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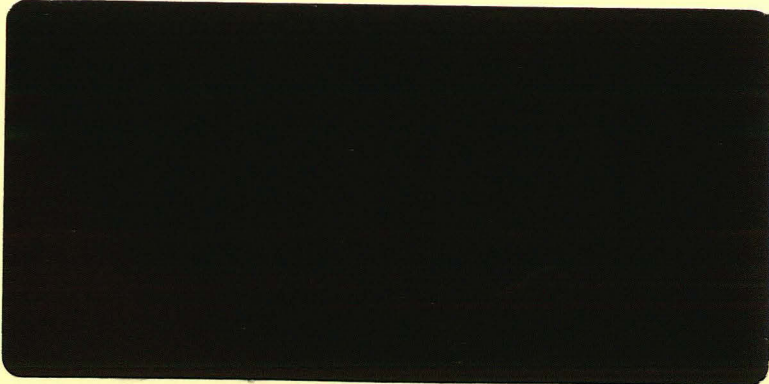
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING RENOVATION WORK AT**

**THE OLD HALL, SUDBROOK OLD
SUDBROOK,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHAN 00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Conservation
Services

05 OCT 2001

Highways & Planning
Directorate

EVENT LI 6236

SOURCE LI 10246
LI 10247

PRN 36612 Post
Medieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING RENOVATION WORK AT**

**THE OLD HALL, SUDBROOK OLD HALL
SUDBROOK,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SHAN 00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. S. Campbell

February 2001

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

National Grid Reference: SK 9705 4435
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.201

A.P.S. Report No. 18/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during renovation work at the Old Hall, Sudbrook, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

Sudbrook Hall lies in an area from which prehistoric implements of the Mesolithic (8,500-4,200 BC) period and tools and pottery of the Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) have been retrieved. Romano-British (AD 50-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) finds are also known from the vicinity. Sudbrook Hall appears to be early 17th century in date, although much of this earlier building has been replaced or masked during later renovation work.

Removal of floor levels exposed the remnants of former walls allowing a sequence of construction phases to be determined. A range of artefacts were also retrieved and include medieval and later pottery, glass, metalwork, tile and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is 'defined as a formal program 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

Between the 14th and 21st August 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during renovation work at Sudbrook Hall, Sudbrook, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was

undertaken as the hall is a historical Grade II* listed building. The archaeological work was commissioned by Mr S. Campbell and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification agreed by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Sudbrook is located 1.5km northwest of Ancaster and 10km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig.1).

Sudbrook Hall is located south of Sudbrook at National Grid Reference SK 9705 4435 (Fig 2.). The hall is situated at a height of c. 48m OD on land that gently slopes down to the south.

Local soils are of the Isleham 2 Association, typically humic sandy gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 231). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of older river sand and gravel which overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lias Clay and Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Background

Sudbrook is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Flint tools from the Mesolithic have been found in the vicinity and Bronze Age stone tools and pottery have also been recovered from Sudbrook. Romano-British pottery and Saxon metalwork have been found east of the village.

Sudbrook is first mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1168. Referred to as *Suggebroch*, the name is derived from the Old English *Sugge* and *brōch* and means the 'brook where sparrows are found' (Cameron 1998, 119).

Sudbrooke Hall dates from 1610 with

additions in the 18th century, notably the facade (Pevsner and Harris 1998, 101). Detailed analysis of the building had identified a late 16th - 17th century T-shaped structure of two storeys (Lott 2000, 5). This shape was retained until 1770, when a T-shaped house is depicted on the enclosure award map of that date. Alterations in the 18th century have been dated by the architectural style of the windows on the west wall and north gable to the western range of the hall (*ibid.* 7). Extensive alterations are noted in several places around the house dating to the late 18th or early 19th centuries with limited work dating to the later 19th century to modern periods.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the renovation work. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Concrete and tiled floors were removed by hand and sand bedding layers were partially excavated by the building contractor. Selected portions of the exposed areas were then cleaned to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and elevations were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits

encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Service's practice.

Artefacts retrieved during the investigation were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The features and deposits encountered are described on a room by room basis. The room numbering is based on that used in previous investigations of Sudbrook Hall (Lott 2000). Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Passageway between Room 2 and Room 3.

Removal of the floor at this point revealed a greyish brown sandy silt with frequent limestone rubble (016) which was 0.4m thick. This deposit was identified as a dumped layer, possibly to form a firm foundation for the floor.

Beneath this was a portion of limestone wall (015) located across the doorway into the west wing of the building, and therefore a continuation of the extant north-south wall. This wall comprised roughly hewn limestone blocks within an earth matrix and measured 0.8m wide. The dumped deposit (016) continued downwards on either side of this wall and extended into Room 1.

Rooms 1 and 5.

The dumped deposit (016) extended into Room 1. Beneath it was a possible demolition or construction deposit comprising dark yellowish brown sand with small limestone

fragments (017). Tile, glass and a copper alloy pin suggest a late 18th - early 19th century date for this deposit which extended into Room 5 and the rear passage. Located towards the northeast corner of Room 1 was a limestone spread (022) measuring 0.55m by 0.4m in extent and overlying (017).

Removal of the construction/demolition deposit (017) exposed the foundation wall to the north-south wall that divided Rooms 1 and 5. Both faces of this regular coursed limestone wall were exposed (014) and were visible for a length of 3m (Fig. 4, Elevation 2). This wall was bonded together with a mid brown silty sand (021) from which probably residual 13th - 14th century pottery was retrieved. In the top of this portion of wall was a red sandy silt deposit with charcoal (025), possibly indicating the position of a fire. This was subsequently overlain by dark greyish brown silt (024) and light yellowish brown sand with limestone (023) which contained a single clay pipe fragment of 17th century date. These deposits provided a foundation deposit for a subsequent brick wall upon which timber upright posts had been set for the extant wall between Rooms 1 and 5.

Along the southern wall a further foundation course had been exposed (018) for the southern external wall of the hall. This was 0.82m wide and comprised random coursed limestone and extended across the opening formed by a rectangular bay window on the south of the building. This was overlain by dark yellowish brown sand with limestone (019), identified as a possible demolition deposit.

Rear Passage.

Removal of the construction/demolition deposit (017) revealed a limestone wall remnant. This was aligned north-south and was 1.2m wide and visible across the width of the passageway.

Room 7.

Following the removal of the present floor, layers of black charcoal, white mortar and dark yellow sand (003) were exposed and partially removed. These were identified as truncated and damaged floor surfaces. Following their removal, the foundation course for the wall between Rooms 5 and 7 was exposed (028) this was 2m wide and comprised random coursed limestone with earth bonding.

Also exposed in the centre of Room 7 was a north-south limestone wall remnant (031). This wall was 1m wide and was on the same alignment as the north-south wall remnant exposed in Room 9 (026).

Between these two walls were deposits of greyish brown silt (029) and yellowish brown silt (030), both possibly floor make-up deposits.

Room 8.

The truncated floor surfaces (003) extended beneath the dividing wall between Rooms 7 and 8. Their northern extent was limited by a short (2.5m) length of random coursed limestone wall (004). North of this wall a short length of the foundation cut (013) was visible cut into a dark greyish brown silty sand (002) possibly a former external ground surface.

The eastern extent of the floor surfaces was defined by a north-south aligned limestone wall with earth bonding (005). This was 1m wide and 3m long and formed a support to the southwest corner of the fireplace. The relationship between walls (004) and (005) was not clear.

Within the fireplace, removal of the present concrete floor exposed a displaced burnt limestone slab (010) overlying a deposit of greyish brown silty sand with charcoal and limestone (032).

In the southeast corner of Room 8 was a small

alcove set within the area south of the fireplace. This was defined by the north-south wall (005) to the west and extant walls to the south, east and north. A deposit of greyish brown silty sand with charcoal and small limestone fragments (007) was exposed. This deposit was cut by a near square feature (008) which contained a brick lined drain (009) in the southeast corner.

6. DISCUSSION

The phasing for Sudbrook Hall has previously been determined (Lott 2000). The phasing discussed below is the same as that determined for the standing remains.

The original structure of the early 17th century (Phase 1) is represented by extant walls in Rooms 2 and 3 and the east wall and fireplace of Room 8 (Lott 2000). An east-west aligned spine beam crossing Room 8 was recorded as finishing in the western extent of the back staircase which probably indicates this eastern room extended as far as the robbed walls (026) and (031). A further room might be indicated between the robbed wall and the foundation course (014) identified beneath the wall dividing Rooms 1 and 5. Room 1 is approximately 3.5m wide which may be too wide for a cross passage and it is possible that Sudbrook Hall originally comprised two structures (Fig. 5).

Within this earlier phase, there is one anomaly, this being the short length of wall located in the centre of Room 8. Its position, adjacent to a deposit that is believed to represent a former ground surface, may indicate the presence of an earlier structure. Its alignment with the centre of the fireplace is also suspect if it is considered to be contemporary.

The 18th century renovation (Phase 2) of Sudbrook Hall is best represented by the

facade and the north rear wall of the building. Internally, Rooms 5 and 7 have been created by the removal of the north south wall which would then indicate that the floor surfaces (003) belong to the Phase 1 building and also support the possibility of wall (014) being earlier than the main structure. It is possible that the west wall of Room 5 was dismantled during this period. The widespread construction/demolition deposit (017) was possibly formed at this time, as indicated by the date of the artefacts retrieved from this layer.

The rear cellars were added in the 19th century (Phase 3). The dividing wall between Rooms 1 and 5 was reinstated, using as a foundation the original limestone wall but including an additional brick foundation upon which timber uprights were set to form the current wall. Possibly also added was the staircase off the rear passageway, although the relationship of this to excavated remains is unclear.

Later phases of work include additional build to the northeast corner of the hall, blocking of fireplaces and the insertion of a doorway between Rooms 5 and 7. Also, a bay window, utilising earlier stonework was inserted into the southern wall.

A number of artefacts were retrieved during the investigation, mainly as unstratified finds. The earliest artefact was an 11th - 13th century pot fragment and additional medieval pottery from Nottingham, Lincoln and Potterhanworth was also retrieved. It has been suggested that there was a medieval precursor to Sudbrook Hall and ditched ponds west of the hall may once have been a moated site (Lott 2000, 5). Other finds include later pottery, glass, metalwork, tile and animal bone and are contemporary with the known usage of the hall.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Sudbrook Hall were undertaken because the site is a listed building and renovation may have affected buried archaeological and architectural remains.

Previous work at Sudbrook Hall had identified parts of a 17th century building with subsequent renovation and rebuild. The watching brief identified additional walls and the sequence of building events previously recorded has been enhanced. It is possible that the hall was originally two structures or a single T-shaped building. Later work saw the addition and removal of internal walls

A number of artefacts were retrieved from the investigations and include medieval to 19th century pottery, glass, metalwork, tile and animal bone. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S. Campbell who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Dr. Beryl Lott, of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council, provided access to unpublished material on Sudbrook Hall. The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, Gail Smith, permitted access to the relevant parish files. Other background information was obtained from the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: James Albone, Jim Snee, Gary Taylor
Site Assistant: Andy Muddin
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

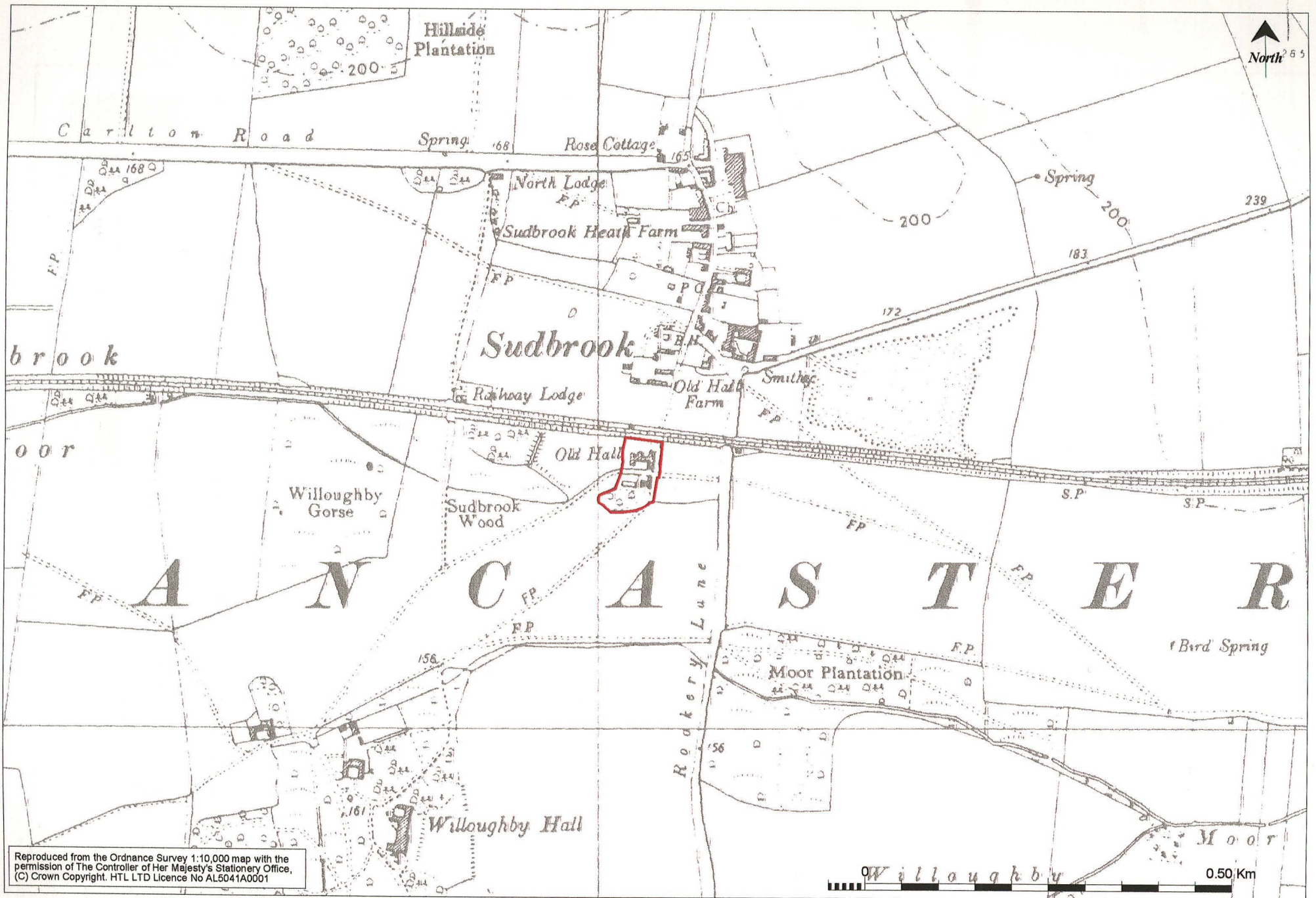
APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

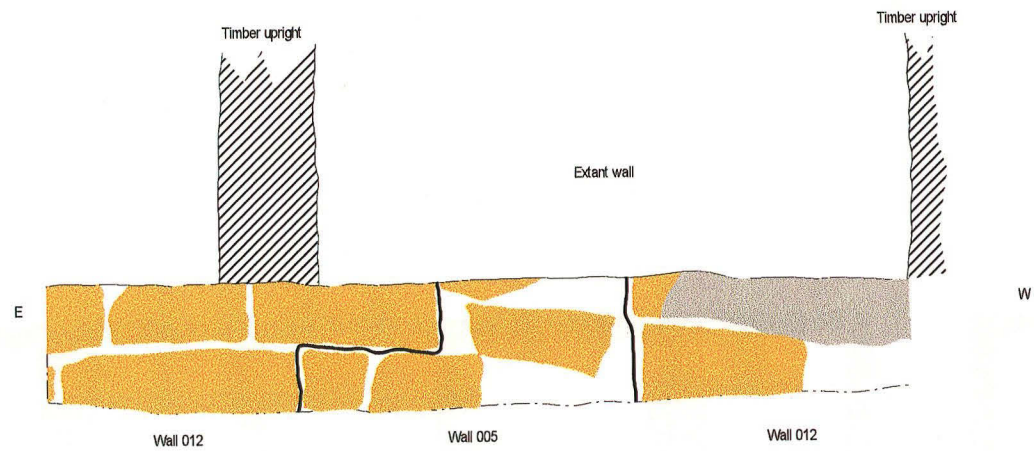


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Figure 2 - Location plan

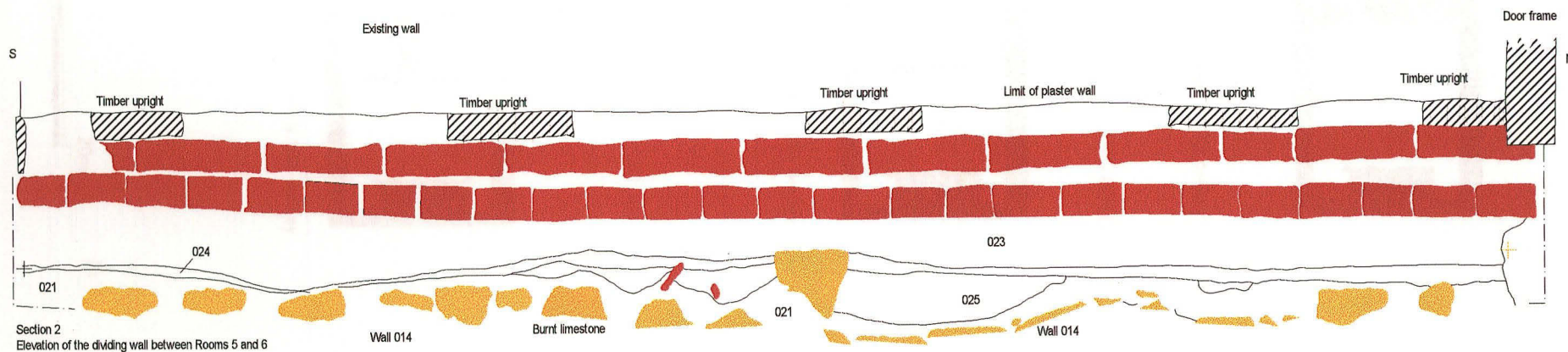


Figure 3 - Plan showing exposed archaeological and architectural features



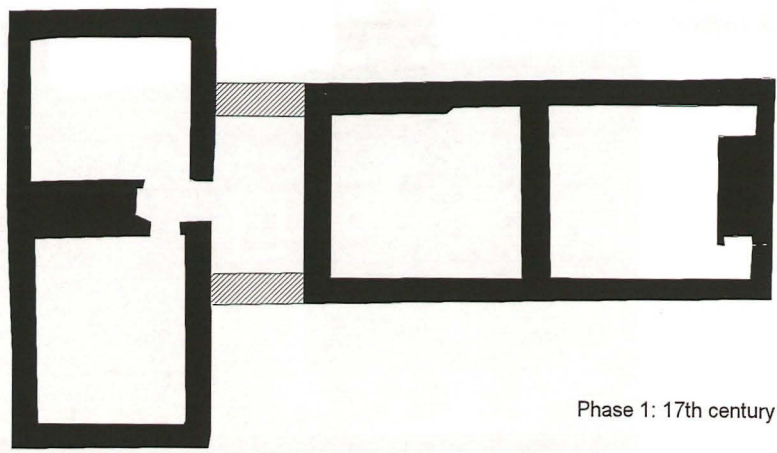
Section 1
Elevation showing the relationships between Walls 005 and 012.

-  Limestone
-  Brick
-  Concrete

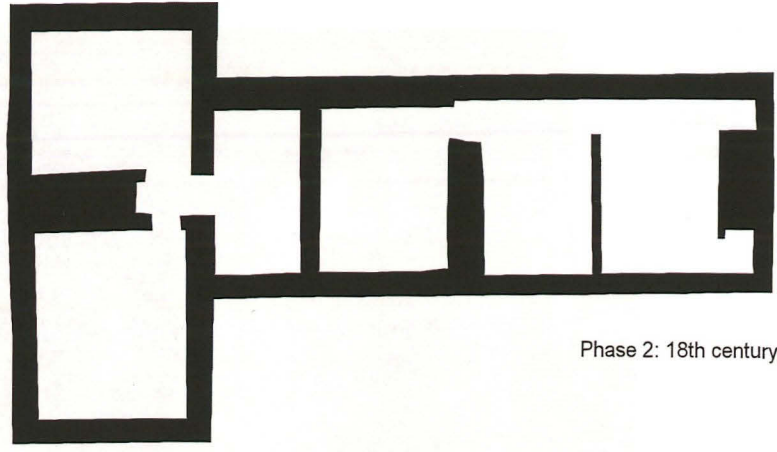


Section 2
Elevation of the dividing wall between Rooms 5 and 6

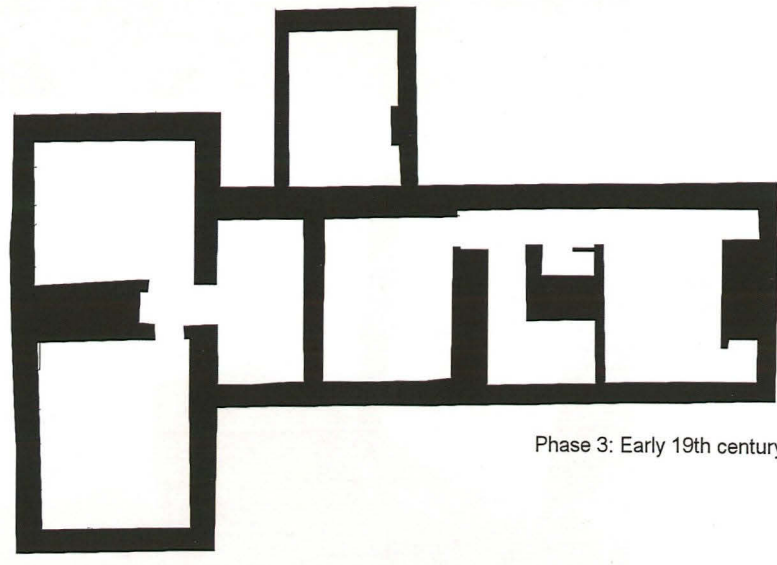
Figure 4 - Elevations 1 and 2



Phase 1: 17th century



Phase 2: 18th century



Phase 3: Early 19th century



Figure 5 - Possible layouts of Sudbrook Hall, Phases 1 to 3



Plate 1 - The Old Hall,
Sudbrook, looking north



Plate 2 - Exposed fireplace in
Room 8, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Wall (005) exposed in
southeast corner of Room 8,
looking southeast



Plate 4 - Wall (004) as exposed, looking west



Plate 5 - Room 7 showing the truncated floors (003), looking east



Plate 6 - Phase 1 foundation wall (014), looking southeast



Plate 7 - Wall (015), Phase 1 wall of western range

Appendix 1

RENOVATION WORK AT SUDBROOK HALL, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during renovation works at Sudbrook Hall, Sudbrook, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The work is to involve the excavation/lifting of floors in order to install underfloor heating.*
- 1.2 *The Hall is a Grade II* listed building and all such works are potentially sensitive. A watching brief has been requested.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during excavation associated with the renovation works. The archaeological/architectural 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 renovation works at Sudbrook Hall, Sudbrook, Ancaster, Lincs. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 9705 4435.
- 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 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Sudbrook is located 1.5km northwest of Ancaster in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The Old Hall is located on the south side of the village at National Grid Reference SK 9705 4435.
- 3.2 The Old Hall, dated to 1610, is currently in the course of restoration. As part of these works an underfloor heating system is to be installed. This will involve the lifting of existing flooring and excavation of underlying material in rooms 1, 5, 7, 8 and connecting passageways on the ground floor (see attached plan). The floors comprise a gypsum plaster floor and others of mixed Ancaster stone slabs and quarry tiles.
- 3.3 Dr Lott of Lincolnshire County Council has recommended that a watching brief be undertaken during removal of the floors and excavation of the underlying material to the required formation level.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 4.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological and architectural features exposed during the excavation of the floor levels within the building.

- 4.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 4.2.1 Determine the form and function of any archaeological/architectural features encountered;
 - 4.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological/architectural features encountered;
 - 4.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence for the archaeological/ architectural features, and
 - 4.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological/architectural remains present on the site.

5 SITE OPERATIONS

5.1 General considerations

- 5.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 5.1.2 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.
- 5.1.3 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.

5.2 Methodology

- 5.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the works within the building, and includes the archaeological monitoring of the lifting of existing floor surfacing and subsequent phases of excavation.
- 5.2.2 Excavated areas will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed. Any section drawings 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 any deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 5.2.3 Exposed structural remains, particularly those that will be affected or covered by the development will be investigated and recorded.
- 5.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 5.2.5 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of any archaeology within the excavated areas.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 5.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

6 POST-EXCAVATION

6.1 Stage 1

- 6.1.1 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.
- 6.1.2 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.
- 6.2 Stage 2
- 6.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 6.3 Stage 3
- 6.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 6.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological and, if appropriate, architectural features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the archaeological and, if appropriate, architectural features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological and structural features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological and architectural features.

7 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 7.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 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.

9 PUBLICATION

9.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note 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: *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date; and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

10 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

10.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

11 VARIATIONS

11.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

12 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

12.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of renovation and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work. However, excavation is scheduled to begin on the 14th August 2000 and is expected to take 5 days.

12.2 The work will be undertaken by Gary Taylor who has extensive experience of building recording to RCHME level III standard.

12.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

13 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

13.1 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 program ming 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 Unit
	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

14 INSURANCES

- 14.1 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.

15 COPYRIGHT

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 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.

16 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 2, 31-07-00

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Room	Description	Interpretation
001	8	Unstratified finds recovery	
002	8	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal and limestone fragments	Floor make-up
003	8	Layers of black charcoal, white mortar and dark yellow sand	Truncated floor surface
004	8	Limestone (<0.2m) structure, random coursed, north and south faces visible, rubble core with earth bonding, 1m wide by >2.5m long	Wall foundation
005	8	Limestone (<0.3m) structure, regular coursing, east and west faces visible, rubble core with earth bonding, c. 1m wide by >3m long	Wall foundation
006	8	Firm mixed black charcoal and red sand with frequent angular limestone (<100mm)	Burnt deposit
007	8	Loose mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and small limestone fragments	Make-up deposit
008	8	Near square feature, 0.5m by 0.44m, not excavated	Cut for (009)
009	8	Brick (230mm x 100mm) structure, bonded with mortar	Brick drain
010	8	Limestone (0.3m x 0.6m) slab, displaced	Hearth
011	8	Limestone (0.4m x 0.1m) structure, regular coursing, north and south faces visible, still extant forming north wall of room	18 th century wall
012	8	Limestone (0.3m x 0.13m) structure, regular coursing, north and south faces visible, still extant forming south wall of room	External wall
013	8	Linear feature, >2m long with no other dimensions established, east-west aligned, not excavated	Cut for (004)
014	5	Limestone (0.3m x 0.2m) structure, regular coursing, east and west faces visible, earth bonding, c. 3.05m long	Wall foundation
015	5	Limestone (<0.2m) structure, ??? coursing, east and west faces visible, earth bonding, >1.3m long by 0.8m wide	Wall foundation
016	5	Firm greyish brown sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.4m thick	Dumped/demolition deposit
017	5	Loose dark yellowish brown sand with frequent limestone fragments	Demolition deposit
018	1/5	Limestone (<0.4m) structure, random coursing, north and south faces visible, rubble core with earth bonding, >0.82m wide	Wall foundation

No.	Room	Description	Interpretation
019	1/5	Loose dark yellowish brown sand with frequent limestone fragments	Demolition deposit
020	Cancelled context		
021	1/5	Loose mid brown silty sand with frequent limestone fragments	Bonding/core material of wall (014)
022	5	Limestone (<0.12m) deposit, 0.4m by 0.55m extent	Possible wall remnant
023	5	Firm light yellowish brown sand with frequent limestone fragments, 0.15m thick	Foundation deposit for extant wall
024	1/5	Firm dark greyish brown silt with limestone fragments and charcoal, 40mm thick	Under floor soil build up
025	1/5	Firm dark red sandy silt with charcoal, 100mm thick	Fire remnant
026	rear passage	Limestone (<0.2m) structure, no coursing visible, rough alignment, 1.2m wide by >0.6m long	Wall remnant
027	1/5	Unstratified finds recovery	
028	7	Limestone (<0.3m) structure, random course, east and west faces visible, rubble core with earth bonding, 2m wide	East wall
029	7	Firm mid greyish brown silt	Make-up deposit
030	7	Firm dark yellowish brown silt	
031	7	Limestone structure, random coursed, east and west faces visible, rubble core with earth bonding, 1m wide	West wall
032	8	Loose mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and small limestone fragments	Make-up deposit
033	5	Unstratified finds recovery	
034	6	Unstratified finds recovery	

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner, Jane Cowgill, Rachael Hall,
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Provenance

The material was recovered from unstratified finds recovery (001, 027, 033 and 034), a demolition deposit (017), bonding material (021) and several make-up layers (021, 023 and 025).

Pottery from various production centres was recovered, with material manufactured in the Nottingham, Lincoln and Potterhanworth areas retrieved. The latest ceramics were probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery and other domestic and clothing items were recovered in addition to building materials. Faunal remains, representing food waste, were also retrieved. The assemblage is only moderate in quantity and very mixed, in terms of material and date, with no distinct major components. Fragments of pottery of probable 11th-13th century date are the earliest artefacts though objects of various dates up to the 19th century were recovered.

Table 1: The Artefacts

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x Late Saxon-early medieval ware cooking pot, sooted externally, 11 th -13 th century 1x Nottingham-type ware, cooking pot, 13 th - 14 th century 1x Nottingham/Lincoln-type ware, jug, 13 th - 14 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th -early 19 th century 1x copper alloy button, ?19 th century 1x ivory knife/fork handle, ?18 th century	19 th century
017	1x ceramic tile, post-medieval 5x pale green window glass, late post-medieval 2x colourless window glass late post-medieval 1x copper alloy pin, ?19 th century	late post-medieval, ?19 th century
019	1x iron knife blade; ?penknife	
021	1x ?Potterhanworth ware, 13 th -14 th century	11 th -13 th century
023	1x clay pipe stem, bore 8/64", 17 th century	17 th century
025	2x ceramic roofing tile, medieval - post-medieval	medieval - post-medieval
027	7x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 6 link; same pattern, probably 1 vessel, saucer/small plate, 19 th century 1x red painted earthenware, brown glazed, 18 th century 1x yellow glazed earthen/tableware, 19 th century 1x Nottingham/Lincoln-type ware pipkin handle, slight sooting, 13 th - 14 th century	19 th century
033	1x pearlware, early 19 th century 2x lead window cames	early 19 th century
034	1x cobble, rectangular section, slight polish on 2 opposite faces	

A utensil handle from (001) is in elephant ivory and is from an item in a knife and fork set, probably a knife. It is likely to be 18th century, and no earlier than the 17th century.

The copper alloy button from (001) has the maker's name in moulded relief. Although only partially legible the legend appears to read:

MJDO[illegible]AILLSBURY & C^o

Several fragments of window glass were recovered from (017). These are probably all window quarries and one of the pale green fragments has stains from lead indicating it was a diamond-shaped quarry. One of the lead window comes from (033) forms the X-shaped junction for the fitting of four diamond-shaped quarries. None of the edge fragments of the glass are grozed but were cut instead. Cutting replaced grozing from the earlier 18th century, indicating that the window glass must be later than this date.

Although the rectangular section of the cobble from (034) is probably natural there is slight wear or polish on two opposed faces of the stone. This wear is likely to have been caused by use of the cobble in a path or similar surface. Moreover, the wear on both faces suggests that the cobble has been used at least twice in such surfaces.

Table 2: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Remarks
001	oyster	1x shell
021	1x sheep metatarsus 1x sheep radius	
027	1x pig astragalus	
033	1x sheep radius	butchery marks

All the sheep bones are quite gracile and could be medieval or earlier. By contrast, the condition of the pig bone from (027) indicates that it is relatively recent.

Condition

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

Documentation

There has been no previous below-ground archaeological investigations at Sudbrook Hall though the building itself has been the subject of several examinations in varying degrees of detail. There have been limited archaeological investigations elsewhere in Sudbrook though details of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the county Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Potential

The medieval aspect of the assemblage has moderate potential and significance and indicates medieval activity on the site prior to the 17th century construction of Sudbrook Hall. The late post-medieval material is of limited potential, relating to continued use of the hall over the last two centuries or so, but the glass and comes indicate that at least some of the windows of the hall were leaded with diamond quarries in this period.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
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.
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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

34	Context records
9	Scale drawing
1	Photographic record
1	Box 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: 2000.201

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SHAN 00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Tom Lane
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Cameron Street
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SLEAFORD
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4 December 2001

Dear Tom

RE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT SADBROOK OLD HALL

The above report was received into our office whilst I was on sick leave, I apologise for the delay in sending this response, but I have been making my way through some of the backlog since my return last week.

I am a little concerned at some of the contents as you can see from the following comments. Most of the comments refer to Section 5, 'Results' and are due to mismatching of figural details with the text.

- 1) Because Rooms 1-4 are not identified on Fig 3 this makes all the text mentioning these rooms unintelligible (i.e. the first half of Section 5).
- 2) Fig 4, Elevation 2; in the text this is referred to as a wall between Rooms 1 and 5, the figure describes it as the wall between Rooms 5 & 6 which is it? The context suggests it may be the latter. Neither locates which face of the wall is drawn. If my assumption is correct I presume that the brick wall within timber uprights is that between Rooms 5 & 6 (not 1 & 2 as stated in the text). Are the timber uprights structural? There are no photographs of these and they were not seen during the previous building analysis because no walls were stripped.
- 3) Section 1 Fig 4 has no room location.
- 4) The room number in this report are stated to follow that of Lott 2000, they do not (see Plan 4, Lott 2000 and compare with Fig 3 Cope-Faulkner 2001). I think this could be the main problem, the text being based on a different set of numbering?
- 5) There are also other discrepancies caused by the same problem.
- 6) It is stated that wall 014 is overlain by late 18th/Early nineteenth century construction/demolition fabric (which fits in well with early nineteenth century alteration suggested by architectural and documentary details), but also suggests this wall was extant previous to this date - what about the relationship with the doorway? Was there a previous doorway seen in this wall?

- 7) Rear passage: the text mentions a limestone wall fragment, is this context 026 shown in plan Fig 3? If so, it would be better stated in the text as well.
- 8) The section on phasing also seems bedevilled by the same problems stemming from 4) above.
- 9) The phasing mentions the possibility of two structures, for what reason? There are no building breaks in the extant south wall which would indicate this (the north wall is not visible at this point). In fact there are local comparanda for a linear room layout with one narrow unit, a 17th/18th house in Leadenham certainly still has this layout. The phasing shown in Fig 5 is not wholly consistent with the text.

The information obtained during the watching brief adds significantly to the previous analysis which was made without the benefit of any exposure of wall fabric. Subsequent discoveries in the fabric have occasionally been seen (such as the stone spiral stair blocked at both ends and earlier blocked windows). These are to be added to Lott 2000 as an Addenda, however the watching brief is important as linking the below-ground archaeology with the standing fabric and elucidating earlier arrangements.

I hope that you will not think that I am being 'picky' but I really am of the opinion that the contradictions presented in this report need some attention.

I look forward to receiving an amended report.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive 'B' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

for Director of Highways and Planning