

SAR

M1/23

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
RECTORY FARM,
BRANDON ROAD,
STUBTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SRF 01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L12631
Source L17241
L17242

L1 82385 -
35476

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
RECTORY FARM,
BRANDON ROAD,
STUBTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SRF 01)**

Work Undertaken For
Hazelford Homes Limited

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

November 2001

Planning Application No: S00/1135/71 - SKDC
National Grid Reference: SK 8740 4875
City and County Museum Accession No:2001.203

A.P.S. Report No: 144/01



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of a Watching brief	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	3
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds <i>by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations

Figure 4 Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4

Figure 5 Sections 5, 6 and 7

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of the site looking northeast

Plate 2 Section 5 showing ditch (015)

Plate 3 Section 3 showing pit (010)

Plate 4 Section 1 showing pit (003)

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of two new dwellings with detached garages at Rectory Farm, Brandon Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

Stubton is surrounded by cropmarks of prehistoric and medieval date (AD 1066-1500) and within the core of the village.

The investigations revealed two boundary ditches and two pits for which no function could be ascertained. A number of finds were retrieved including medieval and 18th century pottery and a quantity of brick and tile which may indicate the presence of a post-medieval house in the vicinity.

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 within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Hazelwood Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of two dwellings and detached garages on land at Rectory Farm, Brandon Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/1135/71. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for

archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 15th and 16th October 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stubton is situated 14km north of Grantham and 19km west of Sleaford, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 70m west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Martin on land south of Brandon Road (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 8740 4875 the site is situated at a height of c. 27m OD. The local topography describes a gentle slope down to the southeast.

Local soils are of the Evesham 2 Association, typically clayey soils with permeable subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 188). Beneath these soils is a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias Clays and Sandstones (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stubton is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. An area of dense cropmarks immediately west of the village are prehistoric in character.

Stubton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Stobetun* and *Stubetune* the name is Old English in origin and could mean either 'the village (tūn) of *Stubba's* people' or the 'village amongst the tree stumps' (Cameron 1998, 119). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Norman de Arci and Geoffrey

Alselin and contained a church with a priest, 159 acres of meadow and waste ground (Foster and Longley 1976).

A medieval trackway, located north of the village, and field systems to the east have been identified from aerial photographs. Ridge and furrow earthworks are also recorded from the south of the village.

St. Martin's church dates from 1800 and replaced an earlier church which was located in the vicinity of Stubton Hall (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 728). Burials from this earlier church were revealed in 1975.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches for the development were excavated by machine to depths of between 0.8m and 1m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken

according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	18 th century deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered in the vicinity of Plot 1 was a mid yellowish brown clay (006). This measured over 0.25m thick and was overlain by a 80mm thick light yellowish brown silty sand and gravel layer (005). Towards the southeast corner of the garage plot was a yellowish brown clayey silt deposit (017) sealing the silty sand and gravel (005) to a depth of 60mm.

The earliest deposit in Plot 2 was a mid yellowish brown clayey silt (024) which was overlain by a 0.35m thick mid yellowish brown gravel and silt layer (023).

Phase 2 18th century deposits

Natural deposits in Plot 1 were sealed by a subsoil comprising mid yellowish brown

sandy silt (004) or clayey silt (020). This subsoil measured between 0.26m and 0.28m thick and contained late 18th century pottery.

Cut into the subsoil at the northwest corner of the garage plot was a feature (003) identified as a pit (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was 1.02m wide and 0.34m deep and contained a single fill of yellowish brown clayey silt (002).

Located 2m south of the pit was an east to west aligned linear ditch (008). This was 1.04m wide by 0.6m deep and extended eastwards (015) where it measured 0.64m wide by 0.55m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2; Fig. 5, Section 5). At the western end it was filled with greyish brown silty clay (007) and to the east it was filled with yellowish brown clayey silt (013) and greyish brown silty clay (014).

Situated 2.6m east of Pit (003) was a second pit (010). This was 0.82m wide by 0.35m deep and contained two fills, a lower of dark greyish brown clayey silt (009) and an upper of yellowish brown and grey silt (016).

Overlying the subsoil (004) in the northern corner of the garage plot were two dumped deposits (Fig. 4, Section 4). The earliest was a grey silty clay with ironstone fragments (012) which was sealed by mid brown silty clay (011).

A further ditch (019) was identified within the foundation trenches for the house in Plot 1. This measured 0.56m wide and 0.31m deep and was aligned east to west. A single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (018) was recorded.

Subsoil in Plot 2 comprised dark yellowish brown gravel and silt (022) which was 70mm thick.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits and features in both plots was the modern topsoil which comprised greyish brown sandy silt (001 and 021). This measured 0.22m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural clays, clayey silts, gravel and silt (Phase 1) were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying Lower Lias clays.

Subsoil (Phase 2) had then developed upon the natural deposits. Cut through the 18th century subsoil were two east-west aligned ditches and two pits. The ditches probably indicate former boundaries although the function of the pits was not ascertained.

The earliest artefact retrieved during this investigation was a single sherd of medieval pottery imported from Nottingham and found in a topsoil deposit. A sherd of 18th century pottery was also recovered as was a small quantity of brick or tile which may indicate that a building stood in close proximity to the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out at Rectory Farm, Brandon Road, Stubton, as the site lay close to an area of cropmarks and within the medieval village.

Overlying natural deposits was a subsoil layer through which two pits and two ditches had been cut. The ditches may have marked former boundaries although the function of the pits is not clear.

Medieval and later pottery and a small

quantity of building material were recovered during the investigation. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Peter Rule of Hazelwood Homes Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Supervisors: Denise Buckley, Fiona Walker
Site Assistant: Kate Pack
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

GSGB, 1972, *Grantham; Drift geology*, 1:63360 map sheet 127

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their uses in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition revised Antram, N.)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

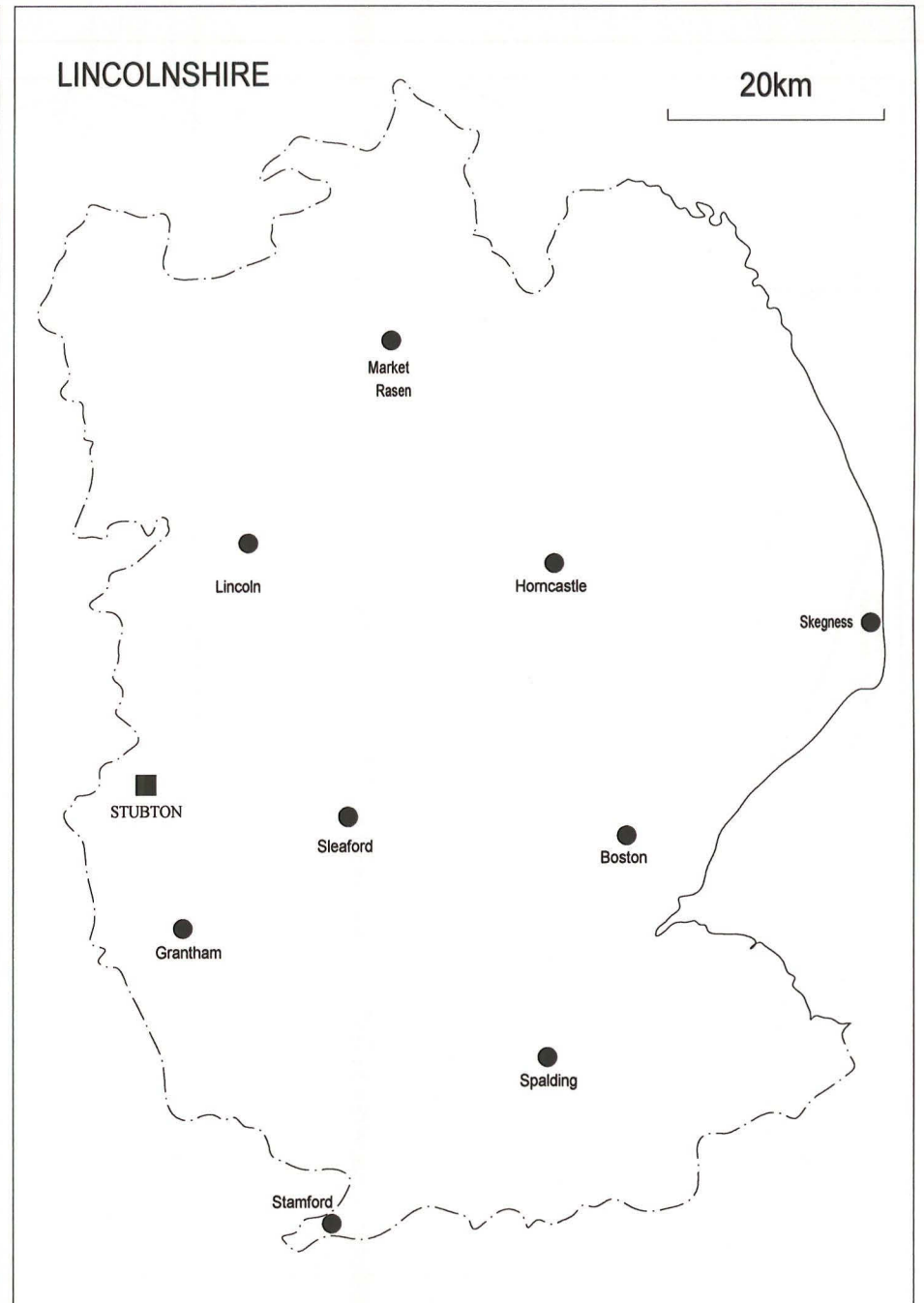


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

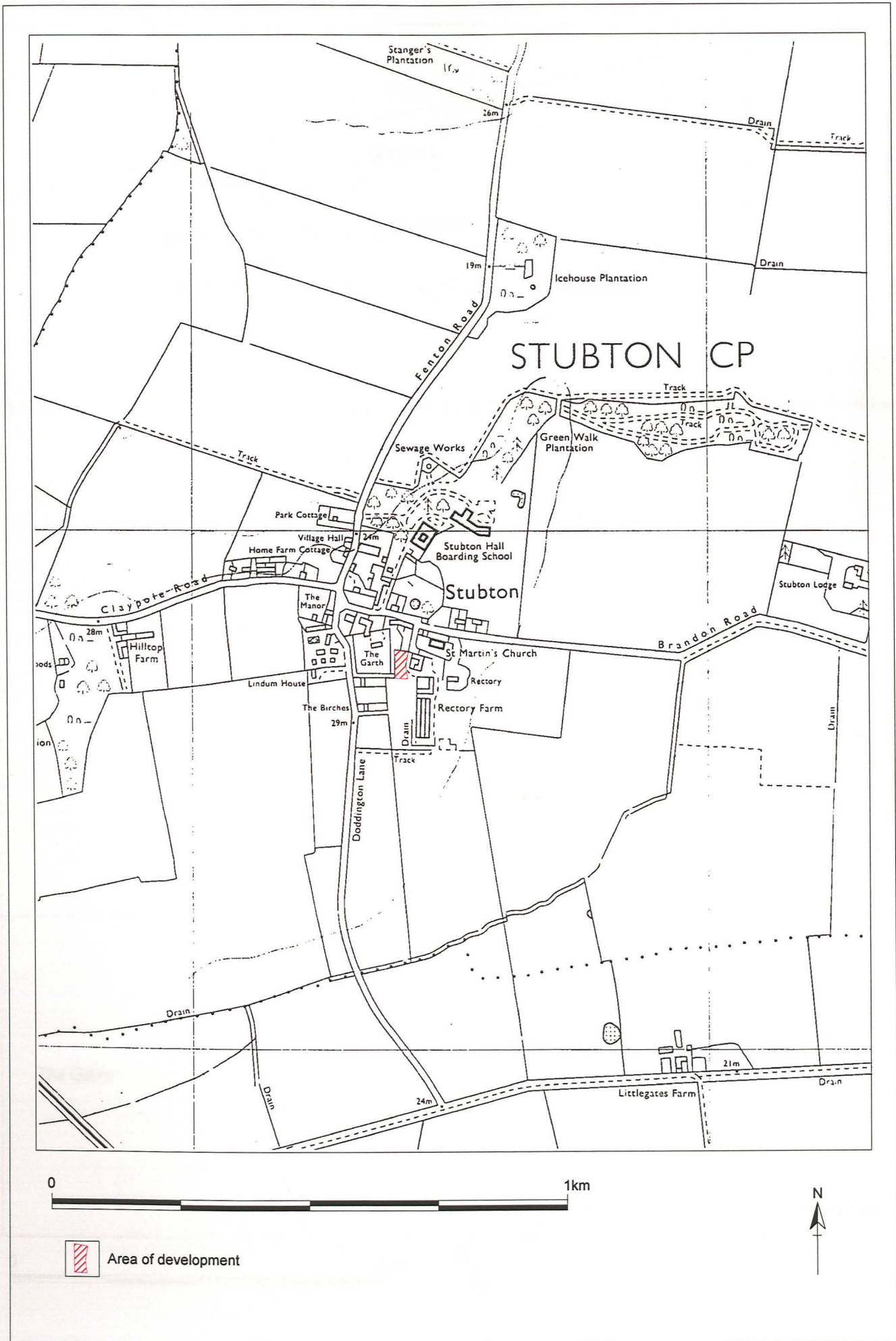


Figure 2 - Site location plan

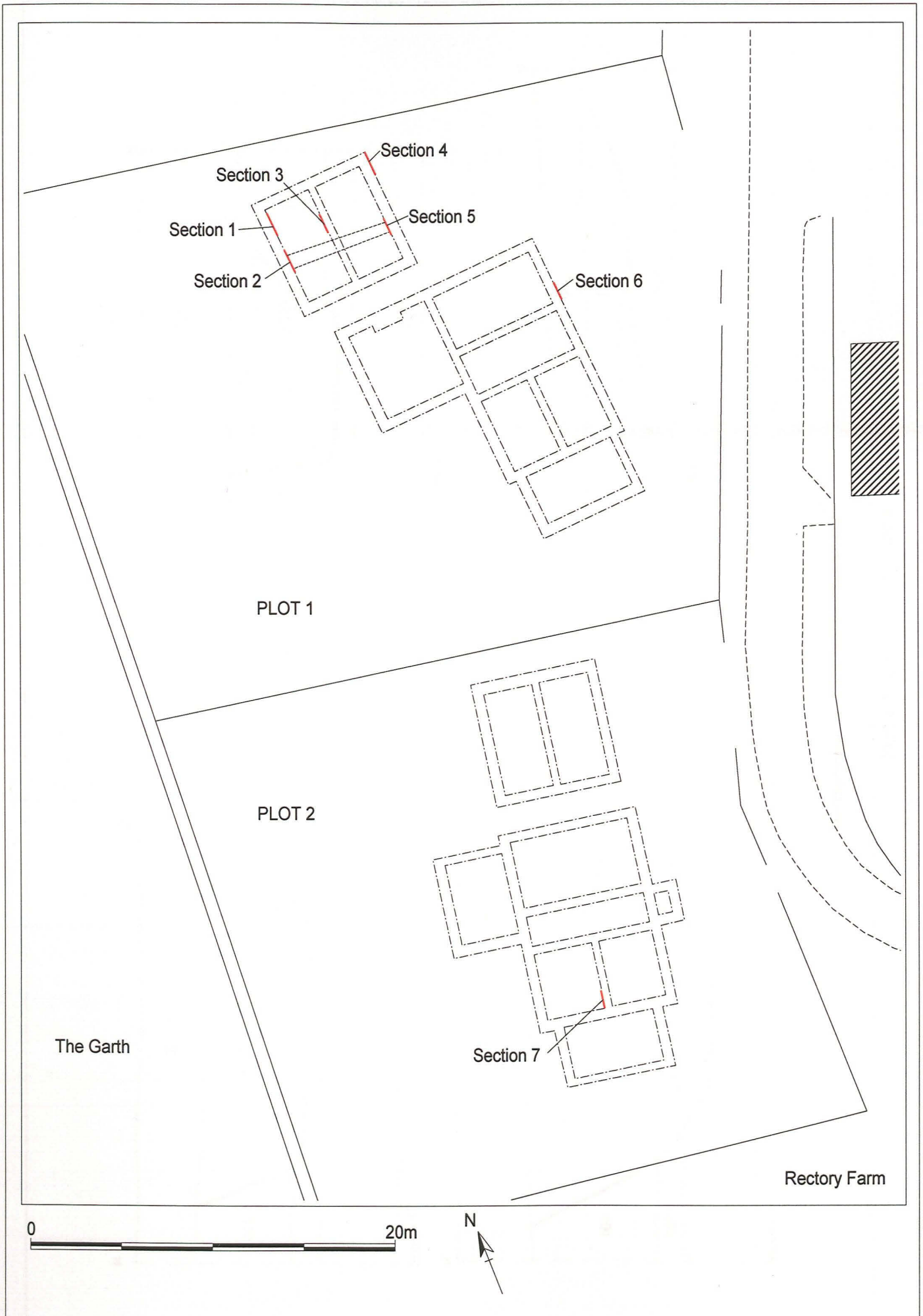
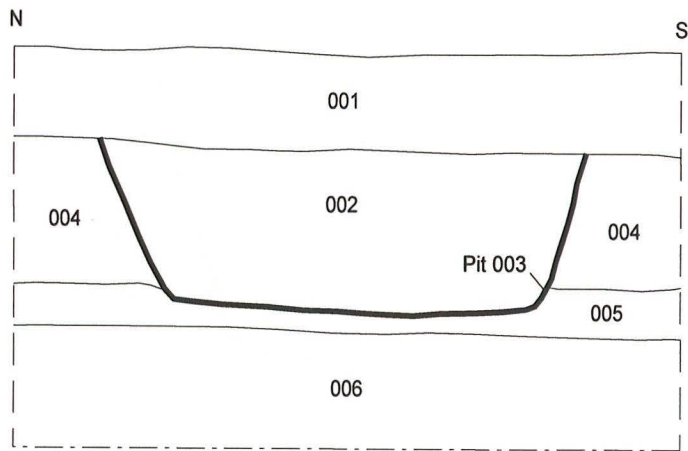
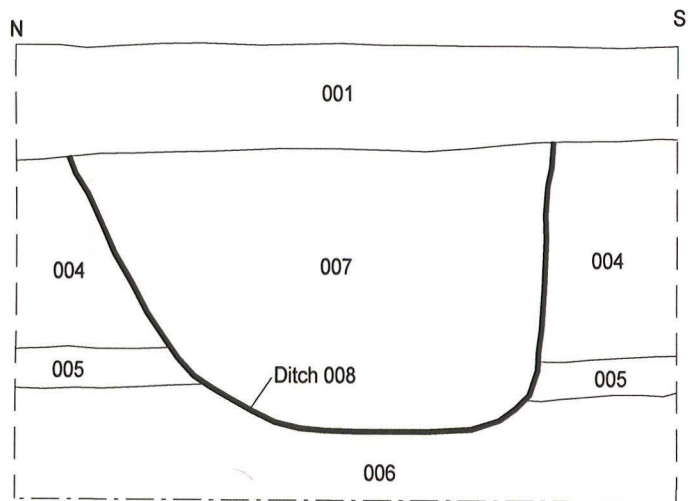


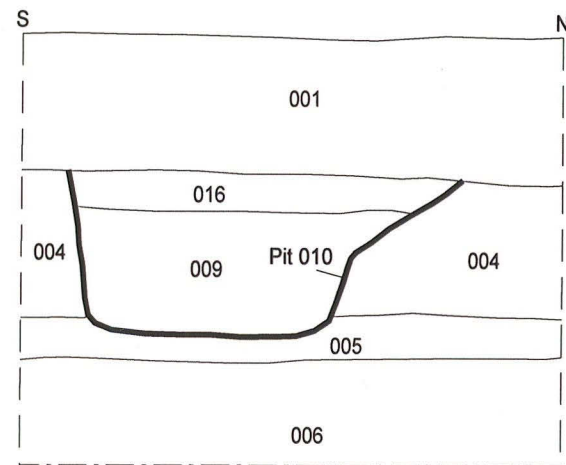
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



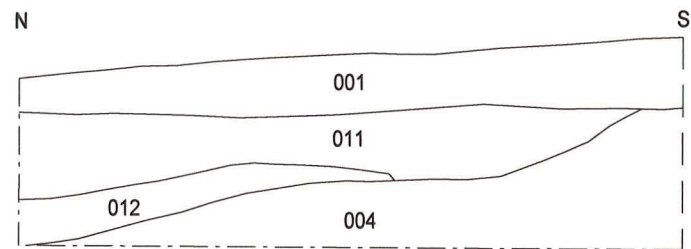
Section 1



Section 2



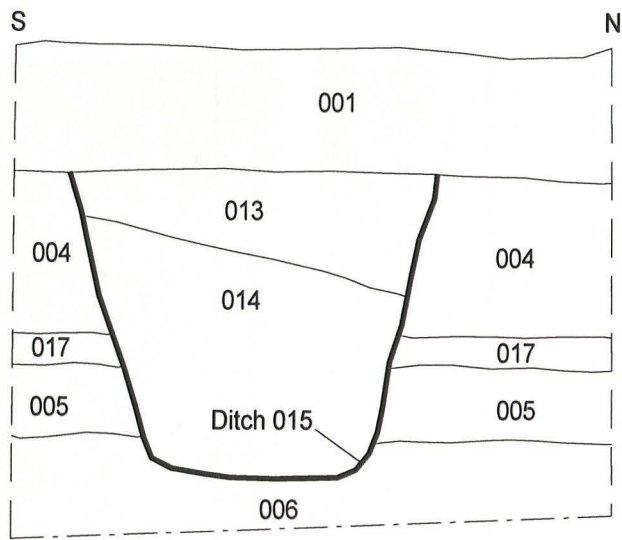
Section 3



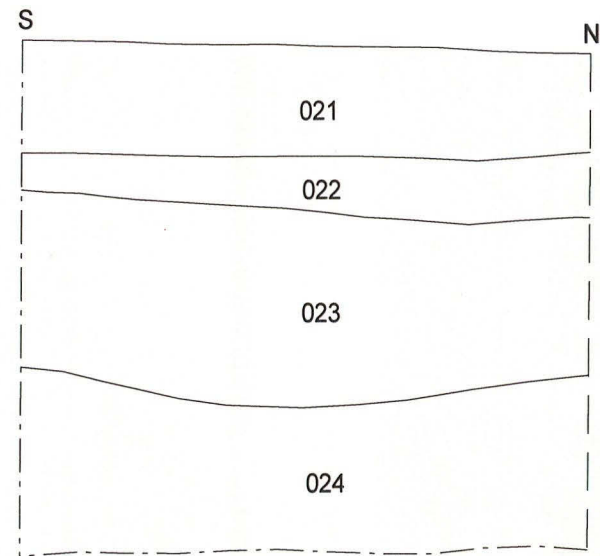
Section 4



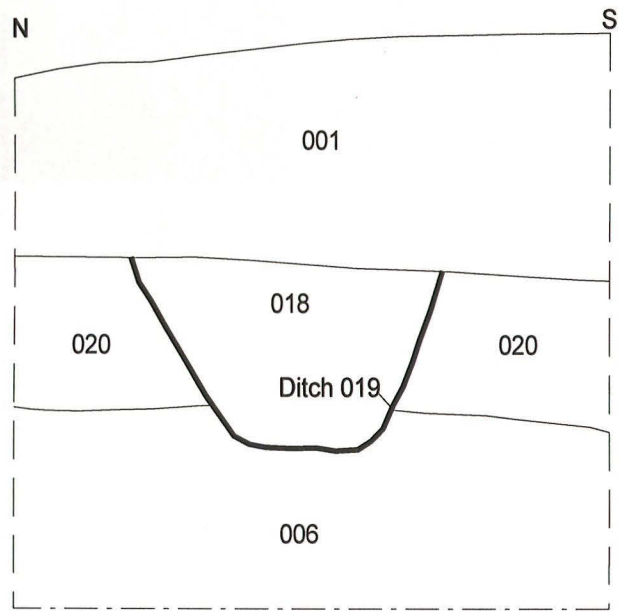
Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4



Section 5



Section 7



Section 6



Figure 5 - Sections 5, 6 and 7



Plate 1 - General view of the site looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 5 showing ditch (015), looking west



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing pit (010), looking west



Plate 4 - Section 1 showing pit (003), looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT RECTORY FARM, BRANDON ROAD, STUBTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of two dwellings on land Rectory Farm, Brandon Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development site is close to the centre of the village and Stubton lies in an area of known archaeological remains, including cropmarks and earthworks, of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later date.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction of two dwellings on land at Rectory Farm, Brandon Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference SK 8740 4875.
- 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 Stubton is located approximately 13km north of Grantham in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on the south side of the village at Rectory Farm at National Grid Reference SK 8740 4875.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of two dwellings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 28m OD. Local soils are the Evesham 2 Association typical clayey soils with permeable subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 188).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The village is situated in an area of known archaeological remains. Cropmarks, observed on aerial photographs, and earthworks have been recorded around Stubton which suggest prehistoric or Roman

settlement, enclosures and boundaries.

- 6.2 Stubton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). An earlier church existed at Stubton but was demolished to make way for Stubton Hall. The development site lies close to the present church of St Martin, built at the beginning of the 19th century. Cropmarks identified around the village may indicate trackways of medieval or post-medieval date. In addition evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded around the village.
- 6.3 Groundworks at the development site, close to core of the medieval settlement, may disturb archaeological remains.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology

within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

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

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

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

17 INSURANCES

- 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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Firm dark yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (003)
003	1	Feature, 1.02m wide by 0.34m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
004	1	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.28m thick	Subsoil
005	1	Firm light yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, 80mm thick	Natural deposit
006	1	Soft mid yellowish brown clay, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
007	1	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (008)
008	1	Linear feature, aligned E-W, 1.04m wide by 0.6m deep steep sides and flat base	Ditch
009	1	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (010)
010	1	Feature, 0.82m wide by 0.35m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit
011	1	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
012	1	Firm mid grey silty clay with ironstone fragments (0.2m diameter), 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
013	1	Firm dark yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (015)
014	1	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (015)
015	1	Linear feature, aligned E-W, 0.64m wide by 0.55m deep, steep sides and flat base, eastern extension of (008)	Ditch
016	1	Firm mid yellowish brown and grey silt	Fill of (010)
017	1	Soft light yellowish brown clayey silt, 60mm thick	Natural deposit
018	1	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (019)
019	1	Linear feature, aligned E-W, 0.56m wide by 0.31m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
020	1	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Subsoil
021	2	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
022	2	Loose dark yellowish brown gravel and silt, 70mm thick	Subsoil
023	2	Loose mid yellowish brown gravel and silt, 0.35m thick	Natural deposit
024	2	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped deposit (011), the fill (009) of a pit, subsoil (020) and topsoil (021).

All the pottery was probably made at Nottingham, 30km west of Stubton. The handmade brick and tile is likely to be relatively local and made in the general Stubton area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of 13th-14th century date is the earliest material recovered, though most of the assemblage is likely to be much later, dating from the late post-medieval period, perhaps 18th-19th centuries. Ceramic building materials, brick/tile, dominate the small collection. In addition to the pottery and brick/tile, animal bone was also retrieved.

Context	Description	Weight (g)	Context Date
009	1x handmade brick	31g	late post-medieval
011	2x handmade brick, late post-medieval	44g	late post-medieval
	1x brick/tile/fired clay, abraded	3g	
020	1x Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, enclosed vessel	14g	late 18 th century
021	1x ?Nottingham splash glazed ware, abraded	4g	13 th - 14 th century

One piece of medieval pottery was recovered and is worn. This is likely to have been a component of manuring scatter which would, in turn, suggest that the area was arable during the Middle Ages.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations at Stubton which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and predominantly late post-medieval assemblage, the material is of limited potential. However, the majority of the late post-medieval collection is ceramic building material. This material is likely to indicate the presence of late post-medieval buildings in close proximity. A single, abraded piece of medieval pottery was also recovered and is probably a component of a manuring scatter.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

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

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2001.203

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SRF 01

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.

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.