ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT MANOR FARM, MAIN STREET, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE (MFS03)

A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L14517

SOURCES - L19110
L19111

PRN - 36495 - Undated
36496 - Roman
36497 - Early Medieval

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT MANOR FARM, MAIN STREET, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE (MFS03)

Work Undertaken For
Escritt and Barrell
On behalf of Mr W E Smith

October 2003

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

National Grid Reference: SK 9723 4455
Planning Application No: S03/0708/02
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2003.332

A.P.S. Report No. **185/03**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Lincolnshire
SMF03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire (NGR SK 9723 4455), because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive with archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods present in the area.

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The earliest feature revealed was a curving ditch, believed to form part of a Romano-British circular structure, which on the basis of environmental evidence is probably a granary or malt house. An undated stone packed posthole probable formed part of the same structure.

An early medieval ditch was revealed in the centre of the proposed development area, dated to between the 9th and 13th centuries. Quantities of domestic refuse and crop processing debris were recovered from the fill of the ditch, suggesting the presence of domestic settlement and agriculture in the immediate area.

Subsoil deposits sealed the Romano-British and early medieval remains, and later features such as a modern refuse pit were recorded on the site.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, bone glass and metalwork dating from the 2nd to 20th centuries were recovered during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 30th September and the 2nd October 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Manor Farm, Main Street, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire.

An outline planning application (S03/0708/02) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for a residential development at Manor Farm, Sudbrook. Given the archaeological potential of the site, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist recommended that a trial trench evaluation be undertaken at the site, prior to planning determination.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Escritt and Barrell, on behalf of Mr W. E. Smith, to undertake the evaluation. The trial trenching was carried out to satisfy the brief set by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1) and in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 2).

All field work and post excavation analysis was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of

Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sudbrook is located within the parish of Ancaster, approximately 9km southwest of Sleaford and 10km northeast of Grantham in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The site of the proposed development lies at the eastern end of Sudbrook, and forms part of Manor Farm, located at National Grid Reference SK 9723 4455. The site covers an area of approximately 0.53ha, and contains a number of working farm buildings.

Located at a height of *c.* 50m OD, the land lies on a south facing slope. Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, deep sandy and coarse loamy soils in Glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). To the north is the Wickham 2 Association, typically loamy over clayey soils developed over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay or mudstone (*ibid.* 1984, 351).

2.4 Archaeological Setting (Figure 2)

Sudbrook, together with West Willoughby is part of the parish of Ancaster, and lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period and later.

Prehistoric remains are well known from the area around Sudbrook, and it has been proposed that the Ancaster Gap, in which it is situated, contained a string of settlements along its length (Start 1993).

A scatter of flint tools from the Mesolithic period has been found in fields to the southeast of the village. Further Mesolithic flints have been recovered from Newton Sand pit, located immediately to the southeast of the current investigation. Neolithic stone tools and pottery have also been recovered from this site. A greenstone axe of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was found to the north of the proposed development, and a Bronze Age gold torc was discovered to the west of the village close to the site of a possible barrow. A subsequent survey of the area of the find revealed a scatter of finds dating from the Neolithic to the present day (Waller 1993).

Iron Age and Romano-British activity is also well documented in the area. Ancaster itself sits astride Ermine Street and has extensive archaeological remains, not only from the former Roman town and marching camp, but also from an extensive Iron Age settlement (Whitwell 1970).

Romano-British finds from Newton Sand pit include pottery, a spindle whorl and a number of coins. These finds are certainly indicative of settlement in the vicinity. A Roman stone relief has been reported from Sudbrook Old Hall, although it is suspected that it originally came from West Willoughby (SMR).

Finds of Anglo-Saxon glass and metalwork have been recovered from Newton Sand pit, although the absence of Sudbrook from the Domesday survey of *c.* 1086 AD would suggest that it was not yet an independent settlement, more likely a satellite farm of Ancaster (SMR).

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

Little is known about medieval Sudbrook, the lands appear to have been held by the de Vesci family until at least the reign of Henry III (Trollope 1872).

In 1563 the hamlet of Sudbrook had 8 households, below average for the deanery, but comparable with Ancaster (9) and West Willoughby (7) (Hodgett 1975).

Sudbrook Hall dates from 1610 with additions in the 18th century, notably the facade (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 101).

Sudbrook was enclosed with the rest of Ancaster parish in 1773 (Trollope 1872).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

A scheme of 3 trial trenches was laid out (Figure 3), across the site to evaluate as wide an area as possible of the proposed development.

A mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision removed the layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket, until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location and height OD of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

A total of five phases was identified:

Phase 1: Natural deposits
Phase 2: Undated deposits
Phase 3: Romano-British deposits
Phase 4: Early medieval deposits
Phase 5: Post-medieval and later deposits

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit revealed during the investigation (Figures 4 to 7) was a layer of pale yellow-brown sand and limestone gravel (206 & 309), which was observed in Trenches 2 and 3. Overlying this was a layer of mid red-brown silty sand (103, 208 & 308), of variable thickness, extending across all three trenches.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

In Trench 3, at the southern end of the site, was a sub-rectangular posthole (305)

(Figure 4), 0.69m long by 0.52m wide and 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The fill of (305) was dark grey-brown silty sand (304), which contained at least 4 substantial limestone packing-stones (Figure 7).

5.4 Phase 3: Romano-British deposits

Adjacent to posthole (305), in Trench 3, was a curvilinear ditch (307) (Figure 4) 0.68m wide and 0.15m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a rounded base (Figure 7) and terminating at the southwest end. Filling (307) was dark brown silty sand (306) from which two pieces of Romano-British pottery were recovered, dating to the 2nd to 3rd century. Analysis of plant macrofossils from this feature showed clear evidence of crop processing and particularly malting in the immediate vicinity.

Overlying ditch (307) and undated posthole (305) was a layer of dark brown silty sand subsoil (303) up to 0.55m thick (Figure 7).

5.5 Phase 4: Early medieval deposits

In Trench 2, cutting the natural silty sand (208) was an approximately east-west aligned ditch (205) (Figures 4 and 6), measuring 0.90m wide and 0.19m deep, with an orange-brown silty sand fill (204). Pottery dated to the 9th to 10th century was recovered from this fill and environmental analysis revealed evidence of domestic and farming refuse, including an abundance of rivet wheat that suggests a slightly later date of 12th to 13th century.

A dark brown silty sand layer (201) was revealed overlying ditch (205) (Figure 6).

5.6 Phase 5: Post-medieval and later deposits

At the north end of the site, Trench 1 contained a refuse pit (109) (Figures 1 and 2), more than 7m wide and filled with dumped limestone rubble deposits (108 & 114), and sandy silt fills (106, 107 & 113) from which pottery, glass and metalwork dating to the 20th century were recovered.

Overlying pit (109) was a greyish black sandy silt make-up layer, up to 0.40m thick. This was in turn sealed by two dumped deposits (102 & 111) and a 0.35m thick topsoil (101). Topsoil (101) had been truncated by a construction cut (112 & 207) for a 0.80m deep yard surface (105 & 200), composed of limestone and concrete rubble. This formed the latest deposit in Trenches 1 and 2.

In Trench 3, subsoil (303) was sealed by a 0.30m thick limestone hardcore layer (302) (Figure 7), overlain on the south side of the trench by up to 0.30m of topsoil (301).

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits (Phase 1) were glaciofluvial drift deposits typical of the local soils.

The undated (Phase 2) posthole was filled with large packing stones that probably supported a substantial, load bearing post. This could indicate the presence of a building, although only one posthole was revealed within the trench. The close proximity of the posthole to the curvilinear ditch could suggest that the features are contemporary and related. However, it is equally possible that they represent two phases of occupation on the same site.

The curvilinear Romano-British (Phase 3) ditch in Trench 3 may be part of a ring ditch from a *c.* 3.7m diameter circular building. The presence of a posthole could

support this interpretation. Circular buildings with four or more posts supporting the roof have been revealed at a number of places in the region, e.g. Winterton (Lincs) and Bozeat (Northants) (Todd 1973). The environmental evidence from the ditch indicated crop processing and malting were the main activities carried out in the area, which would suggest that the proposed structure was probably a granary or malt-house. However, not enough of the structure was revealed to be certain, and no evidence was found within Trench 3 for a malting oven.

An alternative interpretation of ditch (307) is that it was part of an entrance to a ditched enclosure around an area of agricultural activity. In either case it is a strong indicator of Romano-British occupation of the site, possibly a satellite farm associated with the town of Ancaster.

The east-west aligned early medieval (Phase 4) ditch in Trench 2, probably represents a boundary. The evidence of domestic refuse disposal combined with crop processing debris indicates early medieval settlement or at least agriculture in the area. The precise dating of the feature is a significant issue; the presence of 9th to 10th century pottery would suggest a Late Saxon date for the establishment of settlement and the digging of the ditch. However the presence of an abundance of rivet wheat would suggest a later 12th to 13th century date – based on the date for the widespread use of this strain of wheat. If the later date is accepted, then the pottery is residual evidence of earlier activity, the remains of which have not yet been revealed. If, however, the pottery is the more accurate indicator of date for this feature, it could suggest an earlier than accepted date for the adoption and widespread use of rivet wheat.

The depth of the subsoils in Trenches 2 and 3 suggests that the land has been in fairly intensive agricultural use for a considerable period.

The modern features (Phase 5) revealed during the investigation are all related to Manor Farm and its agricultural activities.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 5).

Period

Features and deposits dating to the Romano-British, early medieval and post-medieval periods were identified during the evaluation.

Rarity

Romano-British and early medieval ditches are fairly common in Lincolnshire and in the parish of Ancaster, but have not been previously identified in the Sudbrook area. Romano-British circular buildings, however, are still relatively rare and are as yet poorly understood.

Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Sudbrook have previously been undertaken and reported. Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Sudbrook area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monument Record and the files maintained by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Group value

The features revealed each fall into separate phases of the site, and as such do not form a coherent group.

Survival/Condition

Although there was evidence of modern disturbance on parts of the development area, the buried features had survived in good condition. Plant macrofossils survived in good condition, as did the inorganic finds.

Fragility/Vulnerability

The buried features were sealed below 0.55m of subsoil and 0.30m of topsoil or hardcore. Therefore they would be vulnerable to ground disturbances that exceed 0.85m below current ground level.

Diversity

Period diversity is high with Romano-British, early medieval, post-medieval and later dated features and deposits represented.

Functional diversity is moderate with a possible structure, a boundary ditch and a refuse pit recorded on the site.

Potential

There is high potential for further Romano-British and undated remains to be revealed in the area around Trench 3. There is also moderate potential for further early medieval features to be found in the development area.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the Romano-British remains are of high local and moderate regional importance. The early medieval remains are also of high local importance, and should an early date be proven for the use of rivet wheat, then these remains would be of high regional importance. The post-medieval and later remains are of moderate local importance.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive with archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods present in the area.

The earliest feature revealed was a curving ditch, believed to form part of a Romano-British circular structure, which on the basis of environmental evidence is probably a granary or malt house. An undated stone packed posthole probable formed part of the same structure.

An early medieval ditch was revealed in the centre of the proposed development area, dated to between the 9th and 13th centuries. Quantities of domestic refuse and crop processing debris were recovered from the fill of the ditch, suggesting the presence of domestic settlement and agriculture in the immediate area.

Subsoil deposits sealed the Romano-British and early medieval remains, and later features such as a modern refuse pit were recorded on the site.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, bone glass and metalwork dating from the 2nd to 20th centuries were recovered during the investigation.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Escritt and Barrell who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Tobin Rayner and Tom Lane edited this report.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

Figure 1: General Location Plan

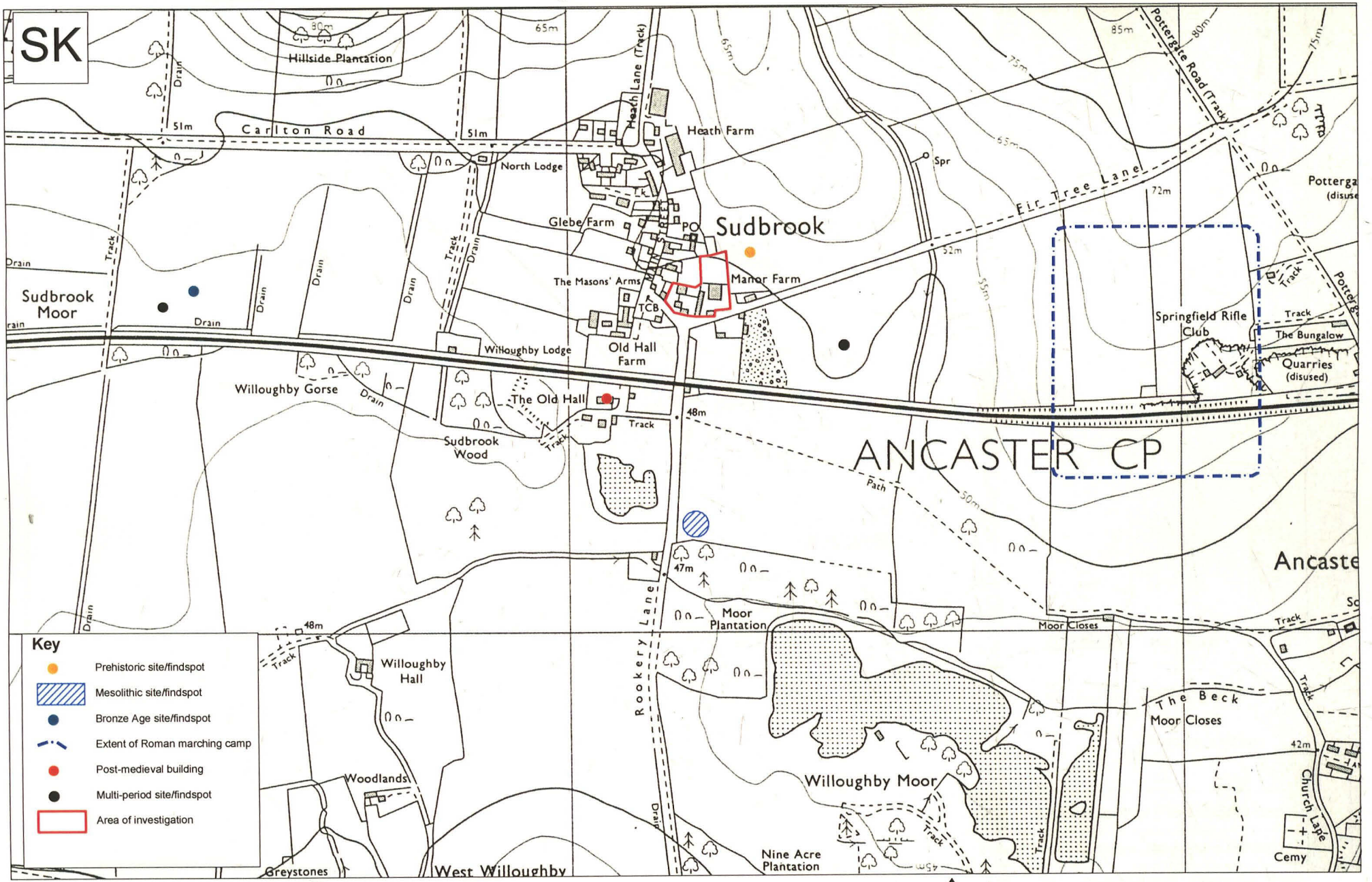
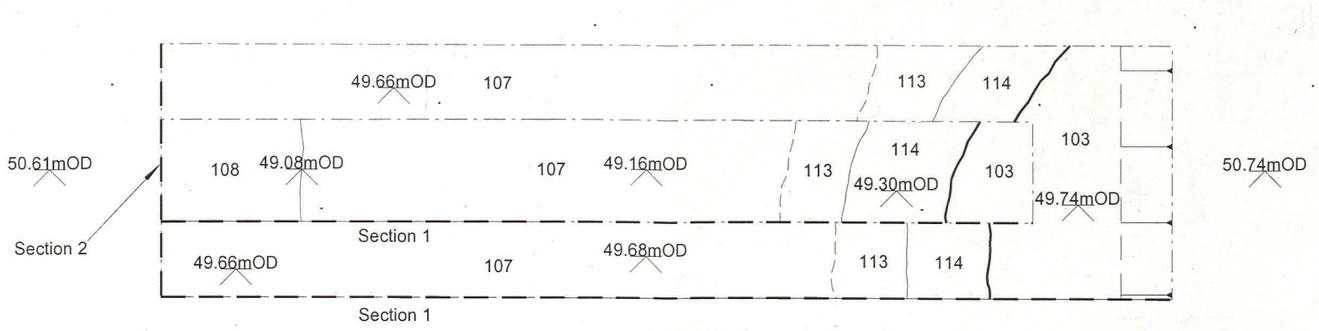
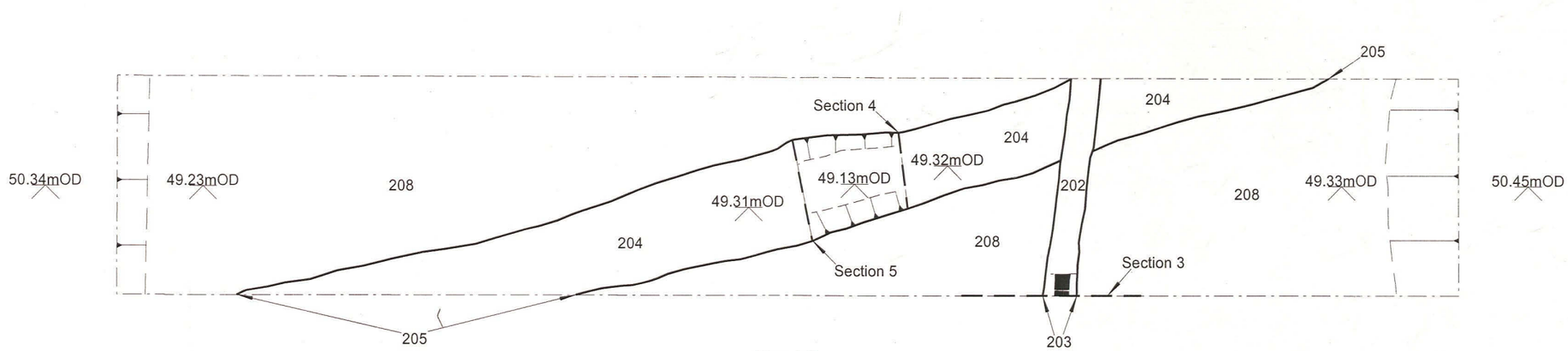


Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting

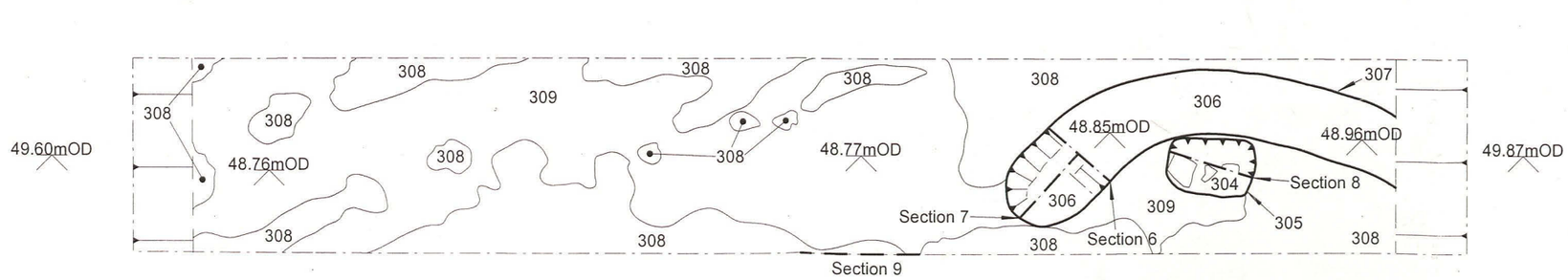
Figure 3 Plan of proposed development showing trench locations.



Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3

0 2.5m

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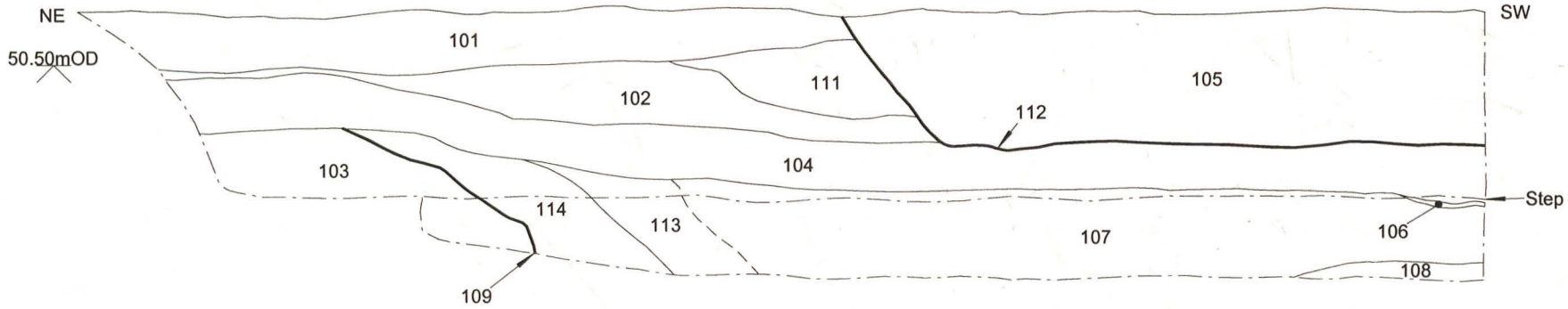
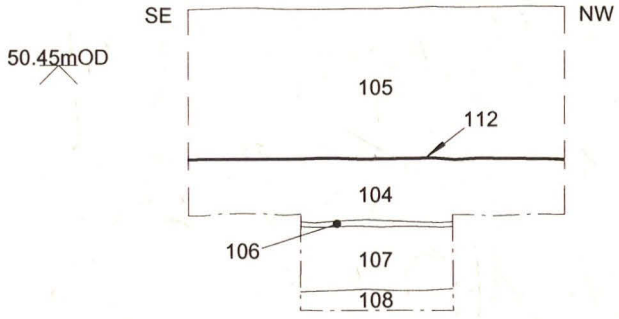
Figure 4 Trenches 1 to 3.



Trench 1, Section 1 Northwest Facing



Trench 1, Section 2 Northeast Facing

0 2m

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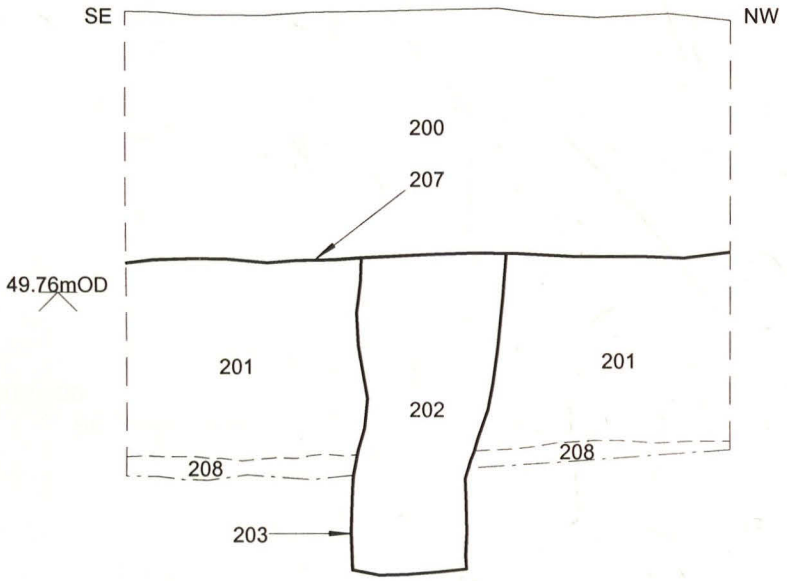
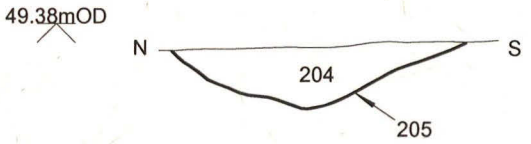
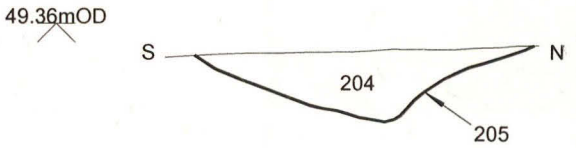
Figure 5 Trench 1, Sections 1 and 2.



Trench 2, Section 3 Northeast Facing



Trench 2, Section 4 West Facing



Trench 2, Section 5 East Facing

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sudbrook, Manor Farm (MFS03)		
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Figure 6 Trench 2, Sections 3 to 5.

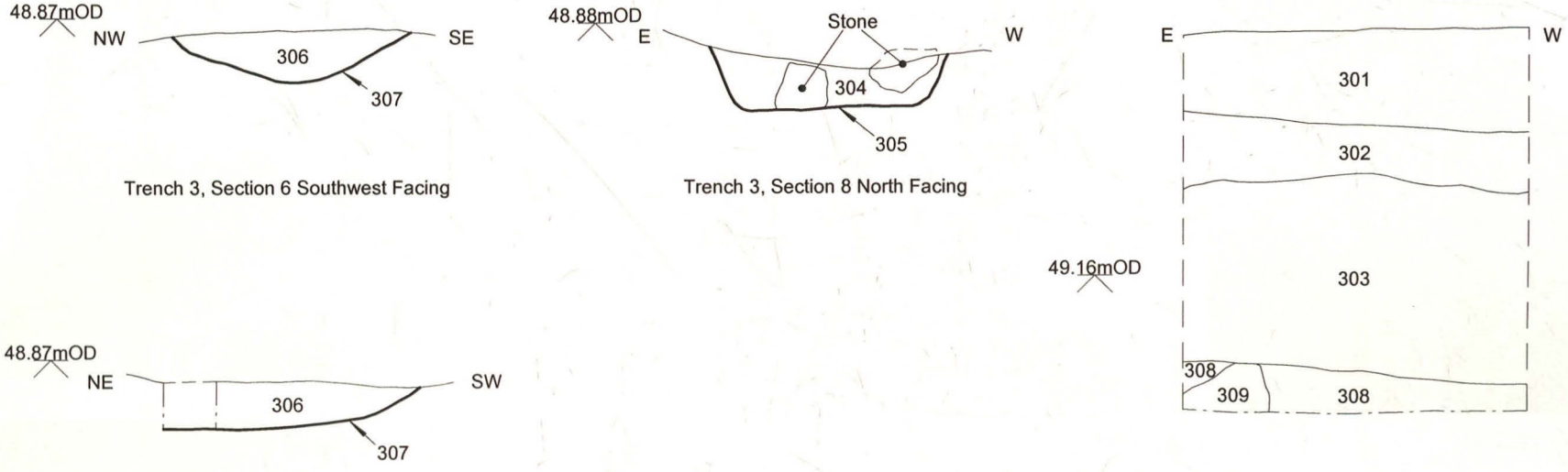

Figure 7 Trench 3, Sections 6 to 9.

Plate 1 General view of proposed development area, looking west.

Plate 2 General view of proposed development area, looking northwest.

Plate 3 General view of Trench 1, looking southwest.

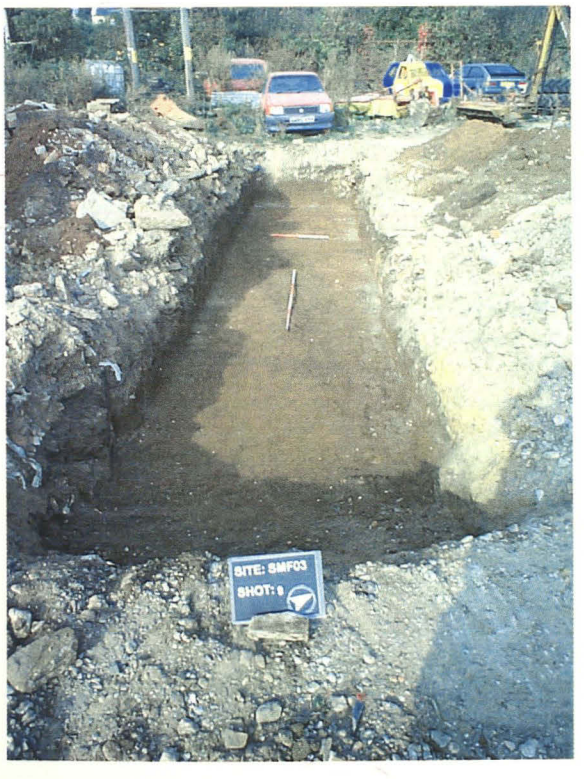

Plate 4 General view of Trench 2, looking northwest.

Plate 5 General view of Trench 3, looking west.

Plate 6 Section through undated post hole (305), looking southwest.

Plate 7 Section through Romano-British ditch terminus (307), looking east.

Plate 8 Section through Early Medieval ditch (205), looking west.

Appendix 1

SOUTH KESTEVEN COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST COMMENTS

APPLICATION NUMBER: S03/0708/02

PROPOSAL & LOCATION: Residential development, Manor Farm, Main Street, Sudbrook

NGR: 497228 344554

APPLICANT: Mr. W.E Smith, Manor Farm, Main Street, Sudbrook, Grantham NG32 3RY

AGENT: Escritt & Barrell, 24 St. Peter's Hill, Grantham NG31 6QF

RECOMMENDED ACTION: An archaeological trial trench evaluation is required prior to the determination of the planning application. This recommendation is made on the basis of the recorded archaeology in the area, of which one entry records a Bronze Age axe being found on the site. It is therefore considered that the site offers a potential for remains to be present on the site itself. However, this potential has not yet been assessed and further work is required. This work would be a trial trench evaluation (2% of the site by area) to be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application. A plan has been submitted which shows that the majority of the proposed properties are located outside the footprint of the current buildings on site

SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION: The site lies at the eastern end of Sudbrook, approximately 500m from the Roman marching camp to the west of Ancaster, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is part of Manor Farm covering an area of approximately 0.53ha. There are a number of vacant buildings present in the center of the site, due for demolition.

PLANNING BACKGROUND: The application is in outline for residential development (8).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND: The site for the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological importance/interest. Sudbrook, together with West Willoughby is part of the parish of Ancaster. Ancaster itself sits astride Ermine Street and has extensive archaeological remains, not only from the former Roman town and marching camp, but also from an extensive Iron Age settlement. There have been a number of other prehistoric finds in the area – flints, beaker sherds and part of a bucket urn. This all indicates that there has been much human activity in this area for a substantial time.

The development site lies in a known area of archaeological interest, as a number of artefacts (dating particularly from the prehistoric period) have been recovered from the immediate locality. On the proposed development site itself at the northeastern corner, a Bronze Age greenstone axe was recovered. To the east is the Roman Marching camp, and further south, undated human remains were uncovered during drainage work in 2000. To the west of the site, a scatter of finds has been recovered including a number of flint scrapers. Most remarkable was the discovery of a Late Bronze Age torc – a type of necklace. To the southeast of the site, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon artifacts have been recorded.

Due to the sites potential located within an area from where a number of artefacts from different periods have been recovered, it is highly possible that further archaeological remains relating to one or more of these periods may be present. It is recommended therefore that an archaeologist be contracted to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation prior to the determination of the planning application.

SIGNED: JYoung

Jenny Young BA(Hons), MA, AIFA
South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
DATE: 25th June 2003
Brief is valid for 1 year from this date.

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND RECORDING (TRIAL-TRENCHING)

For the particular attention of the Client

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
(The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors, but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages, or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Tel: 0118 931 6446.)

1.2 Detailed specifications should be submitted by the client for approval by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on; contractors are therefore strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will then be free to choose between those specifications, which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

1.3 The client must give the chosen contractor a full set of plans before work commences.

For the particular attention of the contractor

2. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

2.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

2.2 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997).

2.3 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to the SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

2.4 The objective of the trial trenching should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, depth, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

2.5 Unless trench locations have been specified by the Community Archaeologist, it is expected that the contractor will include location plans of their proposed trench/trenches, along with a justification of their position.

2.6 Any adjustments to the brief for the Trial Trenching project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

3. METHODS

3.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

3.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

3.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

3.1.3 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

3.1.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on site and post fieldwork procedures.

3.1.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work and report production in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.

3.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should take the following factors into account:

3.2.1 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon.

3.2.2 The supervision of all machine work by an experienced archaeologist.

3.2.3 When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned and excavated by hand. A representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated and although the depth of deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural.

3.2.4 If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding their exhumation and interment. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

3.2.5 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

3.2.6 Adequate recovery of finds and an appropriate sampling programme to provide environmental evidence from all archaeological deposits should be ensured.

3.2.7 A contingency sum to cover additional environmental costs and unexpected finds should be included with the tenders. However, this should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.

4. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least 14 days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 The final report should be produced to the level outlined in The Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991 and within a timescale agreed with the Community Archaeologist. The report should conform to the minimum standards as defined in Section 14.6 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, including:

5.1.1 Location plans of the proposed development area, ideally at a minimum scale of 1:10,000

5.1.2 Location plans of the area/s which have been investigated and the position of any trenches.

5.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.

5.1.3 Specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts.

5.1.4 Section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate. Should any trenches be devoid of archaeological features, a representative section must be included.

5.1.5 Photographs of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour. Photocopies are not acceptable.

5.1.6 The archaeological potential of the proposed development site and its immediate surrounding area.

5.1.7 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

5.1.8 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.

5.1.9 A complete bibliography of all reference material.

5.2 Any recommendations for further work is the responsibility of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. The report produced by the contractor, therefore, should not include any written recommendation concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations to the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, this

may be done in writing, separately from the submitted report (IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, paragraph 3.4.8).

6. REPORT & ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

6.1 Copies of the final report must be deposited with South Kesteven District Council, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments and the developer.

6.2 After agreement with the land-owner(s), arrangements should be made for deposition of the object and paper archive in the City and County Museum, Lincoln as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

7. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

7.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be deemed to put all the information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Community Archaeologist, but it is expected that this shall not exceed six months.

7.2 A summary of the findings of the investigation will be presented for publication to 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' within 12 months of completion.

7.3 Should the trial trenching reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological investigation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

8.2 Further Contact Addresses:

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW
Tel: 01529 461499

County Sites and Monuments Record
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
3rd Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN
Tel: 01522 553073

Land use Planning Services
South Kesteven District Council
Council Offices
St. Peter's Hill
Grantham
Lincolnshire
NG31 6PZ
Tel: 01476 406080

Mr.T. Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Dr Jim Williams
East Midlands Regional Science Advisor
44 Derngate
Northampton
NN1 1UH

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. This project brief is valid for a period of one year. After that period consult the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Appendix 2

LAND AT MANOR FARM, MAIN STREET, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *A predetermination evaluation is required on land at Manor Farm, Main Road, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. This requires a scheme of trial trenching.*

1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, situated within an area of archaeological interest dating from the prehistoric period onwards.*

1.3 *An outline planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for trial trenching of land at Manor Farm, Main Road, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference 497228 344554.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 The site lies at the eastern end of Sudbrook, approximately 500m from the Roman marching camp to the west of Ancaster, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is part of Manor Farm covering an area of approximately 0.53ha. There are a number of vacant buildings present in the centre of the site, due for demolition.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 An outline planning application (S03/0708/02) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development. Given the archaeological potential of the site, Heritage Lincolnshire recommended that an evaluation be undertaken at the site, prior to planning determination.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Located at a height of *c.* 52m OD, the land is gently sloping to the north. Local soils are of the

Wickham 2 Association, typically loamy over clayey soils developed over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay or mudstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The site for the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological importance/interest. Sudbrook, together with West Willoughby is part of the parish of Ancaster. Ancaster itself sits astride Ermine Street and has extensive archaeological remains, not only from the former Roman town and marching camp, but also from an extensive Iron Age settlement. There have been a number of other prehistoric finds in the area; flints, beaker sherds and part of a bucket urn. This all indicates that there has been much human activity in this area for a substantial time.

6.2 The development site lies in a known area of archaeological interest, as a number of artefacts (dating particularly from the prehistoric period) have been recovered from the immediate locality. On the proposed development site itself at the northeastern corner, a Bronze Age greenstone axe was recovered. To the east is the Roman Marching camp, and further south, undated human remains were uncovered during drainage work in 2000. To the west of the site, a scatter of finds has been recovered including a number of flint scrapers. Most remarkable was the discovery of a Late Bronze Age torc, a type of necklace. To the southeast of the site, Romano-British and Anglo Saxon artefacts have been recorded.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation and depth of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 <u>Reasoning for this technique</u>

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two (2) trenches, measuring 28m x 2m or three (3) trenches measuring 18.5m x 2m depending on site conditions, placed

within the area of the proposed development. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 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.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits in every trench to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black

and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

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

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11.3.1.12 An archive list.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Mr W E Smith; the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least fourteen days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
	Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist
	Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS

Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by two staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take approximately three (3) days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 7 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: Environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; Fencing (not expected); Lithics (small amounts allowed for); Prehistoric pottery (small amounts allowed for); Roman pottery (small amounts allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amounts allowed for); Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); Faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Special (non-pottery) finds (small amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 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.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

21 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**

Specification: Version 2, 26.09.03

Appendix 3

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Loose, mid to light greyish brown fine sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, up to 0.35 thick.	Topsoil.
102	1	Loose, mid to light yellowish brown fine sandy silt, with frequent limestone fragments, up to 0.36m thick.	Levelling deposit.
103	1	Loose, mid to light brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone pebbles, > 0.74m thick.	Natural drift.
104	1	Firm, mid to dark greyish black sandy silt, with frequent ash and clinker, up to 0.40m thick.	Make up layer, buried soil.
105	1	Loose, mid to light brown sandy silt and limestone rubble, up to 0.82m thick.	Fill of (112).
106	1	Compacted, black ash and clinker, 0.03m thick.	Dumped deposit.
107	1	Loose/friable, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, > 0.60m thick.	Fill of (109).
108	1	Firm, mid yellowish brown fine limestone rubble, > 0.10m thick.	Fill of (109).
109	1	Amorphous cut, > 7m wide and > 0.90m deep, with irregular convex sides.	Refuse pit.
110	-	Unstratified finds.	-
111	1	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand, with moderate limestone fragments, up to 0.44m thick.	Levelling deposit.
112	1	Amorphous cut, > 4m wide and > 0.80m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Cut for yard surface.
113	1	Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand, with moderate limestone pebbles, *c.* 0.40m thick.	Fill of (109).
114	1	Friable, pale grey-brown sand and limestone rubble, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Fill of (109).
200	3	Firm, light grey limestone and concrete rubble, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.64m thick.	Yard surface/ fill of (207).
201	3	Loose, mid to light reddish brown sandy silt, with frequent limestone fragments, 0.60m thick.	Subsoil.
202	3	Loose, mid to dark grey sandy silt, 0.70m thick, contains ceramic drainpipe.	Fill of (203).

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
203	3	Linear cut, 0.30m wide and 0.70m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	Land drain trench.
204	4 & 5	Firm, mid to dark orange-brown silty sand, with frequent limestone fragments, up to 0.19m thick.	Fill of (205).
205	4 & 5	Linear cut, 0.90m wide and 0.19m deep, with irregular sloping sides and rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
206	-	Firm, mid to light yellowish brown sand and limestone gravel, revealed in plan.	Outcrop of natural drift.
207	3	Amorphous cut, > 13m wide and *c.* 0.64m deep, with a flattish base.	Cut for yard surface.
208	3	Firm, mid red-brown silty sand.	Natural drift.
301	9	Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent limestone and occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.30m thick, slopes down to the north.	Topsoil.
302	9	Firm, pale grey-brown limestone rubble, up to 0.30m thick.	Hardcore road surface.
303	9	Firm, dark brown silty sand, with occasional limestone fragments, *c.* 0.55m thick.	Subsoil.
304	8	Soft, dark grey-brown silty sand, with at least 4 substantial limestone packing-stones, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (305).
305	8	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.69m long by 0.52m wide and 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Posthole.
306	6 & 7	Firm, dark brown silty sand, 0.15m thick.	Fill of (307).
307	6 & 7	Curvi-linear cut, 0.68m wide and 0.15m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a rounded base, terminates at the southwest end, curves east and southeast.	Curving ditch.
308	9	Firm, mid red-brown silty sand, variable thickness and intermittent extent.	Natural drift.
309	9	Friable, pale yellow-brown sand and limestone gravel, > 0.25m thick.	Natural drift.

Abbreviations: CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 4

THE POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 21 fragments of pottery weighing 1621g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, mostly glass, comprising 19 items weighing a total of 4243g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments weighing 18g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fill (107), posthole fill (304) and unstratified (Trench 1) finds (110).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire. Some of the glass has trademarks indicating they held products made in Lincolnshire, including Louth 55km to the northeast and nearby Ancaster, only 1km to the east. In particular, two of the bottles have trademarks showing they were used to hold a product of the current investigation site itself, Manor Farm, Sudbrook.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
107	LSTON	Grey Stoneware ink bottle, late 19th-early 20th century	1	232	Late 19th-early 20th century
	PORC	Hard paste porcelain cup, 19th-early 20th century	1	12	
110	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19th century	3	139	20th century
	TPW	Black and white transfer printed saucer, trademarked, 20th century	1	81	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain cup and eggcup, cup trademarked, 20th century	2	54	
	WHITE	White ware, 4 handpainted, 1 partially trademarked, 19th-20th century	9	777	
	BS	Brown stoneware, late 18th-19th century	4	326	

One of the white wares from (110) has the partial trademark:

]GLAND
]CHINA
BEST BONE

The porcelain cup from (110) also has a partially-surviving trademark reading 'MADE IN'. This almost certainly is part of the legend 'Made in England', which was introduced about 1920. The term 'England', as suggested by the piece marked]GLAND, was applied to pottery after the introduction in America of the McKinley Tariff Act in 1891 (Cushion 1986, 95)

A trademark is evident on the transfer-printed saucer and reads:

'ALBANY'
SR
FENTON ENGLAND

This is the trademark of the Samuel Radford Ltd factory based in Fenton, Staffordshire, with Albany being the pattern name. This manufacturer operated from 1879-1957 and used SR monograms like this in the 20th century (*ibid*, 142-3).

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
107	Glass	Brown mould produced bottle, screw top metal cap	1	422	20th century
	Glass	Colourless milk bottle, red printed trademark, 20th century	1	486	
	Glass	Dark green screw top bottle, embossed WHITE HORSE WHISKY, 20th century	1	695	
	Glass	Square, colourless screw top bottle, 20th century	1	207	
	Glass	Brown, flat rectangular bottle, screw top, 20th century	1	247	
	Glass	Colourless, flat moulded rectangular bottle, corked top, 19th-early 20th century	1	76	
	Ceramic	?Bottle stopper, 20th century	1	24	
	Copper alloy	Purse frame, 19th-20th century	1	27	
	Bone and iron	Knife handle, post-medieval	1	90	
110	Glass	Colourless vessel glass, 20th century	1	17	20th century
	Glass	Milk glass jar, embossed trademark, screw top white metal lid, 20th century	1	139	
	Glass	Colourless bottle, embossed, 20th century	1	95	
	Glass	Square, colourless screw top bottle, 1 with metal top marked H.P., 20th century	3	759	
	Glass	Colourless milk bottle, red printed trademark, 20th century	1	473	
	Glass	Colourless milk bottle, blue printed trademark, 20th century	1	417	
	Glass	Blue bottle, cork stoppered, embossed, 20th century	1	63	
	Copper alloy	Belt clasp, 19th-20th century	1	6	

The milk glass jar from (110) has the embossed trademark POND'S. A colourless glass bottle from the same context is embossed AMAMI WAVE SET.

Two printed milk bottles were recovered from (110) and one from (107). That from (107) and one from (110) read, in red:

MANOR FARM
A. Newton
SUDBROOK
GRANTHAM,

while the other from (110) reads, in blue:

G. T. NEWTON
COPPER HILL FARM
ANCASTER
PLEASE RINSE AND RETURN DAILY

The blue glass bottle from the same context is embossed: 'CARROTINE' DENNIS LOUTH.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
110	cattle sized	rib	1	12	juvenile
304	cattle sized	unidentified	1	6	possible humerus fragment

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

Documentation
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
In general, the collection of early modern artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. The earliest artefacts, perhaps 18th century in origin, were probably in use with many of the other, 19th century artefacts and the lack of earlier items would tend to suggest that the site was first occupied in the 19th century.

A few of the trademarked milk bottles have very high local interest, bearing markings relating to the actual investigation site itself.

References

Cushion, J. P., 1986 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks* (3rd ed)

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**

Appendix 5 smf03rompot.xls 26/11/03

The Roman and Medieval pottery archive from Sudbrook,
Manor Farm (SMF03) for APS, by Barbara Precious

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESSNO	DWGNO	ALTER	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS	WT
306	GREY	BFL		1?			RIM UPPER WALL;FRAG CF NVGW V COARSE		2	6
306	GREY	JBCOR					BS HIGH FIRED 2C		1	3
306	GROG		HM?				FRAG		1	1
306	ZDATE						M2-3C			
204	OXWS?	BFL?				VABR	FLANGE FLAKE; MICACEOUS WHT SLIP?		1	4
204	LSLOC						BS;FAB A; M9-10C		1	8
204	SHEL	JCUR				SOOTR	RIM; NO OBVIOUS PUNC		1	34
204	ZDATE						3-4C/POSTRO			
204	ZZZ						LSLOC UNUS; EFAB NOT FOUND MUCH OUTSIDE LINCOLN			

ABBREVIATIONS

BFL	Bowl with flanged rim
BS	Body sherd
HM	Handmade
JBCOR	Jar/bowl with cordon
JCUR	Jar with curved rim
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics
NVGW	Nene Valley Grey Ware
OXWS	Oxidized White Slipped Ware
PUNC	Punctate brachiopods (micro-fossil found in certain types of limestone)
SOOTR	Sooted rim
VABR	Very abraded

Appendix 6

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM MANOR FARM, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE (SMF 03).

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
October 2003

Introduction

Excavations at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, to the west of the Roman town of Ancaster, were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in October 2003. The work revealed features of Roman and later date, although much of the archaeology appears to have been disturbed during the late Post medieval period.

Samples for the evaluation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the fills of two ditches.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Small pieces of pottery and bone were extracted for further specialist study.

Results of evaluation

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were recovered at varying densities from both samples. Preservation was moderately good, although a high density of grains from sample 1 were puffed and distorted, possibly due to high temperatures during combustion.

Cereals

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant. Elongated 'drop form' grains typical of spelt (*T. spelta*) were common in sample 1 alongside abundant spelt glume bases. Indeterminate cereal sprout fragments were also common within this assemblage. Grains were comparatively rare in sample 2, but rachis nodes of both bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) types were common.

Wild flora

Seeds of common segetal weeds were present in both samples, although more abundant in sample 1. Taxa noted included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), indeterminate large grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils were only noted in sample 2 at a very low density. Nutlets of both sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) were recorded.

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root/stem were common in both samples. With the exception of a single indeterminate tuber fragment, no other macrofossils were recovered from sample 1. However, culm fragments and nodes were abundant in sample 2 along with heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments and ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsules.

Other materials

Animal macrofossils were rare, comprising fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bone and small mammal or amphibian bone. The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material, the siliceous globules and possibly the pieces of vitrified material may all be derived from the combustion of organic materials (including cereals and straw/grass) at extremely high temperatures.

Discussion

Sample 1 was taken from a ditch fill of Roman date. Although the presence of chaff and weed seeds suggests that cereal processing debris is present, the abundance of grains and, more particularly, cereal sprouts may indicate that the assemblage is largely derived from malting waste, with the grains being deliberately germinated. Processing waste was commonly used as a fuel for the malting process and mixed batches of fuel and sprouted grains are often found, both in primary and secondary contexts.

Sample 2 is again from a ditch fill although, at the time of writing, the context is undated. The assemblage appears to be derived from a mixed refuse deposit, including cereal processing detritus (chaff and weed seeds), domestic refuse (bone, eggshell and fish bone) and possibly stable waste in the form of straw and other bedding /fodder materials. The abundance of rivet wheat rachis nodes would suggest an early medieval (12^{th} – 13^{th} century) or later date.

Conclusions

In summary, this area was obviously of some commercial/agricultural importance during both the Roman and later periods. The malting of grain (mostly wheat), possibly for use within the town of Ancaster, was possibly a major contributor to the local economy during the Roman period. Such activities were commonly kept well away from settled areas, as the risk of catastrophic fire was very high; granaries/maltings were frequently razed to the ground. Cereal processing, and possibly animal husbandry, were being practised locally during the medieval period, with the refuse generated being deposited within available open features including ditches.

These assemblages both contain valuable information, which will significantly supplement the existing local data set. However, much of this early archaeology appears to have been badly truncated by later activities. If further work is contemplated, environmental sampling should be concentrated on features, which are clearly datable to the Roman/early medieval periods. Such samples have the potential to greatly supplement the information given within this evaluation.

References

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press.

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens b = burnt

Sample No.	**1**	**2**
Context No.	**306**	**204**
Cereals		
Avena sp. (grains)		x
(awn frags.)	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx	
(sprout frags.)	xx	
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	
(rachis nodes)		x
Hordeum/Secale cereale type (rachis nodes)		x
Secale cereale L. (rachis nodes)		x
Triticum sp. (grains)	xx	x
(glume bases)	xxx	
(spikelet bases)	xx	
(rachis internodes)	x	
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	xxx	
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)		x
T. turgidum type (rachis nodes)		xx
Herbs		
Anthemis cotula L.		x
Bromus sp.	xcf	
Fabaceae indet.	x	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	x	
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia	xcf	
Plantago lanceolata L.	x	
Large Poaceae indet.	x	x
Polygonum aviculare L.	x	
Rumex sp.	x	
Wetland plants		
Carex sp.		x
Eleocharis sp.		x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xx	xx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)		x
Calluna vulgaris L. (capsules)		x
Indet.culm frags.		xxx
Indet.culm nodes		xx
Indet.seeds		x
Indet.tuber frags.	x	
Animal macrofossils		
Bone	x	xb
Eggshell		x
Fish bone		x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	xb	
Other materials		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx
Siliceous globules		x
Small coal frags.	x	xx
Vitrified material	xx	x
Sample volume (litres)	**24**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.1**	**0.3**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**25%**

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire.

Appendix 7

GLOSSARY

Barrow	Earth of stone mound covering burial site, usually dating from the Neolithic of Bronze Age (*q.v.*).
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain.
Palaeochannel	A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

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 1st 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.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.
Torc	Ornate collar or neck-ring, often fashioned in gold, generally dating to the Iron Age (*q.v.*).

Appendix 8

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context register sheets
32	Context records
4	Sheets of plans
3	Sheets of section drawings
3	Daily Record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

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 Museum Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2003.332
Lincolnshire City and County Museum Site Code:	MFS 03
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SMF03

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.