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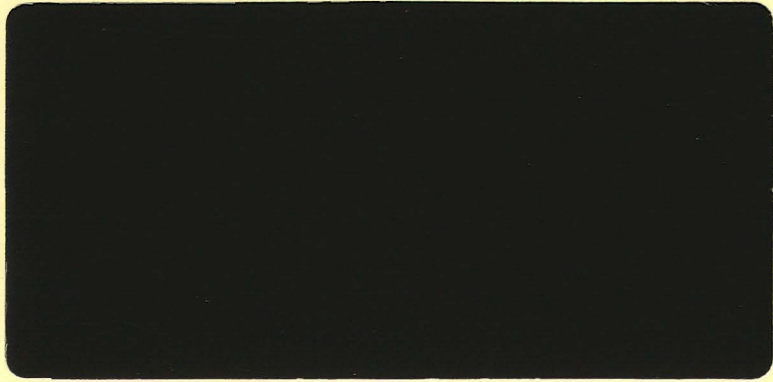
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND OFF FENTON ROAD,
STUBTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBFR 07)**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND OFF FENTON ROAD,
STUBTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBFR 07)**

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**Work Undertaken For
Mr Tom Senior**

November 2007

Report Compiled by
Jen Wood MA, BSc (Hons) AIFA



National Grid Reference: SK 8727 4891
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.158
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-33642
Planning Application: 505/0772/71

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 137/07

Quality Control
Fenton Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire
(SBFR 07)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Tom Bradley-Lovekin
Illustration	Jen Wood. Sue Unsworth
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Jen Wood



Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 20-11-07	Date: 20-11-07

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
5.1	PHASE 1 NATURAL DEPOSITS	2
5.2	PHASE 2 MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS	2
5.3	PHASE 3 MODERN DEPOSITS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

Appendices

1. Specification
2. Context Summary
3. The Finds *by Dr Anne Boyle, Gary Taylor and Jen Wood*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Area of development
- Figure 4 Footings plan
- Figure 5 Representative Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of house plot, looking east.
- Plate 2 General view of footing trenches showing the extent of modern disturbance [003], looking east.
- Plate 3 Represented deposits, section 2, with medieval pit [009]. Looking north.

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at land off Fenton Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footing trenches for a single house plot.

The development site was located within the historic core of the village of Stubton. The modern settlement probably originates from the Saxon period, being well established by the Norman Conquest and continually occupied to present day.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, medieval and modern deposits. Medieval activity was only represented by a single shallow pit, observed within the northeastern corner of the excavated footing. A large irregular feature containing a deposit of building debris, a layer of redeposited subsoil/levelling and a topsoil deposit was dated to the modern period.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include six fragments of medieval pottery, four of which were recovered as unstratified fragments during the machining process. Other finds include two fragments of animal bone from medieval pit [008], a 20th century glass bottle from modern feature [003] and a whetstone from unstratified contexts.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Tom Senior to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with house footings at land off Fenton Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application SO5/0772/71. The watching brief was carried out on 26th September 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stubton is situated 9km southeast of Newark-on-Trent and 18km north of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The development site is located on the west side of the Fenton Road, within the historic village core.

Local soils are the Evesham 2 association, typical clayey with permeable subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 188).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Archaeological remains dated from the prehistoric to the medieval period were identified within the area. Cropmarks of enclosures and trackways occur 1 km to the northeast of Stubton (Cope-Faulkner 1995).

The origins of the village of Stubton are uncertain. The name Stubton originates from the Old English, *Stobetun* or *Stubetune* meaning either Stubba's Farmstead or Farmstead/village among the tree stumps (Cameron, 1998), which may suggest that the origins of the modern settlement stem from the Saxon period.

The village was well established by the Norman Conquest, referenced as part of the Loveden Wapentake within the Domesday Survey (1086) (Foster and Longley, 1976).

Stubton has been continually occupied from the medieval period to modern day, although the village has not apparently changed dramatically in size. A medieval church (SMR.30227) was present at Stubton, but was later demolished to make way for Stubton Hall (Cope-Faulkner, 1995).

Later inclusions to the village included the construction of Stubton Hall c. 1813-1814, and the Church of St Martin built between 1799 and 1800 (Pevsner and Harris 1989).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The footings were removed by mechanical excavator, with a 0.60m wide toothless ditching bucket to a maximum depth of 1.75m. The sides of the trench were cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix

produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

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

5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a uniform layer of plastic blue-grey clay (001), occurring at a depth of 0.54m from the ground surface at the western extent of the excavated area (Fig. 5, Section 1).

Deposit (001) was sealed by a layer of yellowish brown-grey clay (002) varying between 0.20-0.40m in depth (Fig. 5 Section 1 & 2).

5.2 Phase 2 Medieval deposits

At the northeastern extent of the excavated area a 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep shallow pit with moderately sloping straight sides and a shallow concave base [008] was observed in the section of the trench (Fig. 5, Section 2, Plate 3). Pit [008] contained two distinct deposits (009) and (010). The basal deposit (010) was a plastic medium yellow-grey clay 0.05m in depth. A fragment of cattle scapula was recovered from this deposit, frequent fired clay inclusions were also observed.

Overlying deposit (010) was a more substantial deposit of friable dark grey sandy-clay with frequent charcoal and

fired clay inclusions, 0.20m in deep (008). Deposit (009) contained an abraded fragment of south Lincolnshire shell tempered ware and a fragment of Stamford ware jar, dated from the late 12th -14th century (Boyle, Appendix 3).

5.3 Phase 3 Modern deposits

Within the western half of the footing a large area of modern disturbance was uncovered. This was irregular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, approximately 9m long, 3.65m wide and 0.90m deep [003] (Figs. 4 & 5, Section 1, Plate 2). The feature contained a mixed deposit of loose reddish-brown sand with inclusions of timber fragments, wiring, rubber ducting and glass bottles (004). A single glass bottle was retained for identification, representing a colourless mould-made rectangular bottle of 20th century date (Taylor, Appendix 4).

A uniform deposit (005) of plastic dark grey-brown slightly sandy clay with frequent angular gravel inclusions overlay the excavated area representing a possible redeposited topsoil/subsoil levelling layer (Fig. 5 Sections 1 & 2).

Overlying all of the deposits within the excavated area was a topsoil deposit of friable, dark brownish-grey sandy-clay, topped with turf (005) (Fig. 5 Sections 1 & 2).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural clays were the earliest deposits encountered during ground works. A single shallow pit [008] of c.12th century date represents the only archaeological remains recorded within the area of investigation.

The majority of the remaining area had been subject to modern disturbance, with a large irregular feature [003] filled with debris probably associated with building works uncovered within the western half

of the excavated area. Evidence of redeposited subsoil/topsoil being utilised possibly for raising the ground level was also identified.

Four fragments of unstratified medieval pottery (007) ranging in date from 9th -15th century was recovered during machining (Boyle, Appendix 3), and was thought to have originated from the topsoil (006) or the underlying redeposited layer (005). An unstratified whetstone possibly of post-medieval date (Taylor, Appendix 3) was also recovered during machining (007). Most of the artefacts were medieval, 10th-13th century, though modern items were also recovered. The discontinuity in date may indicate the site was abandoned in the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Fenton Road, Stubton located within the historic village core, as the possibility existed of archaeological remains being disturbed by the drainage works.

However, no substantial archaeological remains were encountered, only a single medieval pit [008] and a further four fragments of unstratified medieval pottery were recovered. A sequence of modern disturbance, re-deposited top/subsoil and topsoil were also identified.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Tom Senior for the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Sue Unsworth, Jen Wood
Post-excavation analysis: Jen Wood

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

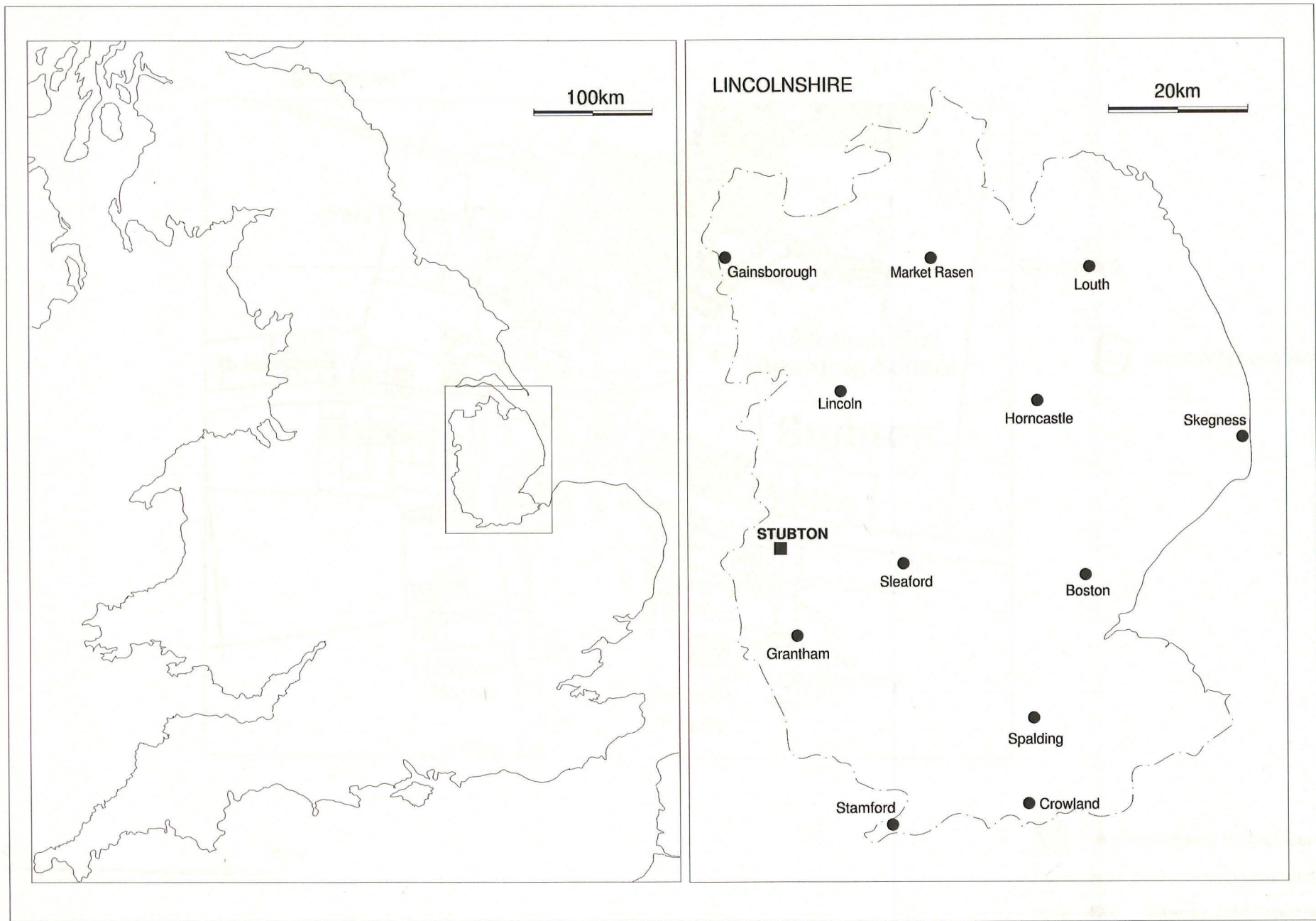
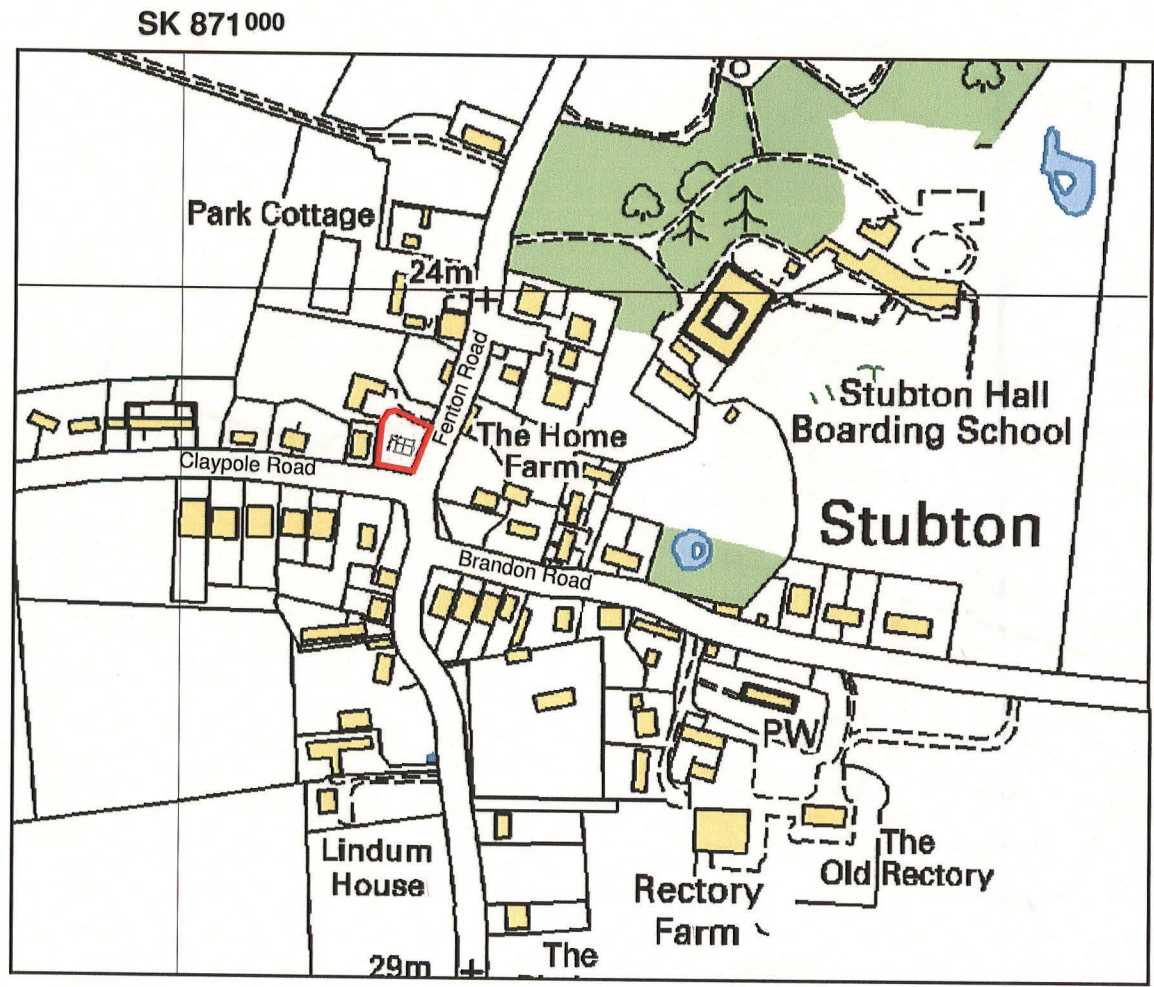


Figure 1: General Location Plan



SK 489000

 Development Area




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Stubton, Fenton Road SBFR 07	
Scale 1:4000	Drawn by: JCW Report No: 137/07

Figure 2. Development location



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Archaeological Project Services

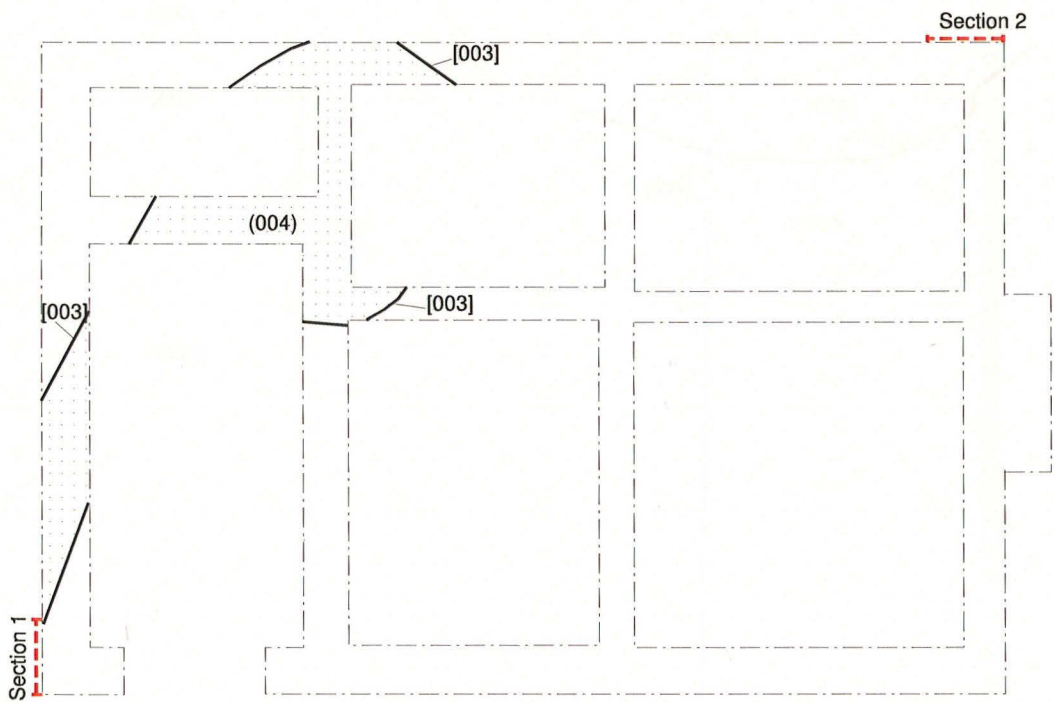
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Report No: 137/07

Figure 3 Location plan showing area of development




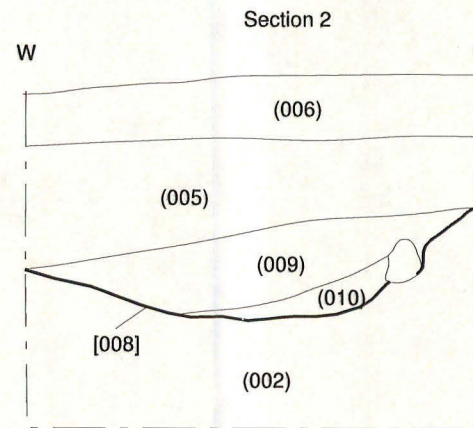
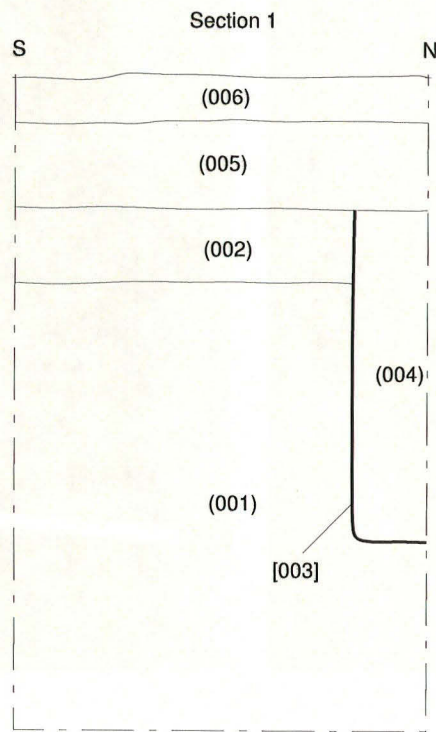
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Stubton, Fenton Rd SBFR 07	
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: JCW Report No: 137/07

Figure 4. Footing trench plan



0 1m

A horizontal scale bar with a vertical tick at 0 on the left and 1m on the right.



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Stubton Fenton Rd SBFR07

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 137/07

Figure 5. Representative Sections



Plate 1, General view of house plot, looking east.



Plate 2, General view of footing trenches showing the extent of modern disturbance [003], looking east.



Plate 3, Represented deposits, section 2, with medieval pit [008]. Looking north.

APPENDIX 1

Specification

RPS

**Specification for an Archaeological Watching
Brief in connection with the erection of a single
dwelling at Ellary House, Fenton Road,
Stubton, Lincolnshire**

This report has been prepared under the Framework of BS EN ISO 9001:2000

Prepared by:
Dan Slatcher

Checked by:
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CONTENTS

1. Introduction
 2. Fieldwork
 3. Recording
 4. Finds Strategy
 5. Environmental Sampling Strategy
 6. Post Excavation and Reporting
 7. Publication
 8. Archive
 9. Project Management and Staffing
 10. Insurance
 11. Health and Safety
 12. Figures
- Appendix: South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist Comments

1. *Introduction*

- 1.0.1 Mr Gary Senior has instructed RPS Planning and Development to compile an archaeological specification of works in connection with the erection of a single dwelling at Ellery House, Fenton Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire (Application Number S05/0772/71).

1.1 *Site Location and Description*

- 1.1.1 The development site is located at Ellery House, Fenton Road, Stubton, Lincolnshire, approximately 9 kilometres south-east of the centre of Newark-on-Trent, centred on NGR SK 8727 4891.
- 1.1.2 The development site is bounded to the north-west by fruit trees and conifers, an existing young laurel hedge to the north-east and by parkland fencing to the south-east and south-west.
- 1.1.3 The development site is underlain by Jurassic and cretaceous clay, giving rise to slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils of the Evesham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

1.2 *Archaeological Background*

- 1.2.1 The archaeological background is described in the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist Comments, included as an appendix to this specification.

1.3 *Project Aims*

- 1.3.1 The aim of the project will be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during groundworks are preserved by record.

1.4 *Standards and Guidance*

1.4.1 Works undertaken within the project will conform to the relevant legislation and guidance, including:

- *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology And Planning* (PPG 16) Department of the Environment November 1990;
- *Code of Conduct* Institute of Field Archaeologists 2002 and
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994, rev 2001).

1.4.2 The Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994, 2001rev) gives the standard for an archaeological watching brief as follows:

An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

1.4.3 The Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994, 2001rev) defines an archaeological watching brief as follows:

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

2. *Fieldwork*

- 2.1 The removal of topsoil, overburden and subsoil will be undertaken by machinery provided by others and equipped with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. On the completion of the removal of each layer, an assessment will be made by the archaeologist on site, of the survival, if any of archaeological remains in the exposed layer(s) and the necessity, if any of the archaeological intervention measures described below. If such measures are required, they will proceed as soon as possible and the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist will be informed. If no archaeological remains are revealed by the time groundworks have finished, no further action will be taken with respect to archaeology and the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist will be informed.
- 2.2 Structural remains and other areas of significant and specific activity (domestic, industrial, religious, hearths, etc) will be fully excavated and recorded sufficiently to establish their nature, date and significance. Where appropriate, for instance where the stratigraphy is complex, single context planning will be used.
- 2.3 Non-structural linear cut features will be sample excavated and recorded with a sufficient number of sections to establish the feature's character, date and morphology. In addition, intersections will be excavated and recorded to establish relative chronologies. Other minor linear features will also be sample excavated if appropriate to the understanding the site's character, date and morphology. Terminals of linear features will be excavated in full.
- 2.4 Non-structural pits will be half-sectioned unless the character, number or size of the pits makes this impractical. If a pit contains several intersections and re-cuts, for example, it would not always be appropriate to half-section it. In this situation, the Archaeological Contractor, in consultation with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, will consider 'quadranting' or single context planning.
- 2.5 Non-structural post and stake-holes will be half-sectioned sufficiently to clarify character, relationships and chronology.
- 2.6 In order to establish clearly dated stratigraphic sequences, intersections will be excavated, while finds will be recovered from other interventions to provide dating. Where artefact assemblages are concentrated, the percentage of sampling will be increased to ensure optimum retrieval and recording

of this material.

- 2.7 Hand-recovery of artefacts will be supplemented by appropriate environmental sampling. This sampling will not normally be from intersections.
- 2.8 The sampling excavation strategy set out above will be reviewed continuously and, if necessary, amended in order to take account of changing circumstances. Any changes or amendments will be agreed with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.
- 2.9 In the event of discovery of any human remains, they will initially be left *in situ*. Following discussions as appropriate with the Coroner and the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal will be determined. Where deemed appropriate they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Home Office Licence, which will be obtained by the Archaeological Contractor. Should human remains be encountered, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in IFA Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Home Office Licence.
- 2.10 The above strategy represents a minimum level of intervention, with more extensive excavation, e.g. excavation of the remaining parts of pits to obtain dating evidence, to be undertaken where appropriate.

3. *Recording*

- 3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using a pro forma recording system.
- 3.2 A drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (normally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

3.3 A full photographic record will be maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35 mm film). Digital photography may be employed as appropriate. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

4. *Finds Strategy*

4.1 *Introduction*

4.1.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with the guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2001), except where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.1.2 The principal aim of finds assessment will be the collection of data to meet the excavation objectives. The strategy used will be to optimise data to aid interpretation and characterisation of site during post excavation assessment.

4.2 *Finds*

4.2.1 All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits of undoubtedly modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. The excavated spoil will be examined for artefacts and these will be retained and recorded. Material of undoubtedly modern date from the spoil heaps will be noted but not retained.

4.2.2 All artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. The metalwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by an appropriate body. At this stage, it is intended to use the conservation laboratories at Lincoln Museum.

4.3 *Treasure*

- 4.3.1 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Coroner, Lincolnshire's Finds Liaison Officer and the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

5. *Environmental Sampling Strategy*

- 5.1 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed in consultation with the Archaeological Contractor's specialists and the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. The basis of agreed strategies will be the 'Working Papers of the Association of Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations (1995)'.
- 5.2 Bulk environmental soil samples would normally be taken from sealed archaeological features or deposits for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The volume of such samples will be context and sediment specific and will be 40 litres or 100% of feature fill unless otherwise agreed with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and Consultant. Where appropriate, column samples for molluscan remains would also be taken.
- 5.3 Any bulk environmental soil samples which are taken will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive.
- 5.4 Where appropriate, a specialist geo-archaeologist will visit the Site to comment on and record significant deposit sequences, to inform an understanding of site formation processes.

6. *Post-Excavation and Reporting*

- 6.1 Assuming remains of archaeological significance are found, within four weeks of completion of all fieldwork, the Archaeological Contractor will have undertaken initial assessment of the results of the fieldwork and will produce an Interim Note giving a basic description of the archaeology and its potential. One copy will be provided each to the Consultant and the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.
- 6.2 Within nine months of completion of all fieldwork the Archaeological Contractor will carry out an assessment of the results and produce a MAP2 post-excavation assessment report, copies of which will be provided to the Consultant and Client for approval and then to the South Kesteven

Planning Archaeologist. This report will set out a post-excavation programme of works through to publication of the findings

6.3 The report will be submitted to the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, to South Kesteven District Council and to the County Historic Environment Record in bound hard-copy form. From April 2006, there has been a requirement for the results of all archaeological work undertaken in Lincolnshire, to be uploaded onto the internet as part of the OASIS project and this will be complied with.

7. *Publication of Results*

7.1 The results of the fieldwork will be published within 18 months of completion of fieldwork in an appropriate local or national journal. It is intended that this should take the form of a note in the fieldwork section of such journals as appropriate.

8. *Archive*

8.1 The completed and consolidated project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990) with all site drawings, records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. On completion of the project the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited in a suitable museum or similar repository to be agreed with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. It is intended that the museum shall be the City and County Museum, Lincoln

9. *Project Management And Staffing*

9.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by a Project Manager from the Archaeological Contractor's core staff. On site works will be undertaken by suitable qualified and/ or experienced staff. Staff will be available for all groundworks.

9.2 The analysis of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor's core staff and/ or external specialists.

9.3 CV's of project staff and specialists will be provided on request.

10 *Insurance*

10.1 The Archaeological Contractor will have Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £ 5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £ 2m.

11 *Health and Safety*

11.1 Health and Safety considerations are paramount, relevant legislation and guidance will be complied with and appropriate health and safety measures will be adopted at all times.

11.2 The Archaeological contractor will produce a risk assessment and provide copies to all relevant parties, including as a minimum, the client, consultant and groundworks contractor.

Consideration

I have had regard to all other matters raised including the special interest of 1995 which applies to the appeal site. I have also had regard to the fact that the site is a listed building and the fact that the proposed development is a change of use from residential to commercial. I have also had regard to the fact that the site is a listed building and the fact that the proposed development is a change of use from residential to commercial.

Conclusion

In the light of the above, I am satisfied that the proposed development is in the public interest and that the benefits of the development outweigh the harm to the special interest of 1995. I therefore recommend that the appeal should be allowed.

Appendix: South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist Comments

The above comments are based on the information provided in the appeal documents and the site visit on 14th May 2007.

Introduction

The site is a listed building and the proposed development is a change of use from residential to commercial. The site is a listed building and the proposed development is a change of use from residential to commercial. The site is a listed building and the proposed development is a change of use from residential to commercial.

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Conclusion

In the light of the above, I am satisfied that the proposed development is in the public interest and that the benefits of the development outweigh the harm to the special interest of 1995. I therefore recommend that the appeal should be allowed.

Conclusion

13. I have had regard to all other matters raised including the appeal decision in 1993 which affected the appeal site (T/APP/E2530/A/93/219422/P2) and appeal decisions in Test Valley and Harborough referred to by the Council. Neither these nor any other matters alter my opinion on the merits of the proposal before me. For the reasons given above I conclude that the appeal should be allowed.

Conditions

14. In view of the limited information in the application, I shall impose a condition requiring drainage proposals to be agreed. I was told at the hearing that the site is likely to contain evidence of a small mediaeval settlement, so I shall attach a condition requiring archaeological monitoring of the development, rewording that suggested by the Council in the interests of precision and clarity. I feel it would be unreasonable to impose a requirement in respect of conservation of any artefacts from the site.
15. The appellant suggested other conditions but I do not consider that they are necessary.

Formal Decision

16. In exercise of the powers transferred to me, I allow the appeal and grant planning permission for a new dwelling at Ellary House, Fenton Road, Stubton in accordance with the terms of the application Ref. S02/0226/71, dated 14 February 2002, and the plans submitted therewith, subject to the following conditions:

1) Approval of the details of the siting, design and external appearance of the building and the landscaping of the site (hereinafter called "the reserved matters") shall be obtained from the local planning authority in writing before any development is commenced.

✓ (2) Application for approval of the reserved matters shall be made to the local planning authority before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission. 2/1/200

8/1/2008 3) The development hereby permitted shall be begun either before the expiration of five years from the date of this permission, or before the expiration of two years from the date of approval of the last of the reserved matters to be approved, whichever is the later.

→ 4) No development shall take place until details of the means of disposal from the site of foul and surface water have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

✓ 5) The developer shall arrange for an archaeologist to monitor all stages of the development involving ground disturbance in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority before the development commences. A report of the archaeologist's findings shall be submitted to the local planning authority before the dwelling is first occupied.

Information

17. A separate note is attached setting out the circumstances in which the validity of this decision may be challenged by making an application to the High Court.

Copy to Applicant

SOUTH KESTEVEN PLANNING ARCHAEOLOGIST COMMENTS

APPLICATION NUMBER: S05/0772/71

PROPOSAL & LOCATION: Erection of dwelling, Ellary House, Fenton Road, Stubton

NGR: SK 8727 4891

APPLICANT: Mr G J Senior, Ellary House, Fenton Road, Stubton, Newark

AGENT:

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

It is considered that the site offers a potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during development. This consideration is based on the extent and type of remains recorded in the close vicinity. It is recommended that an archaeologist be contracted to carry out a watching brief during the groundworks stages of the development in order to record and retrieve any archaeological remains which are disturbed. The requirement is for a developer funded archaeological watching brief (continuous) to be maintained during groundworks.

PLANNING BACKGROUND: The application is a Reserved Matters application for a dwelling. These comments are a re-issue of those comments made in relation to previous application S02/0226/71.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:

The site for the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological importance/interest. The village of Stubton is situated in an area rich in archaeological features. On two sides of the village, there are cropmarks indicating trackways leading into the village, of medieval or post-medieval date. There are also a numerous cropmarks and earthworks visible from aerial photographs, indicating prehistoric or Roman settlement, enclosures and boundaries. Closer to the village, there is surviving ridge and furrow, indicating previous agricultural systems.

The village itself is mentioned in the Domesday Book, but little is known about the development of the village. Close to the development site a metal mount was found and although its exact function could not be determined, there are comparable Anglo-Saxon and medieval examples. The church of St Martin is situated to the east of the village and although it was built in the early 19th century, it was to replace an earlier church in the village.

Due to the fact that Stubton is likely to have been a small medieval settlement and with such strong evidence of human activity in and around the area, it is highly possible that archaeological remains may be present on site. It is recommended therefore that an archaeologist be contracted to carry out a Watching Brief.

SIGNED:


Jenny Young BA(Hons), MA, AIFA
South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist

DATE: 5th July 2005

Brief is valid for 1 year from this date.

For the Particular Attention of the Applicant

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors, together with all relevant site plans of the proposed development, as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. (The South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages, www.yell.com or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists, Tel: 0118 931 6446).
- 1.2. The applicant will submit these detailed specifications for approval by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay archaeological contractors are strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The applicant may choose between those specifications that are considered by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist to adequately satisfy the brief.
- 1.3. All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

For the Particular Attention of the Archaeological Contractor

2. Requirements for Work

- 2.1. The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted, and the results made available.
- 2.2. Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief project should only be made after consultation with the Planning Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council.
- 2.3. 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) and should include the following:
 - 2.3.1. Details of the staff structure and numbers including person hours for on-site work.
 - 2.3.2. 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.
 - 2.3.3. A full description of the recovery and recording strategies to be used.
 - 2.3.4. An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production in the form of 'person' hours. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. It is expected that finds will be encountered and therefore adequate provision should be made for relevant specialists.
 - 2.3.5. Contingency costs should only be used in the event of unexpected costs and should only be activated after discussion with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the applicant.

3. Methods

- 3.1. The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. If the specialists to be used by the body are not members of The Institute of Field Archaeologists and are not locally recognised, a CV

and bibliography should be provided with the specification.

- 3.2 A toothless ditching bucket must be used during all groundworks that are subject to the archaeological watching brief.
- 3.3 The watching brief should involve:
 - 3.3.1 Archaeological supervision of overburden, topsoil and subsoil stripping.
 - 3.3.2 Any archaeological features exposed during groundworks to be excavated as far as possible and practical to meet the objectives of the watching brief.
 - 3.3.3 Any archaeological feature exposed during groundworks to be recorded contextually, in plan and in section at an appropriate scale and photographed on colour slide as a minimum.
 - 3.3.4 Any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
 - 3.3.5 Under the new Treasure Act, all gold and silver artefacts found during the watching brief, thought to be 'treasure' should be reported to the appropriate coroner's office within fourteen days.
 - 3.3.6 A metal detector should be used to scan spoil heaps and exposed areas.

4. Monitoring Arrangements

- 4.1 The developer is responsible for notifying the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist of when groundworks will commence. The Planning Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require preferably fourteen days notice but at least five working days prior to the commencement of the work. The South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and should be 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 A full report must be produced and deposited with the planning department of South Kesteven District Council, the Planning Archaeologist, the client and the County Sites and Monuments Record before the planning application will be discharged. **The report is an essential requirement of the watching brief condition irrespective of the fieldwork result.** The report should include:
 - 5.2 A content which follows the guidelines set in the Lincolnshire handbook chapter 14.
 - 5.3 As a minimum the report must be illustrated with:
 - 5.3.1 Site location plan of the development at a minimum scale of 1:10, 000.
 - 5.3.2 A scaled plan of the groundworks showing the location of sections and plans.
 - 5.3.3 Scaled drawings of plans and sections.
 - 5.3.4 Colour photographs of the site scanned at high resolution. Photocopies are not acceptable.

6. Archive Deposition

- 6.1 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements are to be made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in an appropriate museum.
- 6.2 a full description of the site archive and its final destination;
- 6.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', see address below.

7. Publication and Dissemination

- 7.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist but is expected this will not exceed six months. A summary of the results must be published in *'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology'* in due course.
- 7.2 Should the watching brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication within the appropriate regional or national journal.

8. Additional Information

- 8.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. Any changes to the programme are only to be made with the prior written approval of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

8.2 Further contact addresses:

South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW
01529461499
jenny@lincsheritage.org

County Sites and Monuments Record
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
4th Floor
City Hall
Lincoln LN1 1DN

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

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Fenton Road, Stubton (SBFR 07).

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Plastic, medium blue-grey clay.	1.20m +	Natural Clay
002	Deposit	Plastic, yellowish brown-grey, clay.	0.20m	Natural clay
003	Cut	SW-NE orientated Irregular feature, with vertical sides and flat base.	0.90m	Modern? Unknown feature/disturbance
004	Deposit	Loose, Light Reddish-brown sand. Included fragments of timber, wireing, rubber ducting and glass bottles	0.90m	Modern rubbish dump
005	Deposit	Plastic, Dark greyish-brown, slightly sandy clay, frequent angular gravel.	0.33m	Redeposited sub/topsoil
006	Deposit	Friable, dark brownish- grey, sandy clay, topped with turf.	0.17m	Topsoil
007	U/S	Unstratified machining finds, almost certainly from (005) and (006)	-	U/S finds
008	Cut	Visible in section only. Gradual sloping sides, concave base. 1.20m in width.	0.25m	Possible small pit
009	Deposit	Friable, dark grey sandy clay. Frequ charcoal, frequ fired clay	0.20m	Upper fill of [008] possible occupation debris
010	Deposit	Plastic, medium yellowish-grey clay, scarce bone, frequ fired clay fragments.	0.05m	Lower fill of [008]

Key to Abbreviations:

Occ- Occassional
Mod- Moderate
Frequ- Frequent
CBM- Ceramic Building Material

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

Nine items, one of them a natural piece of stone, together weighing a total of 758g, were recovered from 3 separate contexts. Most of the artefacts were medieval, 10th-13th century, though modern items were also recovered. The discontinuity in date may indicate the site was abandoned in the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski et al. 2001 and to conform with Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeology Handbook. The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the pottery (Young *et. al* 2005: Appendix 1), which was examined visually and using x20 magnification.

The assemblage contains six sherds from six vessels weighing one hundred and forty-two grams. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Date
007	NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodied Glazed ware		Jug	1	1	7		BS	13 th
Slightly abraded										
007	NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodied Glazed ware		?	1	1	18		Rim?	13 th
Odd form										

007	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware		Jar	1	1	75		Base	13 th to 15 th
Internally leached and worn; possible post firing hole through base?; patchy soot										
007	TORKT	Torksey-type ware		Jar	1	1	4		Base	9 th to 11 th
Abraded; oxidized – ID?										
009	SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware		Jar/ Bowl	1	1	6	Finger pressed rim edge	Rim	M12-14 th
Abraded										
009	ST	Stamford Ware	A	Jar	1	1	32	Pressing on rim	Rim	11 th M 12 th
Everted rim; soot; no glaze										

Provenance

The assemblage contains ware types commonly found in this area. The pottery from (007) represents unstratified material, the sherds from (009) come from pit [008].

Condition

The material is in a slightly abraded condition.

Summary

The pottery suggests domestic occupation on or near to the site in the medieval period. It is notable that most of the pottery falls into the 12th to 13th centuries, though as most of the material is unstratified it is not possible to assign an early medieval date with any confidence.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 2 (52g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified and unstratified contexts.

Provenance

A fragment of bone was recovered from unstratified machining finds (007) and a single fragment of bone was recovered from possible pit [008].

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
007	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	4	
010	Cattle	Scapula	L	1	48	Fragment of blade and spinous process

Summary

The assemblage is too small to provide any further information, save the presence of the bone on site. No evidence of butchery, pathology, gnawing or burning was noted on any of the remains.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three mixed finds, glass and stone, were retrieved. One of the pieces of stone is natural, not an archaeological artefact.

Results

Table 3, Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
004	Glass	Colourless mould-made rectangular bottle (Camp Coffee bottle?)	1	302	20 th century
007	Stone	Whetstone, rectangular section, tapering to one end, post-medieval	1	299	Post-medieval
	Stone	Ironstone, natural	1	15	

Provenance

Context (004) was from modern feature [003]. The two stone objects from (007) were unstratified.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term storage.

Potential

The collection of other finds has limited potential, other than providing dating evidence.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Context Spot Dates

Context	Date	Comments
004	20 th	
007	Unstratified	
009	12 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ~ 2003. *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available from
<<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and J. Pearce, 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, Occasional paper 2, London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- Young, J. and Vince, A.G. and V. Nailor, 2005, *A corpus of Saxon and Medieval pottery from Lincoln*, Oxford: Oxbow.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
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.
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:

10	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of Finds

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2007.158

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SBFR 07

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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