Carlton Road, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. The development entailed the construction of nine dwellings with associated garages, an access road and related services. The work, commissioned by Rochford Homes Limited in response to a condition of planning permission issued by South Kesteven District Council, was carried during the period 24th April to 15th September 2006.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 & 2)

The village of Sudbrook, in the parish of Ancaster and the administrative district of South Kesteven, is located approximately 12km northeast of Grantham and 12km west of Sleaford. The area of the development is situated in the northern part of the village at NGR SK 9702 4471. It is bounded by residential properties to the north and south, with Main Street to the east and agricultural land to the

west. The new access road on the western side of the site connects with Carlton Road to the north. The site is generally level, rising slightly to the east where it adjoins Main Street.

The superficial geology of the area consists of Belton Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey, England & Wales, Grantham, Sheet 127, Solid & Drift, 1:50 000).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Previous archaeological discoveries in the immediate vicinity of Sudbrook provide evidence of activity from the Mesolithic period onwards. Formal investigations include an evaluation by Archaeological Project Services (APS), at Manor Farm on the southern periphery of the village, and a metal detector survey on land c. 750m southwest of the site, near the findspot of a Late Bronze Age gold Torc. In addition, there has been a survey of the 'Old Hall', with a watching brief carried out during subsequent renovations. Fieldwalking has been carried out by the Grantham Archaeology Group in the area south of Willoughby Hall, c. 800m south of the site, and a significant number of finds have been made during sand and gravel extraction in pits situated to the southeast of the village. The Newton sandpit (opened 1916) lay immediately southeast of the village, on the south side of Fir Tree Lane, while more recent pits lie to the east of Rookery Lane and south of Willoughby Road.

Prehistoric

Mesolithic activity to the south and southeast of village is attested by finds of worked flint from the Newton sandpit (HER No. 30344). A scatter of microliths (HER No. 30318) was found in the area north of Moor plantation and immediately east of Rookery Lane, while two concentrations of flint - (HER 30314) and (HER 30315) - were found in the Willoughby Road sandpit.

Neolithic finds include a polished stone axe (HER No. 30313) found in the garden of a house in the southeastern part of the village, and by a pair of leaf-shaped arrowheads (HER 34818) recovered during fieldwalking on land near Willoughby Hall, approximately 800m to the south of the current site.

There is substantial evidence of Bronze Age activity in the area, the most noteworthy find being a late Bronze Age gold torc (HER No. 35000) discovered on land approximately 750m southwest of the development; it lay in close proximity to the site of a possible barrow. A metal detector survey in the same area did not locate any additional prehistoric metalwork. However, an early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint scraper (HER No. 35013) was recovered from the field, and the Historic Environment Record notes that flint tools have been found in the immediate area. Finds (HER No. 30344) from the Newton sandpit on the southeastern side of the village, include sherds of beaker pottery, seven overhanging rim urns, an incense cup and a flint awl. The character of the finds suggests the possible presence of a burial site. In addition, a single fragment of Bronze Age pottery (HER No. 30314) was recovered in the Willoughby Road sandpit (found with Mesolithic flints see above).

Romano-British

The village of Ancaster, situated a short distance to the east of Sudbrook, lies on the line of the Roman road (Ermine Street) linking London to Lincoln and then York, occupying the site of a major Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (Whitwell 1992, 65-7). Aerial photographs show a Romano-British marching camp (HER No. 30322) to the west of Ancaster and approximately 900m east of Sudbrook.

Archaeological fieldwork at Manor Farm (see above), immediately southeast of Sudbrook, resulted in the discovery of a curvilinear ditch (HER No. 36495). The feature was interpreted as a drainage ditch surrounding a round-house, or as the entrance to a ditched enclosure. The feature was dated by associated pottery, to the 2nd - 3rd century AD.

A spindle whorl, pottery and two coins (HER No. 30345) were recovered from the Newton sandpit.

A portion of a 3rd century stone relief (HER No. 30342) showing 'winged victory' was found at Willoughby Hall. From there it was transferred to Old Hall, Sudbrook where it was built into the gable. It was sold at Sotheby's in 1961.

Anglo-Saxon/Scandinavian

The evaluation at Manor Farm located a ditch containing pottery dated to the 9th to 10th century AD (HER No. 36496). An Anglo-Saxon bracelet and tweezers were found at the Newton sandpit together with a bead of possible Anglo-Saxon date.

Medieval

Ancaster parish is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of AD1086 and the first documentary reference to Sudbrook occurs in a pipe roll of 1168, where the place-name is given as *Suggebroch*; this had varied to *Sudbroc* in the Assize Roll of 1201. The name is thought to derive from the Old English bird name '*sugge*' (possibly a hedge sparrow) and '*broc*', meaning a brook (Cameron 1998, 119).

An earthwork enclosure (HER No. 36733) of probable late medieval date is visible on aerial photographs plotted as part of National Mapping Programme carried out by RCHM(E). The enclosure lies about 200m southwest of the development.

Earthworks (HER No. 36606) located to the west of the Old Hall in the southern part of the village, could indicate the position of a moated site – possibly the original manor house.

Post Medieval

The Old Hall (HER 36612) is a sixteenth century farmhouse with 17th to 19th century alterations. The building was surveyed in advance of a programme of renovation and an archaeological watching brief was carried during the work.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the watching brief as designated in a Witham Archaeology specification dated 16th August 2005 was to:

- Allow the preservation by record of any surviving archaeological deposits and artefacts exposed by the development groundwork within constraints imposed by the contractor's working methods, programme and development design.
- Provide an opportunity in the event of the discovery of significant archaeological remains - beyond the scope of that catered for in this specification - for the supervising archaeologist to signal to all interested parties that a find has been made, for which there are insufficient resources to support treatment to an adequate level.

Specific Objectives were to:

- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report.
- provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record.
- provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The watching brief was carried out on an intermittent basis during initial topsoil stripping across the area of the development. Subsequent to this, ground level was raised across the majority of the area, with the creation of crushed stone platforms in advance of piling operations within the individual

house-plots. Excavations for trench-built foundations were relatively shallow, and were largely contained within the depth of crushed stone and other comparatively recent deposits. However, within Plots 7, 8 and 9 at the eastern end of the site excavations did penetrate to the underlying natural sand and gravel deposits.

Excavations along the route of the new access road entailed the removal of topsoil, and partial excavation into underlying soils - interpreted as probable relict plough-soil. Opportunities to observe the full depth of stratigraphy occurred in the western part of site, where deep excavations were required for the installation of a sewage treatment plant and for the creation of a trench to receive surplus material from elsewhere on the site.

The archaeological record includes a series of colour photographs detailing specific archaeological deposits and features, and the progress of groundwork operations. Drawings were produced at scales 1:20 and 1:50, while written context descriptions were made for each unit of stratigraphy, on *pro-forma* recording sheets.

6.0 RESULTS (see Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

Plots 1, 2, 3 & 4

A thick deposit of firm, brown clayey soil, at least 0.40m deep in the Plot 2 garage foundations, occurred throughout most of the western third of the development. This deposit was identical to material, (010), found in deeper excavations to the west and can best be interpreted as a relict plough-soil (see below). From the eastern half of the garage associated with Plot 2 and continuing into Plots 3 and 4, apparently recent deposits of topsoil and rubble extended to the lower limit of excavation. However, a 0.55m deep test-hole at the southwest corner of Plot 4, in the base of the foundation trench, revealed the top of the brown 'subsoil' at a depth of c. 0.10m below the trench base. The deposit was at least 0.45m deep.

The crushed stone deposited as part of groundwork operations was present to a depth of 0.15m in Plot 2 and 0.30m in Plot 3.

Plot 5

Detailed cleaning and recording took place at two locations in Plot 5. Section 2 on the western side of the plot revealed a soil layer, (021), at the base of the trench; it was at least 50mm thick (extending below the lower limit of excavation) and contained a fragment of 19th to 20th century pottery. It was sealed by a mixed deposit of soil and stone/mortar rubble, (020), c. 400mm thick. This was in turn overlain by a c. 0.20m depth of the recently deposited stone.

Plot 6

Stratigraphy in Section 3 (see Fig. 3) at the southeast corner of the plot comprised a soil layer, (027), differing from (021) in composition, but resembling the 'plough-soils' encountered over the western part of the site. It was sealed by a layer of metalling, (026). This was c. 60mm thick and consisted of irregular/slightly rounded limestone fragments to 50mm. The latter was in turn sealed by a mortar layer, (025), c. 60mm thick. It is possible that the mortar, which was confined to the southeast corner of Plot 5, was dumped, but it is equally possible that the deposit represents a later phase of 'surfacing'. It was sealed by a mid greyish brown silty sand, (024), c. 100mm thick, followed by topsoil (023), and then an obviously late/modern dump of orange brown sandy silt, (022). Crushed stone occupied the upper 0.12m of stratigraphy.

Plot 7, 8 & 9

Natural sand was exposed intermittently in the northeast part of the plot, immediately adjacent to Main Street; there was also evidence of stone surfacing in this area. However, thick deposits of rubble (probably demolition material) extended throughout the area to the west, overlying black and orange sand.

Within the associated garage plot (Section 4, Fig. 3), greyish brown silty sand, (029), at least 0.15m thick (probably late) formed the primary deposit. It was sealed by a deposit, (028), of loose mortar with frequent limestone inclusions, with a depth of c. 0.40m. The latter was in turn sealed by a band of concrete 50mm thick and crushed stone to a depth of 0.20m. Investigation at the southern corner of the garage revealed two phases of metalling at the base of the trench, the lower, (031), consisting of limestone fragments laid flat, the upper, (031), consisting of highly compacted cobbles. Fragments of tile from directly above (031) have been dated as late 18th to 20th century.

Over the southern part of the area (Plots 7 & 8) more extensive excavations were required for the formation of raft foundations. This area was investigated in some detail for potential remains associated with the street frontage. The west facing side of the trench, recorded as Section 5, revealed natural sand, (049), at its lowest levels. This appears to have been cut by two linear features, [042] and [043], probably ditches, each c. 1.6m or more wide. The features were only partially removed by excavation, but appeared to extend approximately east – west in plan, running in parallel with one another to the point where they disappeared beneath later deposits. Silty sand, (041), extended throughout the upper, visible extents of both features and over adjacent deposits. It was sealed by a metallised surface, (040), composed of rounded pebbles and around 0.1m deep. The surface appeared to respect an east west aligned brick wall or wall foundation (036) at the southern end of the section. The wall, which survived to a height of two courses, was associated with a probable construction cut to the south, [038], and fill (037), while another fragment of brick-built masonry, (047), seen in plan, would appear to represent a continuation to the west. Metallised surface (040) was cut to the north, by a recent feature, [034], of uncertain origin. A topsoil-like deposit, (035), sealing the southern extent of the metallised surface and abutting wall [036] may have built up against the exterior of the wall. It was overlain by stone and mortar rubble (032) forming the modern surface.

Sewage Treatment Plant

Excavation of the sewage treatment plant revealed a broad linear cut, [055], aligned approximately southeast - northwest. Health and safety considerations prevented access to the trench for detailed recording, but trench-side observations indicated a probable recut, [053], along its northern edge. There was also ill-defined evidence of recutting (see drawing) along the southern edge of the feature, which was not dated.

New Access Road

Topsoil stripping along the line of the new access road revealed two fragments of stone masonry (see Section 1, Fig. 3) on the northern side of the site, behind existing properties fronting on to Carlton Road. The easternmost fragment comprised a lower course of stone, only just visible above the stripped surface, with much larger limestone blocks above. The second fragment, (004), situated further to the west was comparatively loose and insubstantial in construction, but almost certainly represents a continuation of the same wall or wall foundation - probably an predecessor of the modern boundary. The fragments of 'wall' were sealed by a layer of silty sand, (002). This had in turn been cut by a probable pit [006], containing a fill which was indistinguishable from the topsoil (001). The pit was almost certainly of very recent origin.

Inspection of the stripped surface across the north-south extent of the access road revealed a band of sandy clay, (011), interpreted as the top fill of a probable ditch. The feature may be regarded as post-medieval or modern in date since it was cut into a subsoil deposit, (010), interpreted as probable relict plough-soil associated with medieval and/or post-medieval arable cultivation.

It is possible that deepening 'topsoil', (008), apparent near the northern end of the road, represents the latest infilling of an otherwise undisclosed ditch. A noticeably dry and compacted deposit, (009), was encountered yet further to the north.

Area excavated west of the north-south access road

Deposits of natural sand and gravel, (019), were exposed at the base of deeper excavations immediately west of the access road. Inspection of the surface revealed an area of apparently burnt material, (016), interpreted as deriving from a burnt out tree root. A comparable, but more clearly defined feature, [018], was thought more likely to have originated through human agency. Its fill of sandy silt, (017), contained flecks of burnt bone along with at least two burnt pebbles. The sides of the

trench showed 'subsoil' deposits, (010), deepening from 0.30m at the northern end of the trench, to 0.70m at the southern end.

Service trench east of the access road

A ditch, [057], aligned approximately southwest – northeast, was located in a service trench east of the north – south access road. It was c. 0.74m wide and 0.45m deep, with sides sloping at c. 45°. The feature contained a sand/silt fill, (056), but could not be dated.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The only conclusive evidence of early activity on the site was represented by unstratified finds, (013), of Roman tile (one, possibly two fragments) and an unstratified fragment of Stamford Ware pottery, (014), dated as 11th to mid 12th century.

Excavations within Plots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 produced evidence of a metalled surface extending across much of the eastern part of the site; it is thought likely that this probably relates to use as a farmyard. Tile from immediately above the surface indicates a date of late 18th century or later. The only evidence of structures fronting on to Main Street consisted of an east-west west brick wall found in Plot 7. It is likely that this was comparatively recent in date. The probable wall found on the northern side of the development probably represents the remains of an earlier boundary wall.

The large ditch [055], and later recut [053], found during excavations for the sewage treatment plant at the western end of the development were undated but could represent an element in post-medieval or earlier land division. Another ditch, [057], found further to north, in the water-pipe trench east of the access road, aligned at right angles to [055] and could represent a related element in the landscape. The possible ditch located near the turn in the access road was on a different alignment and could belong to a different (probably later) phase of activity. Two possible ditches, running parallel with one another – [042] and [043] - were located in the area immediately west of Main Street.

Deep 'subsoils', (010), found in the area from Plot 2 westward probably relate to an earlier phase of arable cultivation – most likely in the form of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow. Deposits encountered in the upper levels of foundation trenches east of Plot 2, consisted primarily of stone rubble mixed with topsoil and/or mortar. It seems highly likely that this results from the demolition of buildings in the immediate vicinity. However, the possibility cannot be discounted that the material was imported for make-up or hard-standing.

In general, the development had a minimal impact upon deposits of potential archaeological origin, with the majority of excavations being contained within non-archaeological overburden.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Rochford Homes Limited, for their interest and support in ensuring the successful completion of archaeological work. Thanks are also due to Jane Young for the pottery report, and to staff at the Historic Environment Record office, Lincolnshire County Council for assistance in locating background information for the site.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cameron, K & Insley, J 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. English Place-Name Society
- Whitwell, J B 1992 *Roman Lincolnshire (Revised Edition)*. *History of Lincolnshire Volume II*. History of Lincolnshire Committee

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

SITE CODE: MFSU06

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: S02/1067/02

FIELD OFFICER: R Trimble

NGR: SK 9702 4471

CIVIL PARISH: Ancaster

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 24 April – 15 September 2006

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Rochford Homes Ltd

10.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, 65 Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7NG

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 2006.81

ACCESSION DATE: -

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	58
Plans at various scales	4
Section Drawings	7
Colour Print Photographs	86
Set of Site Notes	1

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES (Cont.)



Plate 1 – Probable metallised surface (031), looking north (1m scale)



Plate 2 – View showing Section 5 and wall foundation (047) in Plot 9, looking southeast (1m scale)

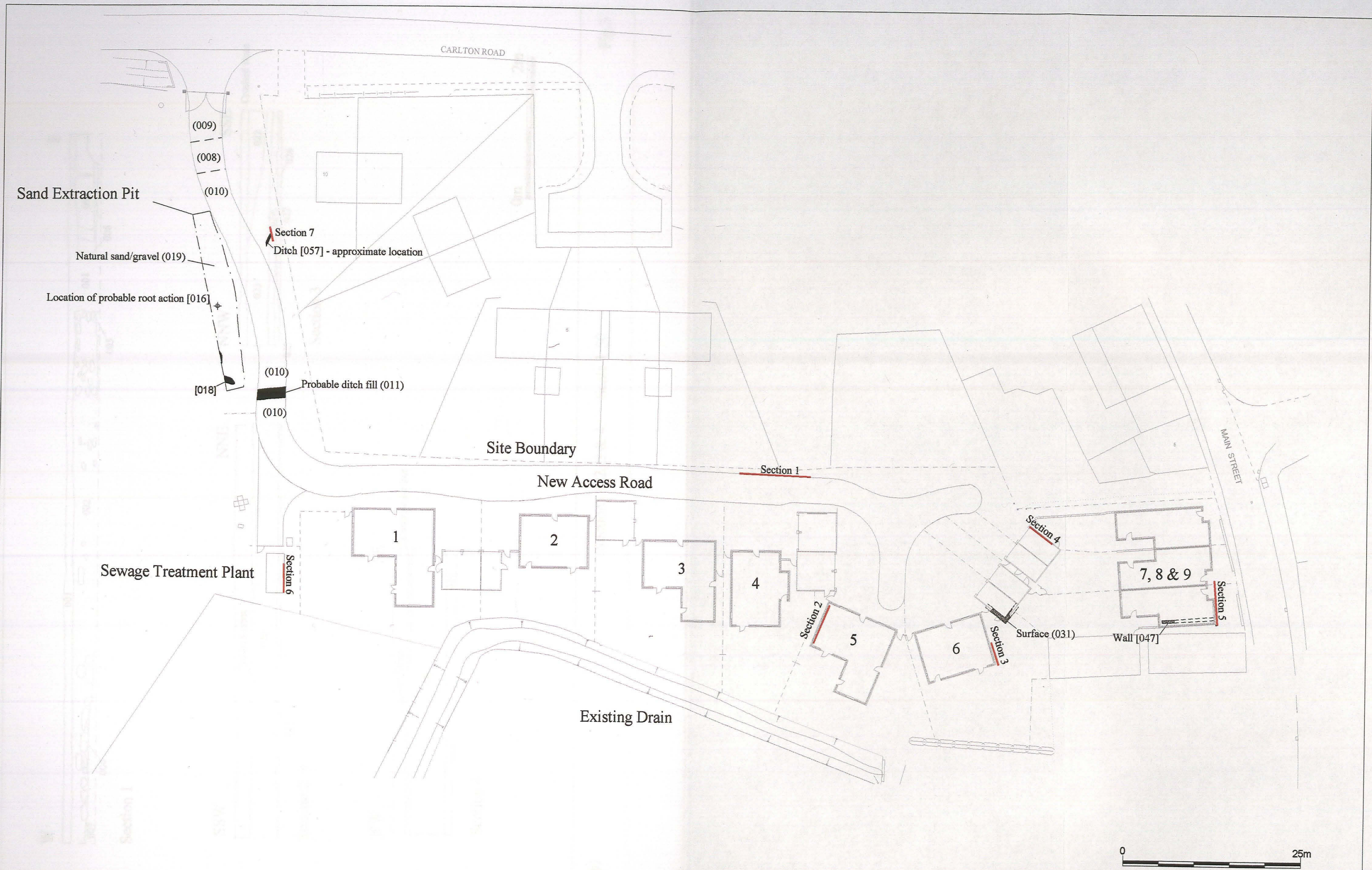
COLOUR PLATES (Cont.)



Plate 3 – Section 6 and ditch [055], looking southeast



Plate 4 – North - south access road, with topsoil removed (1m scale)

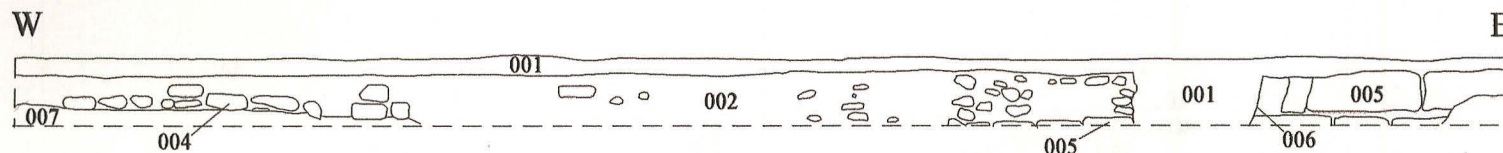


Based upon a drawing supplied by Michael Ellison, Chartered Architect

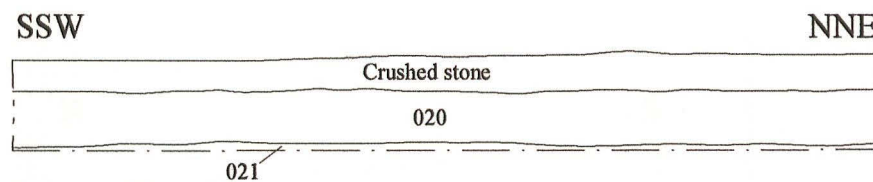
February 2007

Site Location Plan Scale 1:500

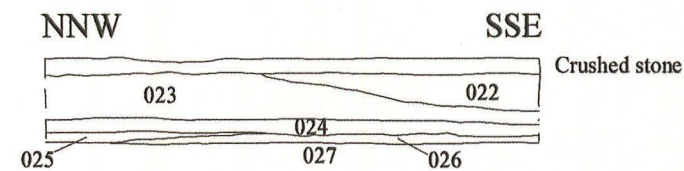
Fig. 2



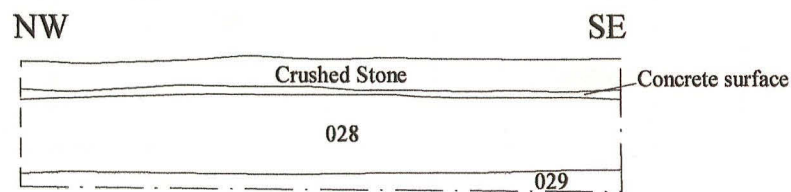
Section 1



Section 2

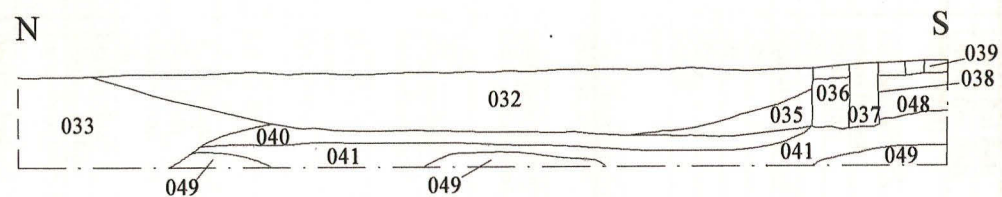


Section 3

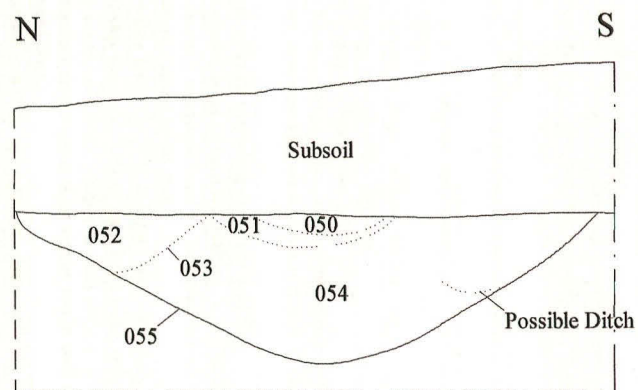


Section 4

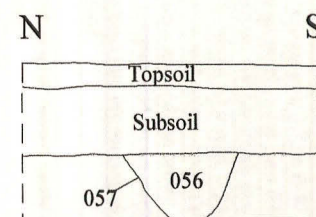




Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Interpretation	Plot	Description
001	Topsoil	Road	Loose/friable dark grey silty sand, c. 100mm thick
002	Layer	Road	Loose/friable light to mid brown silty sand; up to 0.35m thick
003	Layer or possibly fill of construction cut	Road	Loose to moderately compact, light to mid brown silty sand containing frequent small grits and limestone fragments
004	Wall or foundation	Road	Limestone - at least one course, possible two - over 2.32m E-W x approximately 0.22m high
005	Wall or foundation	Road	Limestone, at least two courses over 3.75m E-W x 0.38m high
006	Pit	Road	Uncertain plan shape; steep sided and at least 0.86m wide x 0.32m deep
007	Layer	Road	Loose to moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand; at least 0.12m thick
008	Topsoil (N-S access)	Road	Loose/friable mid greyish brown silty sand; 0.20m thick
009	Layer (plough-soil?)	Road	Moderately compact/friable mid orange-brown silty sand
010	Layer (plough-soil?)	Road	Moderately compact/ friable mid reddish brown silty sand; 0.1m+ thick
011	Deposit (possible fill)	Road	Moderately compact to compact mid brown sandy clay; plan only
012	Layer	Road	Loose to moderately compact mid brown (slightly reddish) silty sand
013	Unstratified finds	Road	Finds from N-S access road
014	Unstratified finds	-	Unstratified finds
015	Fill of [016]	Pit	Soft/ slightly friable mid greyish brown sandy silt; includes dark grey mottles and very dark grey streaks
016	Pit/posthole? Could be natural feature	Pit	Sub-circular; c. 0.60m diameter
017	Fill of [018]	Pit	Identical to (015) in composition
018	Pit?	Pit	Partially revealed SE-NW linear terminating to SE; 0.8m wide
019	Natural sand/gravel	Pit	Soft, orange sand silt
020	Layer	5	Very mixed deposit - mixed soil, stone and mortar
021	Layer	5	Moderately compact mid greyish brown slightly clayey silty sand; 50mm+ thick
022	Layer	6	Moderately compact, mid orange-brown sandy silt; up to 0.25m thick
023	Topsoil	6	Loose/friable dark grey silty sand; 0.3m thick to east of trench
024	Layer	6	Loose to moderately compact/friable mid greyish brown silty sand; c. 0.1m thick were revealed to east
025	Layer (related to 026?)	6	Loose light yellowish brown mortar with limestone inclusions
026	Metalled surface?	6	Compact layer of irregular (slightly rounded) limestone fragments to 50mm in size; 60mm thick
027	Layer (plough-soil?)	6	Moderately compact/friable light to mid brown silty sand; seen in plan only
028	Layer (demolition?)	6	Mixed deposit mostly consisting of mortar with frequent limestone inclusions; 400mm thick to northeast
029	Layer	6	Moderately compact/friable mid greyish brown silty sand; at least 0.15m thick
030	Stone surface?	6	Limestone fragments laid flat; typically 0.15m across and 60mm thick
031	Metalled surface?	6	Very compact, irregularly shaped (but rounded) stone overlain in places by small tile fragments.
032	Demolition or levelling material	7	Compact limestone fragments and mortar to c. 0.45m thick
033	Fill of 034	7	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand containing frequent limestone and clay lumps
034	Cut (probably modern)	7	Indeterminate shape - at least 0.60m deep
035	Soil layer	7	Loose mid to dark grey silty sand
036	Wall (foundation?)	7	Two courses of brick, two bricks wide
037	Fill of [038]	7	Moderately compact limestone rubble mixed with light brown silty sand
038	Construction trench for 036	7	Linear, east-west aligned with vertical side. 0.18m wide x 0.40m deep
039	Brick surface?	7	Layer of brick extending east from wall 036
040	Metalled surface	7	Compacted layer of rounded pebbles, c. 0.10m thick (average)
041	Layer/fill of [042] & [043]	7	Moderately compacted mid to dark grey-brown silty sand. At least 0.25m thick at southeast corner of the area.
042	Possible ditch cut	7	Probably linear (E-W?), at least 1.6m wide; only top visible
043	Possible ditch cut	7	Probably linear (E-W?), at least 1.6m wide; only top visible
044	Wall (foundation?)	7	Top course of bricks, visible in plan only, c. 0.40m wide and aligned with 036. Comprises bricks set at right angles to the wall and an abutting row of east-west aligned bricks
045	Layer (topsoil?) = 035?	7	Identical to 035 in composition; abuts wall 044 on its northern side
046	Fill of [047]	7	Moderately compact light to mid brown silty sand
047	Construction trench for 044	7	In plan only; at least 0.60m wide; possibly truncated on northern side
048	Layer	7	Moderately compact mid brown silty sand; c. 0.30m thick max.
049	Natural sand	7	Loose light brown silty sand
050	Fill of [055]	STP	Mixed yellow/brown sand; recorded from trench side
051	Fill of [054]	STP	Dark grey silt with slight 'peaty' appearance

052	Fill of [053]	STP	Mid brown sand/silt
053	Ditch recut?	STP	Linear?, probably aligned c. southeast-northwest; sides slope at around 45° to a rounded base. About 1.30m wide x 0.40m deep
054	Fill of [055]	STP	Mid grey sand/silt
055	Ditch	STP	Linear, probably aligned southeast-northwest; gradually sloping sides and concave base; 3.2m wide x 0.80m deep
056	Fill of [057]	WP	Mid brown sand/silt
057	Ditch	WP	Linear, aligned southwest-northeast; sides sloping at around 45°; approximately 0.75m wide and 0.45m deep

APPENDIX B – POTTERY & TILE ARCHIVES

By Jane Young

Table 1: Pottery Archive

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cname</i>	<i>Full name</i>	<i>Sub fabric</i>	<i>Form Type</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
014	ST	Stamford Ware	B	Collared jar/pitcher	1	1	10		Rim	Unglaze	Mid/late 11 th to mid 12 th
021	TPW	Transfer printed ware		Small plate	2	1	25	Floral design	BS	Discarded	19 th to 20 th

Table 2: Tile Archive

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cname</i>	<i>Full name</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Frag</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
013	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	Oxid fabric with shell & fe	1	105	Some light firing streaks	Roman or early modern
013	RTIL	Roman tile	Fine OX/R/OX	1	120	Probably TEG; 22mm thick; Roman	Roman
020	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)		1	224	Soot	19 th to 20 th
020	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)		1	230		19 th to 20 th
031	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)		1	23	Soot	Late 18 th to 20 th
031	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)		2	83	Same tile; soot	Late 18 th to 20 th