

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
MANOR FARM,  
SUDBROOK,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SUMF06)**

Work Undertaken For  
HPC Homes Ltd.

September 2006

Report Compiled by  
Katie Murphy, MA

National Grid Reference: SK 9723 4455  
Planning Application No. S03/0708/02  
Accession No. 2006.188

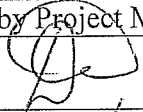
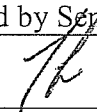
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



A.P.S. Report No. 139/06

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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 archaeologically sensitive, with archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods present in the area. In particular evaluation of the site in 2003 identified a possible Romano-British malting kiln.*

*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 north-south aligned ditch, believed to form part of a Romano-British boundary or field system.*

*A number of undated features were identified, which may have formed part of the Romano-British site identified in the 2003 evaluation (Snee, 2003).*

## 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

Planning permission for residential development of the site has been granted by South Kesteven District Council subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works.

Between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Manor Farm, Main Street, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire.

An outline planning application (S03/0708/02) had 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.

A prior evaluation undertaken in late 2003 (Snee, 2003) could not investigate the whole of the site as a number of farm buildings were still standing. The focus of the most recent evaluation was the area previously unavailable (Fig 3).

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by HPC Homes Ltd to undertake the evaluation. The trial trenching was carried out to satisfy the brief set by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

All fieldwork 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 (Figure 2).

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 (Hodge *ibid*).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

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 by then 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 18<sup>th</sup> century, notably the facade (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 101).

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

An archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area was undertaken during late 2003 (Snee, 2003). 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 was probably a granary or malt house. An undated stone packed posthole probably formed part of the same structure.

An early medieval ditch was revealed in the centre of the proposed development area, dated to between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered during the 2003 investigation.

### 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

Two trial trenches were laid out in order to evaluate that area unavailable during the 2003 evaluation (Fig 3 and 4). A mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision removed layers of overburden using 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 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Square brackets, [ ], signify cut features, whereas rounded brackets, ( ), indicate deposits. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based

on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

A layer of sandy gravel, (1009), was identified as being the earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1. This was identified as a Glaciofluvial deposit intermittently overlain by (1008), a mid-light red brown silty sand, up to 0.40m thick and probably representing an accumulation of colluvium towards the base of the hill rising towards the north of site. Three archaeological features were identified within Trench 1, cut into the above deposits.

Feature [1001] was a south-west north-east aligned ditch with steep, straight sides and a convex base. It was 0.84m wide x 0.61m deep and extended beyond the confines of the trench to both the north and south. This feature was filled by (1002), a mid-dark, grey-brown, silty deposit with fairly frequent inclusions of small, sub-angular gravel. This probably represented the gradual accumulation of water borne deposits within an open feature. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Linear feature [1003] was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch or gully, 0.43m wide x 0.16m deep, but was severely truncated, probably by gradual erosion and root disturbance. It is likely that the original dimensions of this linear would have been greater than those observed. This feature was filled by mid-dark brown silty sand (1004), from which one piece of animal bone was recovered (Appendix 5).

Feature [1005] was a north-west south-east aligned ditch, 1.46m wide x 0.64m deep. This feature extended beyond the limits of

the trench to both north and south and had smooth, slightly concave sides and a concave base. A layer of re-deposited natural (1006) lined the base of this feature, probably resulting from the collapse of the feature edges soon after its original excavation. This was overlain by (1007), a mid-dark brown silty sand with fairly frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and small stones. Two sherds of Roman pottery, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Appendix 3), and a fragment of brick or tile were recovered from this deposit (Appendix 5).

Analysis of plant macrofossils from this feature provided evidence for cereal processing in the vicinity, although the quantities retrieved from the environmental sample indicate secondary deposition derived from dumped burnt grain refuse (Appendix 4). Given the results of the previous evaluation this may indicate disposal of malted grain waste.

A thick layer of subsoil (1010) sealed all of the above. Subsoil was composed of moderate, mid-dark brown grey silty sand with fairly frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. This was up to 0.72m thick and extended across the excavated area.

Towards the east of Trench 1 was a thin band of sandstone rubble, (1011). This was possibly part of a layer of hard standing and was probably related to the building, which had occupied the site.

A demolition layer, (1012), consisting of crushed concrete, sandstone and brick rubble extended across the excavated area. This was a result of the recent demolition of farm buildings on site and was composed of post-medieval and modern debris.



**Trench 2** (Fig. 6)

The earliest deposits identified within Trench 2, (2016) = (1008) and (2015) = (1009), were the same as those identified in Trench 1 and constituted the natural horizon.

Linear [2000] was a north-south ditch, 2.1m wide x 0.45m deep, extending beyond the limits of the trench to both north and south. This feature was filled by (2001), a soft, mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. This linear appeared to intersect with a smaller linear feature, [2002], which was aligned east-west, 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. Feature [2002] was filled by deposit (2003), indistinguishable from (2001) and probably formed part of the same deposit. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these features.

Towards the centre of Trench 2, a northwest – southeast ditch was identified. This was 1.6m wide and 0.33m deep and filled by (2005), a soft mid grey-brown silty sand. Feature [2004] appeared to turn north-west at the south-eastern extent of Trench 2, where it was recorded as [2006], as it is possible that this was a separate feature intersecting with [2004]. No difference could be discerned in the deposits filling these features, probably indicating formation during the same phase of gradual silting of open features. Deposit (2005) = (2007) was a soft, mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of limestone gravel.

Linear [2008] was a north-west south-east aligned ditch, 0.7m wide and 0.47m deep, extending beyond the limits of the trench to both north and south. This feature had steep, slightly concave sides, a concave base and resembled [1001] in both profile and plan. This feature was filled by (2014), a loose, mid grey brown silty sand forming the primary deposit, overlain by (2009), a

soft mid orange-brown sand, probably formed by the passage of water. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

All of the above features and deposits were sealed by (2017) = (1010), a thick layer of subsoil. This was cut by two post-medieval features, [2010] and [2012].

Feature [2010] was a sub-rectangular pit with rounded corners, 0.8m long x 0.6m wide x 0.15m deep, filled by (2011), a soft mid grey-brown sand with frequent inclusions of modern building rubble and occasional gravel. This probably represents the remains of a large posthole relating to farm buildings that previously occupied the site.

Only partially uncovered by Trench 2, the visible portion of [2012] suggests a sub-circular pit with steep sides and slightly concave base. This was 1.15m wide x 0.95m deep and filled by loose mid grey-brown sand with abundant gravel and modern rubble. This may have been a structural feature, possibly related to [2010].

The latest deposit, (2018) = (1012), was a modern demolition layer which sealed all of the above deposits.

**6. DISCUSSION**

**Phase 1: Natural**

The natural horizon encountered across the site was a mid-light yellow brown sand and gravel mix. This was identified as a Glaciofluvial deposit, forming part of the Blackwood Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). This was intermittently overlain by red-brown silty sand, probably formed through a gradual accumulation of colluvial deposits.

**Phase 2: Romano-British**

Only one feature could be placed within the Romano-British period. This was [1005], located towards the east of Trench 1 at the southern extent of the site. This substantial feature, running northwest – southeast, possibly represents a boundary ditch.

**Phase 3: Post-Medieval/Modern**

Two post-medieval/modern features were identified during the course of the evaluation. Both of these, [2010] and [2012], were located within Trench 2 and probably represent structural remains of recently demolished farm buildings.

Demolition layer, (1012) = (2018), was the latest deposit encountered on site and was composed of brick, concrete and sandstone rubble.

**Phase 4: Undated**

The majority of features on site could not be dated to any period due to the lack of dating evidence within the deposits encountered.

Two linear features within Trench 1, [1001] and [1003], were probably contemporary, although the relationship was lost due to truncation. These ditches probably represented some form of land drainage.

The similarity between [1001] and [2008] may indicate that these ditches were contemporaneous and may have served the same purpose.

The larger ditches within Trench 2 may represent some form of boundary markers or field system. It is also possible that they formed some kind of enclosure.

Environmental samples were recovered from undated features [1001], [1003], [2000] and [2004]. All four assemblages retrieved for processing were almost certainly derived from small quantities of burnt cereal processing waste, probably resulting from secondary deposition. This is reminiscent of the results of environmental analysis of the samples from [1005], dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and may support a Romano-British phase for undated features [1001], [1007], [2000] and [2004]. The 2003 evaluation recorded an abundance of wheat within the medieval features (Snee 2003) and absence of this cereal from the undated and Roman samples reinforces this tentative conclusion.

The 2003 evaluation revealed evidence of possible malting occurring at Manor Farm, Sudbrook. Malt processing sites are uncommon and normally associated with urban settlement. Manor Farm’s malt kiln was probably supplying the needs of nearby Ancaster. Dating from both the 2003 evaluation and this recent project has been limited, but sufficient exists to suggest a mid 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century date for the kiln (Appendix 3). By this stage Ancaster had grown from a fortified encampment to a major town. In addition Ancaster lies adjacent to Ermine Street, providing a ready-made trade network.

There is no indication from either phase of the evaluation to suggest the grain processed had been grown near the development site and was probably brought in from nearby farms along the fertile Ancaster Gap.

All of the Roman and undated features were sealed by (1010) = (2017), a thick layer of subsoil which may be indicative of long-term agricultural use of the land at Manor Farm, Sudbrook (Snee 2003). This subsoil was cut by the foundations relating

to the construction of farm buildings standing on the land prior to development.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

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

The evaluation revealed moderately intensive use of land around Manor Farm, Sudbrook. Much of the archaeological remains could not be firmly dated, but a tentative allocation of the major ditches to the Romano-British period, based on similarity of form and environmental analysis of deposits, indicates that the area was used for agricultural purposes during this period.

The above is supported by the remains uncovered in 2003, which provided evidence for Romano-British and early Medieval occupation of the site (Snee 2003).

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of HPC Homes Ltd., who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. Dale Trimble coordinated the project; Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited the report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Katie Murphy  
 Site Assistant: Bob Hamilton  
 EDM Survey: Mark Dymond, Jen Kitch

Finds Analysis: Maggie Darling, Jennifer Kitch & Gary Taylor  
 Environmental Analysis: Val Fryer  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

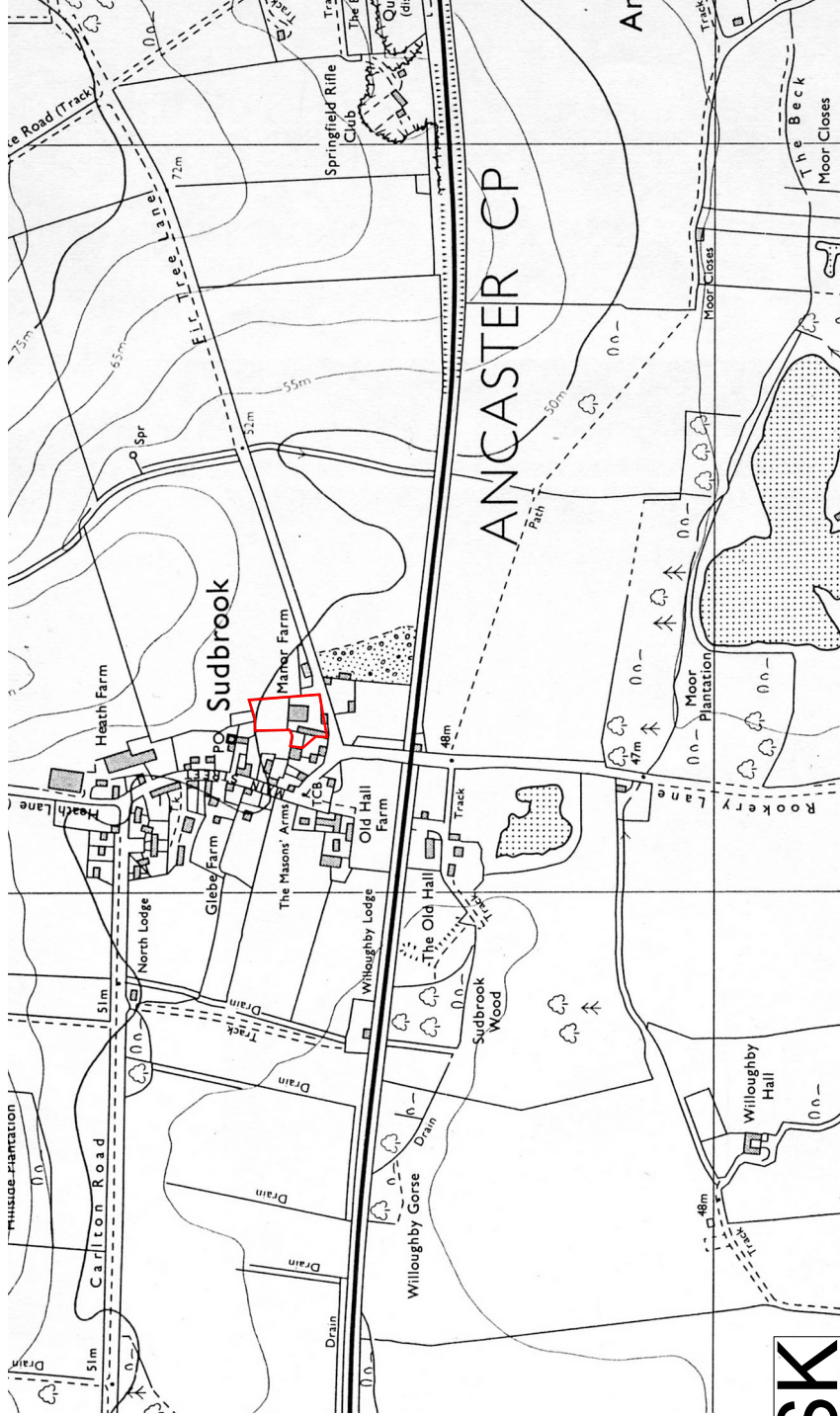
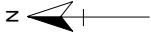
EDM Electronic Distance Measure

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

NGR National Grid Reference



Figure 1: General Location Plan



44

SK

97

0 500m

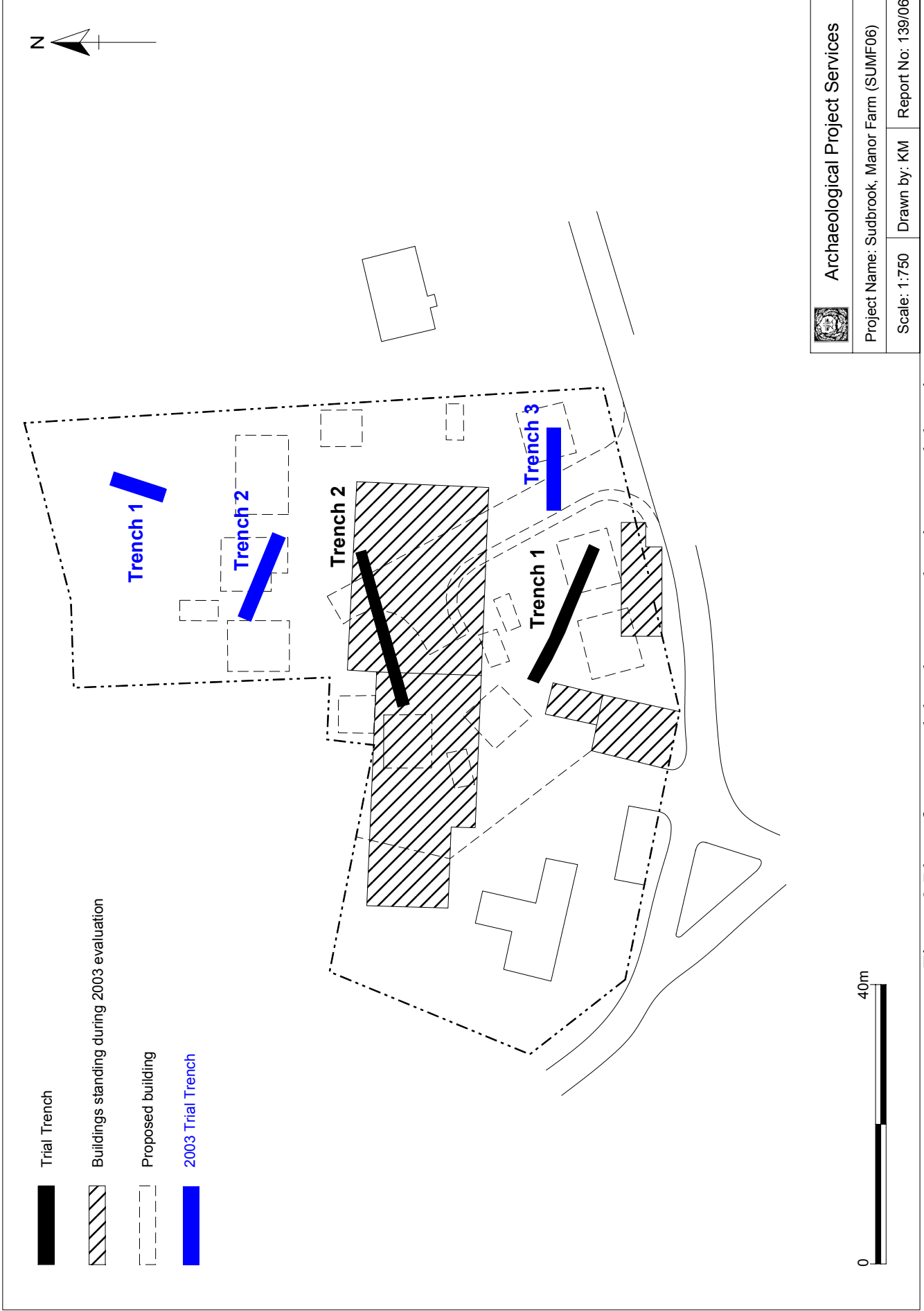


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Scale: 1:10,000 Drawn by: KM Report No: 139/06

Figure 2 Site location map




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
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Scale: 1:750	Drawn by: KM
Report No: 139/06	

Figure 3 Plan of proposed development showing trench locations.

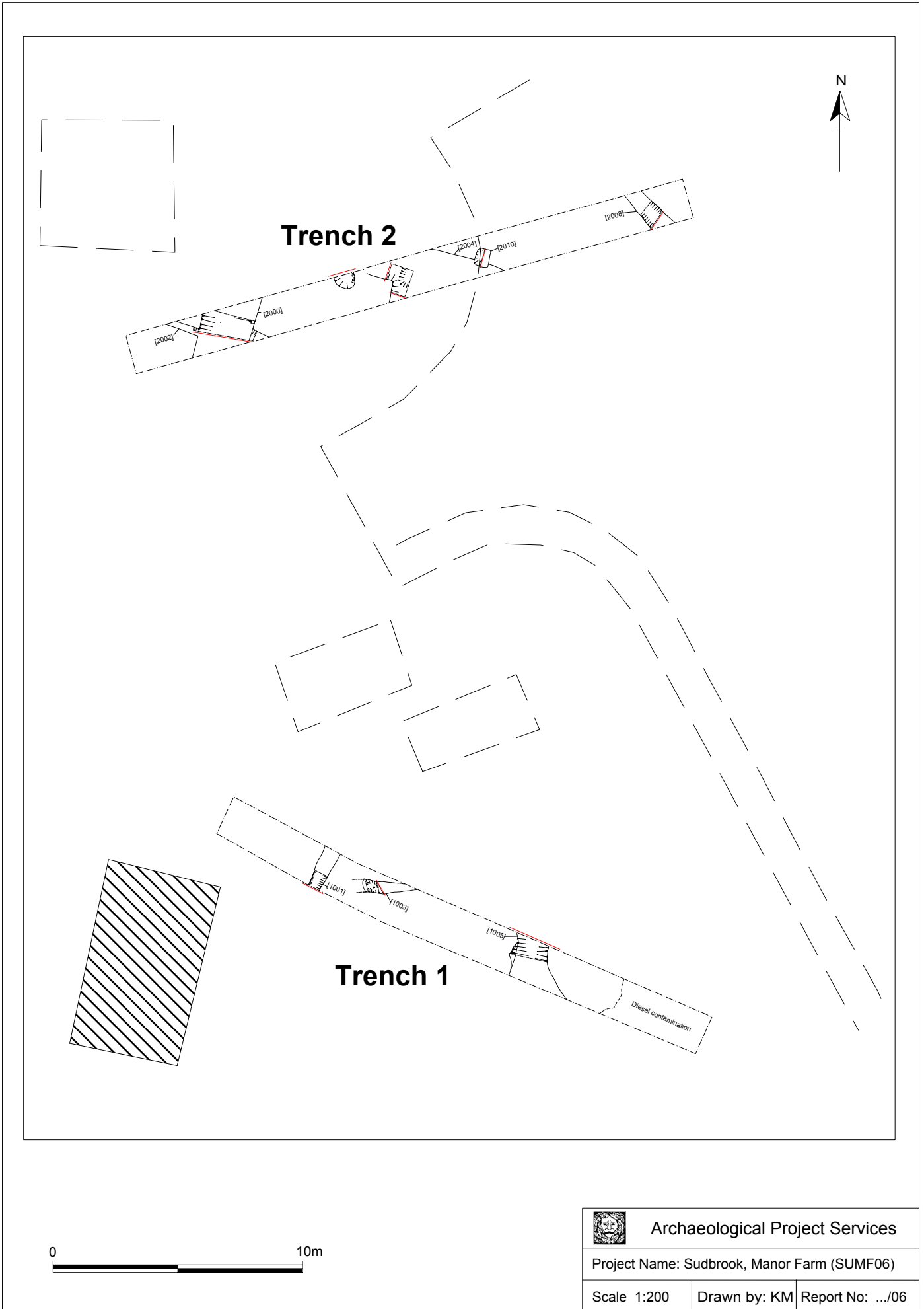
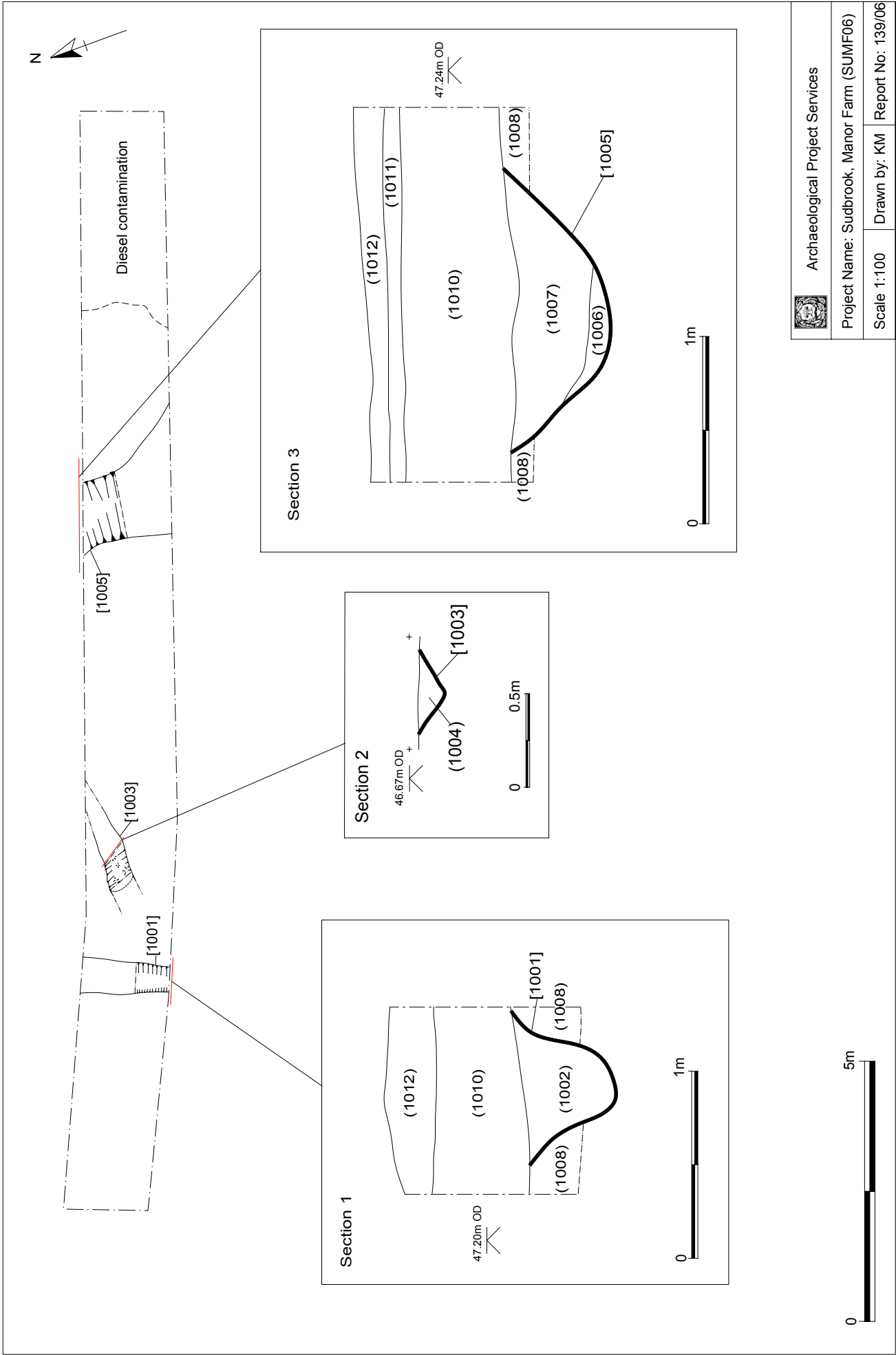


Figure 4 Plan of Trenches 1 and 2 showing features.





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Figure 5 Trench 1, plan and sections.

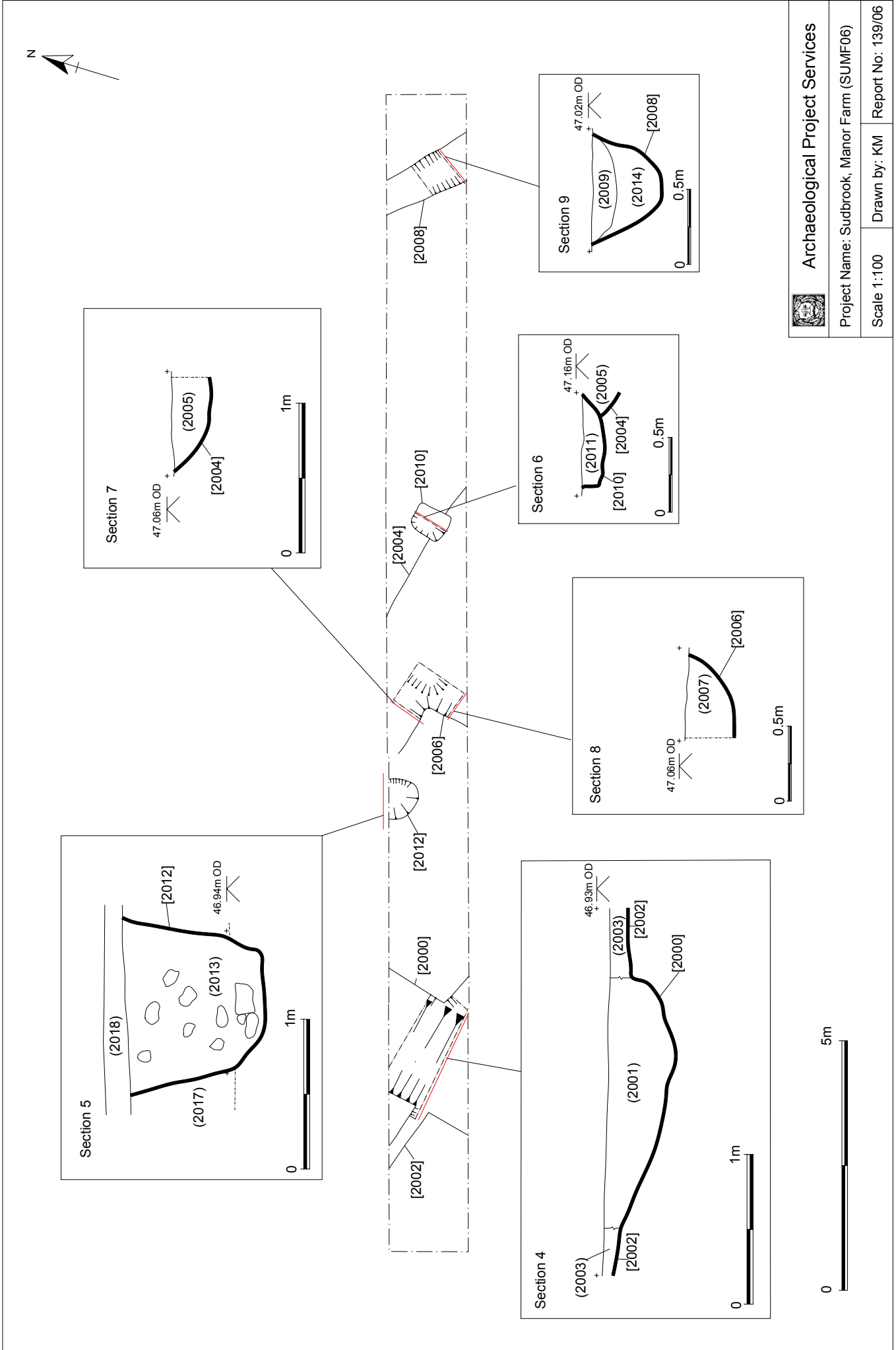


Figure 6 Trench 2. plan and sections.



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Plate 1 General view of investigation area, looking WSW.



Plate 2 General view of investigation area, looking S.



Plate 3 Trench 1, looking E.



Plate 4 Trench 2, looking W.



Plate 5 Ditch [1001], looking S.



Plate 6 Ditch [1003],  
looking NE.



Plate 7 Ditch [1005],  
looking N.



Plate 8 Ditch [2000], looking S.



Plate 9 Ditches [2004] and [2006], looking NW.



Plate 10 Ditch [2008], looking SE.



Plate 11 Pit [2010], looking E.



Plate 12 Pit [2012], looking N.

## Appendix 1

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

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation evaluation comprising two trial trenches and a watching brief is required on land at Manor Farm, Main Road, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. The evaluation is required on an area of the site unavailable during a previous evaluation undertaken during 2003 and the watching brief during groundworks associated with construction on the site.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, situated within an area of archaeological interest dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Archaeological remains of Romano-British and early medieval date were identified during the previous evaluation of the site.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission for residential development of the site has been granted by South Kesteven District Council subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works.*
- 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 and a watching brief on 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.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S05/1687/02) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development. Given the archaeological potential of the site, Heritage Lincolnshire recommended archaeological evaluation of areas unavailable during trial trenching undertaken at the site in 2003. A watching brief of areas where sensitive archaeological were identified during the 2003 trial trenching has also been recommended.

#### 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.
- 6.3 Trial trenching of the site during 2003 identified remains of Romano-British date. Environmental evidence comprising charred cereal sprouts was recovered from the fills of a circular feature in Trench 3 of the evaluation and indicate the presence of a malting kiln.
- 6.4 A ditch recorded in Trench 2 contained pottery dated to between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Processing of samples from this ditch recovered evidence of domestic settlement and crop processing.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the evaluation 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. The watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the proposed development and record any disturbed archaeological remains.
- 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 Reasoning for this technique

- 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, each measuring 20m x 1.6m, 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 WATCHING BRIEF

- 10.1 A watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the site access road and plots 3, 7, 8 and 9.
- 10.2 Recording of archaeological remains will follow the general methodology as outlined above for the trial trenching.
- 10.3 Should significant quantities of archaeological remains beyond that which it is possible to record under watching conditions, extra resources may be required. These will only be requested after consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 11 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 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

## 102 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

- 12.1 Stage 1
- 12.1.1 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.

12.1.2 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

1012.3 Stage 3

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

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

12.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

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

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

12.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

12.3.1.6 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.

12.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

12.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

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

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

12.3.1.12 An archive list.

113 **ARCHIVE**

13.1 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.

**124 REPORT DEPOSITION**

14.1 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.

**135 PUBLICATION**

15.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15.2 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.

**146 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

16.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Planning 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.

**157 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

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

157.2 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.

**168 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

18.1 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 and watching briefs of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

168.2 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
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	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

**179 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

19.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by two staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take approximately three (3) days. The work programme for the watching brief is tied in the groundworks schedule of the contractor.

179.2 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.

179.3 Contingency

19.3.1 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.

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

**20 INSURANCES**

20.1 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.

**21 COPYRIGHT**

21.3 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.

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

171.5 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.

- 171.6 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.

## 22 **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**

Snee, J., 2003 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Manor Farm, Main Street, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire (MFS03)* APS Report No. 185/03

Specification: Version 1, 17.08.03

## Appendix 2

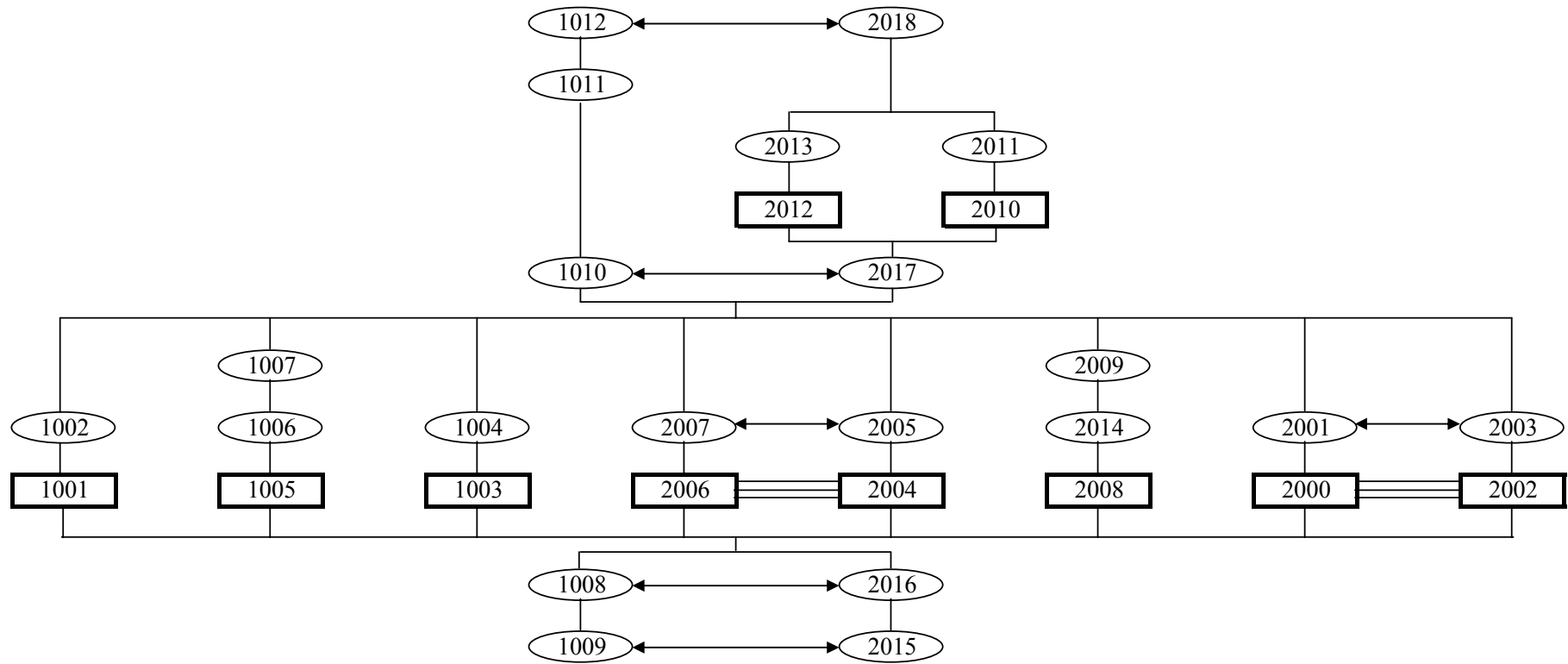
### Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
1001	Cut of linear 0.84m w x 0.61m d, fairly steep sided N-S ditch	N-S ditch – possible boundary marker
1002	Moderate-soft, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular gravel. 0.61m thick	Single fill of ditch – probably gradual build-up of silt/water borne deposits
1003	Cut of NNW-SSE linear, heavily truncated, only partially survives	Ditch
1004	Moderate-soft mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones – disturbed by root action	Single fill of heavily truncated feature
1005	Cut of NNW-SSE linear, 1.46m w x 0.64m d x >1.6m l.	Fairly substantial ditch – possible boundary marker
1006	Moderate-loose mid-light yellow brown sand and gravel mix, up to 0.14m thick	Primary fill of ditch – probably re-deposited natural resulting from edge collapse
1007	Moderate-soft mid-dark grey brown silty sand with fairly frequent small stones, occasional flecks of charcoal, very occasional sherds of pottery, 0.48m thick	Main fill of ditch – probably gradual silting of open feature, possibly contemporary with settlement in environs
1008	Moderate- soft mid-light red brown silty sand, >0.4m thick.	Natural deposit overlying glacial gravel – possibly colluvium?
1009	Moderate mid-light yellow brown sand and gravel mix	Natural deposit – glacial gravel
1010	Moderate-firm mid-dark brown grey silty sand with fairly frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal/coal, up to 0.72m thick, extends across extent of excavated area	Subsoil – extremely thick in places, possibly ploughsoil/agricultural soil, fairly organic in appearance
1011	Compact mid-light yellow sandstone rubble, 0.12m thick – concentrated towards west of trench	Layer of sandstone rubble – possibly related to sheds which occupied site or area of hard standing
1012	Compact/moderate brick/sandstone/brick rubble, up to 0.3m thick, extends across excavated area	Demolition layer resulting from destruction of buildings previously occupying land
2000	Cut of N-S linear – possibly intersects with [2004] to form rectilinear enclosure	Boundary/drainage ditch
2001	Soft, mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of limestone gravel, 2.1m across and up to 0.45m thick	Fill of ditch
2002	Cut of narrow E-W linear, runs into larger ditch [2000]	Drainage ditch
2003	Soft mid-grey brown silty sand with moderate limestone gravel, 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch
2004	Cut of ditch possibly forming rectilinear enclosure, E-W possibly turning to N-S, 0.33m d x >1.6m l	Ditch – possibly forming rectilinear enclosure
2005	Soft, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of limestone gravel, up to 0.73m thick	Fill of ditch

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
2006	Same as [2004]	Same as [2004]
2007	Same as (2005)	Same as (2005)
2008	Cut of NW-SE linear, >1.6m l x 0.7m w x 0.47m d.	Boundary/drainage ditch
2009	Soft mid orange brown sand with occasional inclusions of gravel, 0.15m thick	Upper fill of ditch
2010	Sub-rectangular pit with rounded corner, 0.8m l x 0.6m w x 0.15m d, slightly concave base.	Possible foundation pit from earlier building, backfilled with modern material
2011	Soft, mid grey brown sand with occasional limestone gravel and modern building material	Modern rubble backfill
2012	Sub-circular pit, 1.15m across x 0.95m deep	Modern pit
2013	Loose mid grey brown sand with abundant gravel and modern rubble	Rubble backfill of pit
2014	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional fine gravel, 0.35m thick	Lower fill of ditch
2015	Same as (1009)	Same as (1009)
2016	Same as (1008)	Same as (1008)
2017	Same as (1010)	Same as (1010)
2018	Same as (1012)	Same as (1012)

SUMF 06

The Matrix





### Appendix 3

## REPORT 241 ON POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION AT MANOR FARM, SUDBROOK, ANCASTER, LINCOLNSHIRE, SUMF06

For ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A

September 2006

The pottery consists of two sherds from a single context, weighing 0.016kg. The sherds are abraded. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. There are no problems for long term storage. Codes are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln database and for Lincolnshire sites. The archive is below, and will be curated for future study and research.

The two sherds from context 1007, a ditch, cannot be closely dated, but a date in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century is possible; the flaked body sherd from a closed form is reminiscent of Nene Valley grey ware, but appears to be a slightly coarser fabric. The archive for pottery from a previous intervention in 2003, SMF03, has been checked, where context 306 had a sherd of a flat-rimmed bowl in a grey fabric similar to NVGW but coarser, dated to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The present sherd is from a different vessel but could be in the same fabric type.

#### ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Altn	D#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
1007	GREY	CLSD	-	-	ABR	-	BS/FLAKE;DKGRY;GRITTY	-	1	2
1007	GREY	CLSD	-	-	VABR	-	FLAKED BS;EXT LOST;LTGRY FB;DKER SURFS-	-	1	14
1007	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-

## Appendix 4

### AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM ROMAN DEPOSITS AT MANOR FARM, SUDBROOK, LINCOLNSHIRE (SUMF 06)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF  
September 2006

#### Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, revealed ditches and other discrete features of Roman date. Samples to evaluate the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a number of excavated features, and five were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected 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). The majority of plant remains were charred, although occasional fragments of mineral replaced wood were also recorded. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

#### Results

##### **Plant macrofossils**

Cereal grains/chaff were present at a low to moderate density in all five assemblages. Preservation was generally poor, with most grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. In addition to this, many macrofossils were heavily coated with fine silt particles.

Wheat grains and/or chaff were present in all five assemblages. Of the identifiable grains, all were of an elongate 'drop-form' type typical of spelt (*T. spelta*). Spelt glume bases were also present throughout along with a single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node from sample 3 (ditch [1005]). Oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were recorded as single specimens within sample 5 (ditch [2004]).

Weed seeds occurred in only two samples. All were of common segetal species, namely brome (*Bromus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and an indeterminate grass (Poaceae). Charcoal and small pieces of charred root/stem were present at a low density throughout, but other plant remains were exceedingly rare.

##### **Other materials**

Vitreous globules and fragments of black porous and tarry material were present in most assemblages. All are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains and straw) at very high temperatures. Small coal fragments were present within all but sample 4 (ditch [2000]).

#### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

All five assemblages are almost certainly derived from small quantities of burnt cereal processing waste. However, none of the samples contain a sufficient density of material to be indicative of primary deposition, and it would appear that the remains are derived from scattered refuse, which accidentally became incorporated within various feature fills. It is unclear at present whether this refuse is indicative of cereal processing within the near vicinity of the site, or whether processing waste was being imported for use as fuel for some other on-site activity.

If further excavations are to be undertaken within this area of Sudbrook, additional samples of between 10 and 30 litres in volume should be taken from all sealed and well-dated features (including pits, ditches and post-holes). By doing this, it may be possible to identify specific areas of activity and any particular practises, which were occurring on site during the Roman period.

#### Reference

Stace, C., 1997

*New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx – 10 – 50 specimens    xxx = 50+ specimens    ss = sub-sample

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Cereals</b>					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)					x
(awn frag.)					x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)					x
(rachis node)			x		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x		x
(glume bases)			x		x
(spikelet bases)			x		x
(rachis internodes)			x		
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x	x	xx	x	xx
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)			x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	xx
<b>Herbs</b>					
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			x		x
Large Poaceae indet.					x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.					x
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.					xcf
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>					
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x		x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x
Indet.inflorescence frag.	x				
Mineral replaced wood		x			
<b>Other materials</b>					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x		xx
Black tarry material	x		x		xxx
Bone	x	x	x	x	
Small coal frags.	x	xx	xx		xx
Small mammal/amphibian bone			x	x	x
Vitrified material	x	x		x	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30ss</b>	<b>30ss</b>	<b>30ss</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

## Appendix 5

### FAUNAL REMAINS AND OTHER FINDS

*by Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor*

A single piece of brick/tile weighing 3g was recovered. Three (92g) fragments of animal bone were recovered

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fill (1007).

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

*Table 1: Other Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
1007	Ceramic building material	Brick/tile	1	3	Roman?

The small piece of tile or brick is not readily identifiable in terms of type or date, though the fabric suggests it could be Roman.

*Table 2: The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1004	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	14	Possibly chopped and snapped through shaft.
1010	Cattle	Mandible	1	77	Fragmentary
2001	Medium Mammal Size	Rib	1	1	

Due to the small size of the assemblage, little information can be gained save the presence of the species.

#### 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

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Sudbrook, including elsewhere at the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As an isolated item of uncertain identification the artefact is of negligible local potential and significance.

## Appendix 6

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	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.

<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
<b>Post hole</b>	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.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Till</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

## Appendix 7

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

31	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2006.188

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SUMF06

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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