

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
MANOR FARM,
SUDBROOK,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SUMF 06)**

Work Undertaken For
HPC Homes Ltd.

August 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No. S03/0708/02
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.188
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **107/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. This watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the excavation of soakaways and a bio-unit required for residential development.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area with remains dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval period having been recorded within this part of Sudbrook. In particular, a previous evaluation of this site retrieved evidence for a possible Roman malting kiln (Snee 2003).

This watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and modern deposits. No pre-20th century archaeological features were revealed during this investigation. However, artefacts retrieved from topsoil and buried soils suggest prehistoric and Roman deposits may have been present prior to commencement of groundworks.

Finds retrieved during the investigation included fragments of animal bone, a sherd of an early Bronze Age collared urn, as well as pottery from the Roman, post-medieval and modern periods.

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

A planning application (S03/0708/02) was submitted for residential development at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. This application was granted subject to a condition of archaeological works prior and during development (Appendix 1).

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by HPC Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief during these groundworks, with the evaluation having been completed in August 2006 (Murphy 2006).

A watching brief was required to monitor groundworks associated with the site access road and house plots 3, 7, 8 and 9. However, monitoring of topsoil stripping was not considered necessary and occurred prior to commencement of the watching brief phase. In addition, the building style of minimal impact piling coupled with raised concrete foundations limited the need for monitoring of the residential plots.

However, the South Kesteven District Planning Archaeologist deemed monitoring during excavation of drainage systems necessary. As such, APS monitored a selection of soakaways and a bio-unit excavated at the development site.

This watching brief was undertaken between the 24th November 2006 and 26th July 2007.

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, which lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the early modern era.

Prehistoric remains are well represented near 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 remains are also well documented in the area. Ancaster lies 1km to the east and sits astride the major Roman road of Ermine Street. Ancaster has extensive archaeological remains, not only from the former Roman

town and marching camp, but also from an extensive Iron Age settlement (Whitwell 1970).

An archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area was undertaken during 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. Further trial trenching of the development site revealed evidence for a 2nd-3rd century AD field system, which may have once bounded the malt house (Murphy 2006).

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 *Sugbroch*, the name is derived from the Old English *sugge* and *broc* and means the 'brook where sparrows are found' (Cameron 1998, 119).

Medieval Sudbrook is less well documented, although the lands appear to have been held by the de Vesci family until at least the reign of Henry III (Trollope 1872).

An early medieval ditch thought to date to the 9th and 13th centuries was recorded at the centre of the site within a previous intervention (Snee 2003). 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.

In 1563 the hamlet of Sudbrook had 8 households, below average for the deanery, but comparable with Ancaster (9) and West Willoughby (7) (Hodgett 1975). Sudbrook Hall dates from 1610 with additions in the 18th century, notably the facade (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 101). The village was subsequently enclosed with the rest of Ancaster parish in 1773 (Trollope 1872).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to monitor groundworks associated with the proposed development and record any disturbed archaeological remains.

The objectives of the work were:

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

- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation and depth of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

4. METHODS

Soakaways and the bio-unit were dug by mechanical excavator, with a sample of the soakaways monitored by APS (Fig. 3). A drawn section, photographic and written record was then made of each monitored soakaway or bio-unit. Spoil heaps were also regularly examined for artefact retrieval.

Each deposit present was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3 & 4). 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
Phase 2	Undated
Phase 3	Modern

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

5.1 Natural Deposits

Natural clay (3003) and sand (3004), (3007) and (3011) was present within the development site, with clay restricted to the northern margins. These deposits are consistent with known geology of the Ancaster Gap region (Hodge *et al* 1984, 127). Full descriptions of all natural deposits are compiled in Appendix 2.

5.2 Undated Deposits

Undated deposits included subsoil (3002) and (3012), which was revealed in the northern area of the site and within the bio-unit (Figs. 3, 4 & 5, Plate 2). Subsoil

consisted of friable mid grey brown clay or sandy silt with occasional small stones approximately 0.29-0.6m thick. Subsoil overlay natural clay or sand and was sealed by topsoil (3001) within the northern area of the site (Fig. 4).

5.3 Modern Deposits

Sub-ovoid, steep-sided pit [3013] was revealed during excavation of the bio-unit. This pit measured 1.7m wide by 0.8m deep and truncated subsoil (3012) (Figs. 3 & 5, Plate 4). Pit [3013] was subsequently backfilled with loose, modern, demolition rubble (3014), which was sealed by levelling deposit (3015). This levelling deposit was composed of grey sandy silt 0.4m thick, which underlay a recent dump of crushed brick hardcore (3016) 0.3m in thickness.

A dump of limestone rubble hardcore (3009) 0.24m thick overlay natural sand (3007) within the western area of the site, south of Plot 2 (Figs. 3 & 5). This dump was subsequently sealed below a layer of gravel hardcore (3008), 0.1m thick.

Directly west of Plot 2, natural sand (3007) was overlain by former topsoil (3006), which was 0.61m in thickness. This former topsoil was sealed beneath recent demolition rubble (3005) 0.44m thick (Figs. 3 & 4, Plate 3).

A remnant of topsoil (3001) was recorded adjacent to the northern site boundary. This deposit was composed of friable dark grey sandy clay, 0.3m thick (Figs. 3 & 4, Plate 2).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sand and clay were present within the development site, consistent with known geology of the Sudbrook and Ancaster Gap region. The deposits on the northern boundary are typical of Jurassic or Cretaceous clays,

whilst those recorded in the majority of the site appear to be glaciofluvial silts and sands (Hodge *et al*, 1984, 127).

The site has been subject to recent development prior to the commencement of this watching brief. Much of the topsoil and subsoil has been removed, with the subsequent re-levelling with demolition rubble and addition of hardcore sealing any remnant soils.

The pit revealed during excavation of the bio-unit may have been related to twentieth century demolition of an existing farm building prior to this recent work.

Artefacts recovered from former topsoil and the spoil from Plot 5 may indicate prehistoric and Roman deposits have been disturbed during development (Appendix 3). Roman archaeology has been previously recorded within the development site and isolated potsherds within the topsoil may have been redeposited from the possible malting site previously uncovered (Snee 2003).

Of more interest is the rim sherd from a collared urn (Appendix 3, Plate 5 & 6). These vessels date to the earlier Bronze Age *c.*1700 BC and were frequently used to contain cremations, although domestic use has also been suggested (Healey 1995). Several other collared urn sherds have been recovered within Sudbrook, including a group of 5 near complete upturned vessels (Longworth 1984, 223), which may suggest an early Bronze Age settlement previously existed within the area. Any such deposits at Manor Farm have probably been removed by twentieth century agriculture and residential development.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. This watching

brief monitored groundwork associated with excavation of soakaways and a bio-unit required for residential development.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and modern deposits. A modern pit backfilled with brick rubble was revealed in the southern area of the site and probably relates to twentieth century disposal of demolition material. Artefacts retrieved from topsoil and buried soils may suggest prehistoric and Roman deposits were present prior to commencement of groundworks.

Finds retrieved during the investigation included fragments of animal bone, a rim sherd from an early Bronze Age collared urn, as well as pottery from the Roman, post-medieval and modern periods.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of HPC Homes Ltd for commissioning this work. Dale Trimble coordinated this project and edited this report in conjunction with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Bob Garland & Michael Wood
 Finds Analysis: Anne Boyle, Jennifer Wood & Michael Wood
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy & Michael Wood
 Post-excavation analysis: Michael Wood

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

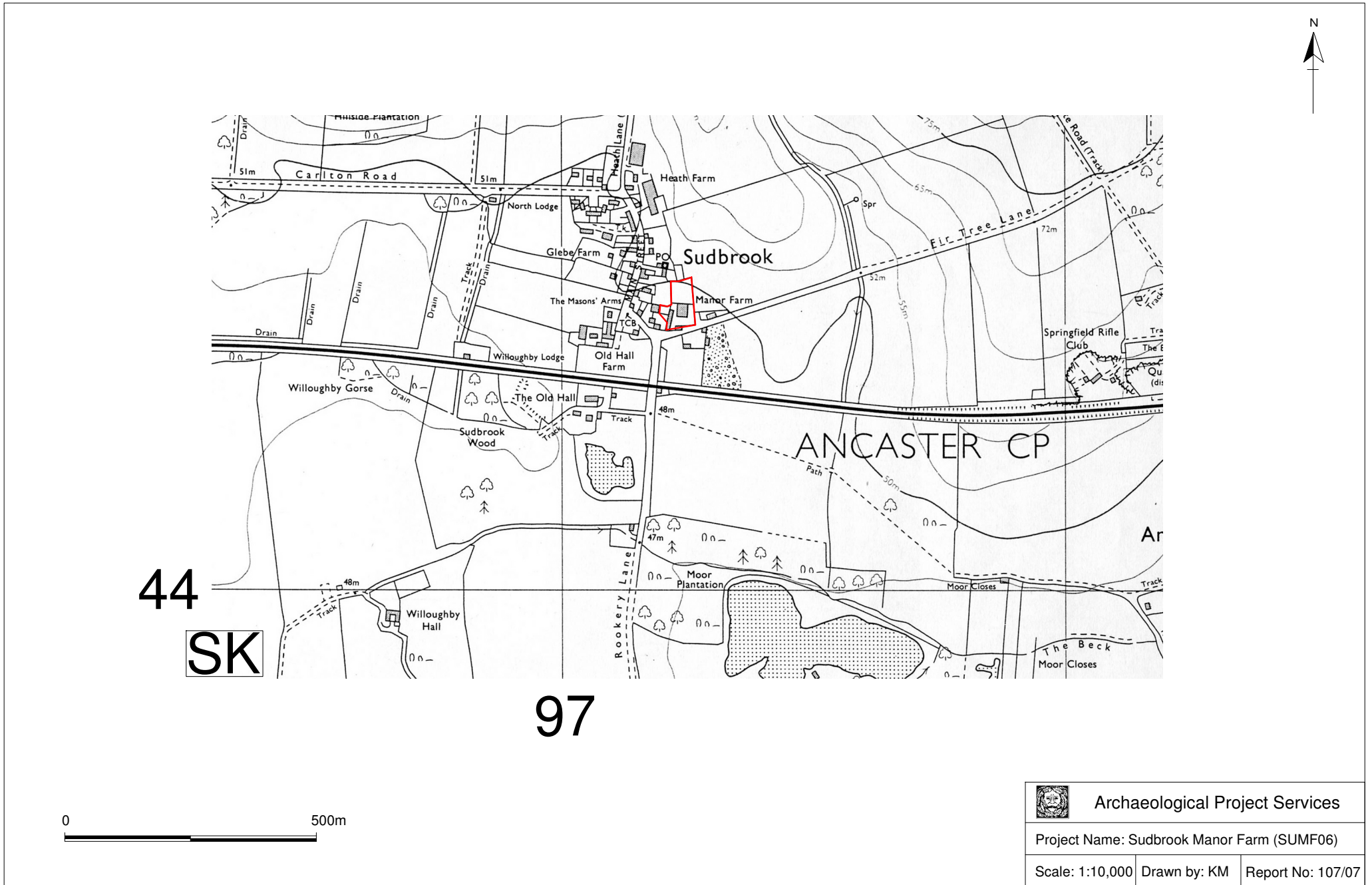

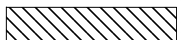


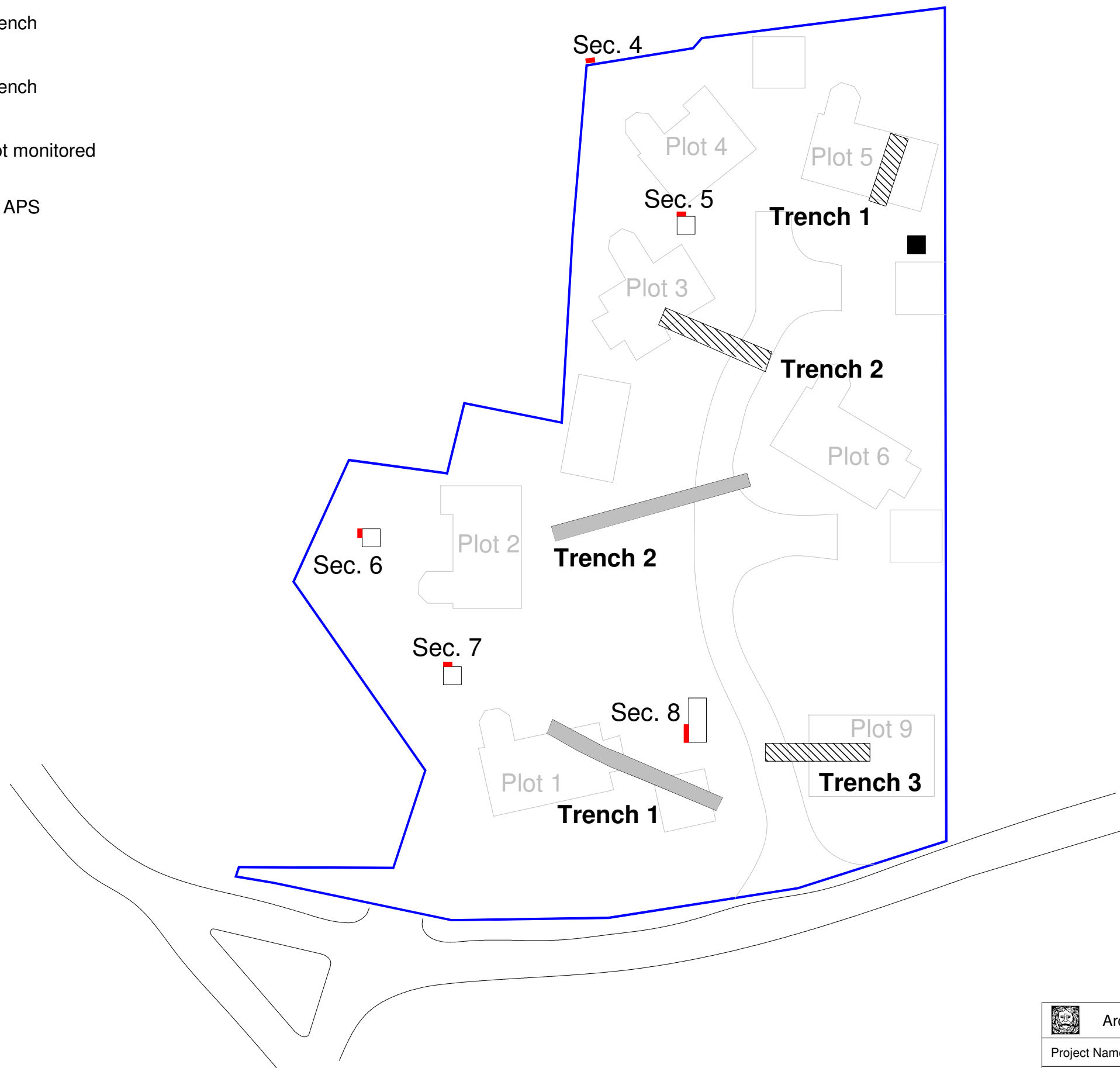


Figure 2 Site location map



-  2006 Trial Trench
-  2003 Trial Trench
-  Soakaway not monitored
-  Monitored by APS




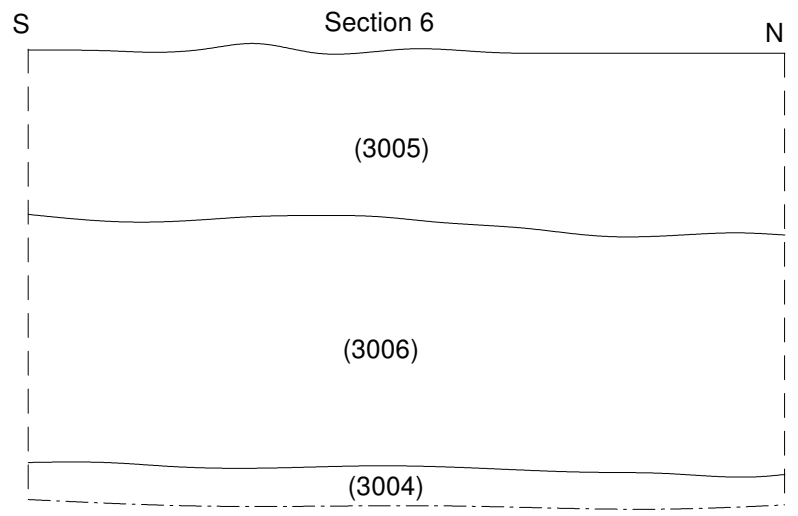
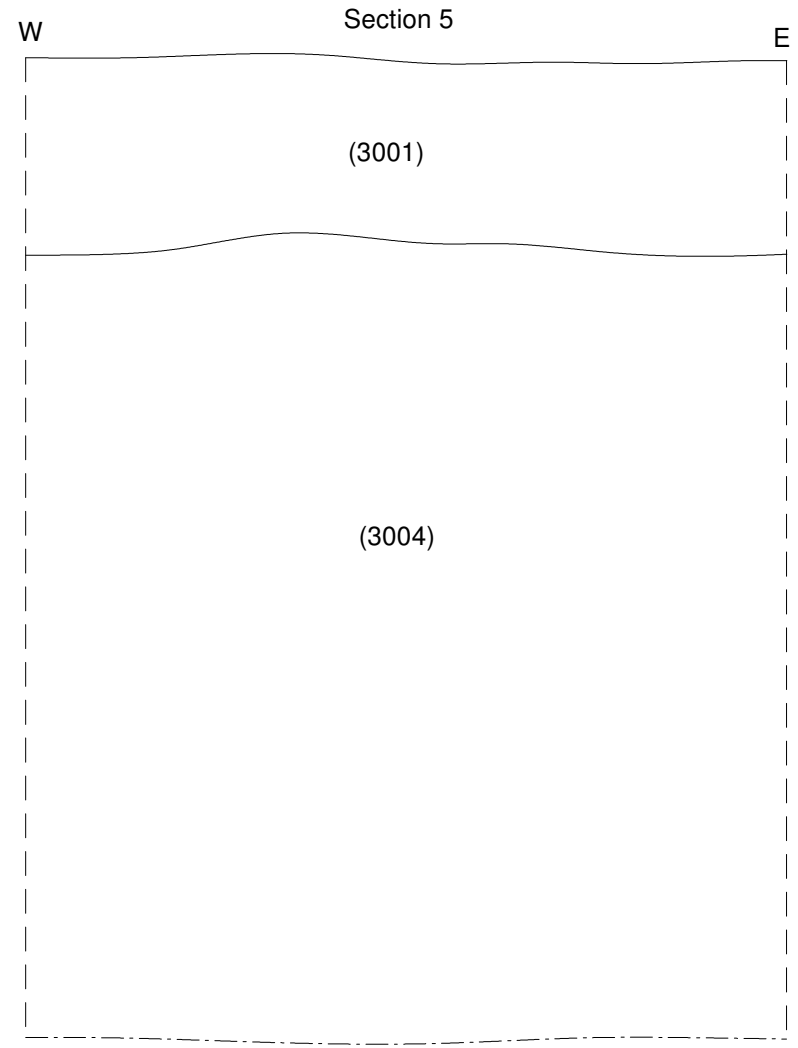
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sudbrook Manor Farm (SUMF06)		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 107/07

Figure 3 Development Site




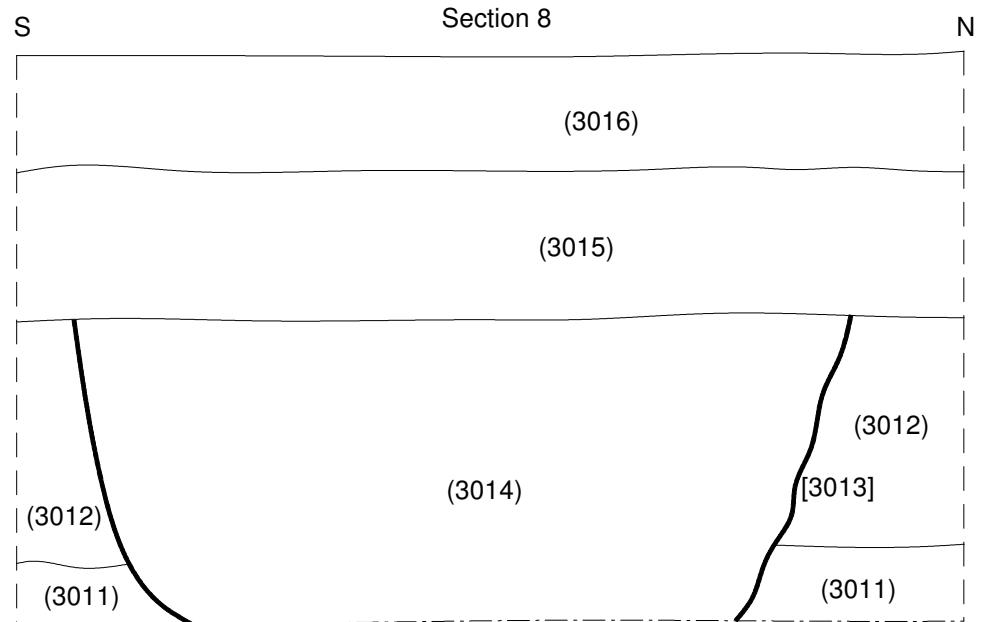
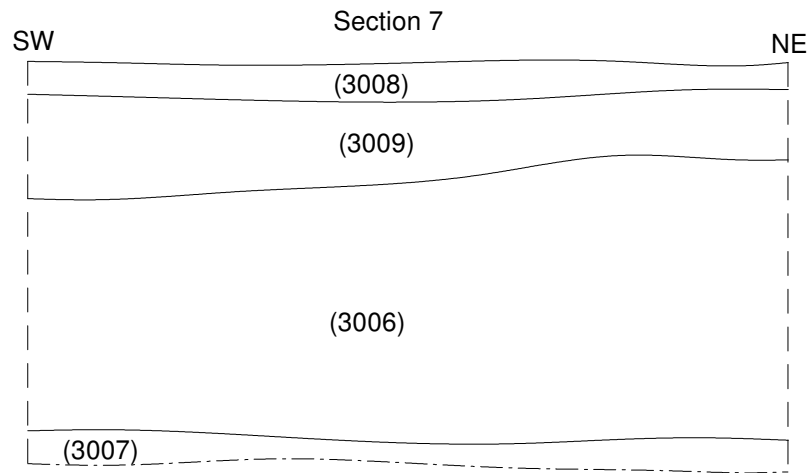
		
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sudbrook Manor Farm (SUMF06)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 107/07

Figure 4 Sections 4-6



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sudbrook Manor Farm (SUMF06)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: MW

Report No: 107/07

Figure 5 Sections 7-8

PLATES



Plate 1 General view of development site from the east.



Plate 2 Section 4 northern margin of site.



Plate 3 Section 5 viewed from the south



Plate 4 Section 8 viewed from the east



Plate 5

Collared urn: view of decoration



Plate 6

Collared urn: profile

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
MANOR FARM,
MAIN STREET,
SUDBROOK,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
HPC HOMES**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

August 2006

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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 9th and 13th 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	Area	Description	Thickness	Interpretation	Phase
3001	-	Friable dark grey sandy clay	0.3m	Topsoil	Modern
3002	-	Friable mid grey clay silt with occasional small stones	0.29m	Subsoil	Undated
3003	-	Compact light cream brown clay	0.32m	Natural clay	Natural
3004	Plot 3	Friable mid brown sand	2m+	Natural sands	Natural
3005	Plot 2	Compact pale grey clay and rubble including modern building material	0.44m	Demolition layer	Modern
3006	Plot 2	Friable dark grey brown clay sand	0.61m	Buried topsoil	Modern
3007	Plot 2	Loose red yellow sand	0.1m	Natural sand	Natural
3008	Plot 1	Compact purple grey gravel	0.1m	Dump during development	Modern
3009	Plot 1	Compact pale grey limestone rubble	0.24m	Dump of hardcore	Modern
3010	Plot 5	Finds collected from spoil removed from Plot 5	-	Mixed top and subsoil	-
3011	Bio-Unit	Friable yellow brown sand	0.2m	Natural sand	Natural
3012	Bio-Unit	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.6m	Subsoil	Undated
3013	Bio-Unit	Steep-sided ovoid feature	1.7m wide by 0.8m deep	Demolition disposal pit	Modern
3014	Bio-Unit	Loose limestone rubble	0.8m	Backfill of [3013]	Modern
3015	Bio-Unit	Friable grey sandy silt with occasional stone fragments	0.4m	Levelling deposit	Modern
3016	Bio-Unit	Friable grey sandy silt with frequent stone and brick fragments	0.3m	Levelling deposit	Modern

Appendix 3

PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

By Michael Wood

Introduction

A small assemblage consisting of 5 sherds weighing 71g of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during groundworks on land at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. All of the material was hand-collected from topsoil (3010) removed during machine stripping of a residential building plot located within the east of the site (Fig. 3). The material has been archived on an access database according to nationally recognised guidelines for prehistoric (PCRG 1997) and Roman pottery (Darling 2004). A simplified archive is presented as Table 1.

Methodology

The pottery was visually examined and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique after Orton (1980) and Peacock (1977). Commonly used fabric definitions have been used for the prehistoric pottery. The Lincolnshire type series CLAU codes have been used for the Roman pottery, cross-referenced where possible, with the National Fabric Collection (NRFRC: Tomber & Dore 1988).

Context	Date	Fabric (CLAU)	NRFRC	Sub-fabric	Common name	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)
3010	2 nd C AD	SAM CG	LEZ SA	Lezoux	Samian C Gaul	Scraps	2	1
3010	2 nd -3 rd C AD	GFIN	-		Greyware (fine)	Beaker	1	14
3010	2 nd -3 rd C AD	GREY	-		Greyware (coarse)	Bowl	1	25
3010	EBA	CU	N/A	Secondary Series South-east I	Collared Urn	Tripartite Urn	1	31

Table 1: The pottery

Discussion

Prehistoric Pottery

An internally bevelled rim sherd from a collared urn was recovered from topsoil (3010). This sherd was decorated on the exterior of the rim with a series of diagonal whipped cord impressions, below a horizontal whipped cord boundary line (Plates 5 & 6). Collared urns have been recorded throughout Britain and traditionally date from the early Bronze Age *c.*2000-1500 BC, with primary (early) and secondary (late) series identified (Longworth 1984). Carbon dating has refined the main collared urn period to *c.*1700 BC (Needham 1997), with this vessel deriving from the secondary series and consequently dating from the latter part of the first half of the second millennium BC (Longworth *ibid*). Collared urns have been previously found to either contain cremated human bone or been associated with inhumations or other urned cremations and as such are frequently regarded as funerary vessels (Longworth 1984, 3). However, they have also been recovered from domestic contexts particularly in the later part of the second millennium (Healey 1995).

Collared urns are well represented within Sudbrook, with nine partial or complete vessels having been previously identified within the area, including a collection of five vessels discovered in the 1930's, which were found upside down and may have marked a disturbed grave (Longworth 1984, 223, Plate 109). The presence of such vessels within the vicinity of the Manor Farm sherd suggests an early Bronze Age settlement or cremation cemetery may have once existed in Sudbrook, although has since probably been disturbed by twentieth century agriculture and residential expansion.

Roman Pottery

Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from topsoil (3010). The two Samian sherds conjoin and have fresh breaks. The Samian is abraded and lacking one surface, making identification by form impractical. However, the micaceous fabric indicates the vessel was manufactured at Lezoux in Central Gaul giving a date range of c.125-200 AD (Tyers 1999).

The two greywares are in contrasting fabrics, with the coarser sherd resembling a wide greyware bowl previously recovered from the site and suggested as having been produced in the 2nd-3rd century AD (Precious 2003). The fine greyware sherd is probably part of a beaker and would likely have been produced within a similar period. Both sherds may have their origins in the Nene Valley kilns as suggested by Darling (2006) for the coarse greyware, however, more detailed analysis would be required to confirm this.

This assemblage is small and probably residual. However, it compares favourably with material previously recovered from the site, providing further evidence of 2nd century occupation at Manor Farm. The presence of fine greyware and Samian suggest some moderately high status tableware was also present at the site, in addition to the coarseware cooking vessels recorded in previous assemblages (Precious 2003, Darling 2006).

Archiving

All of the sherds are in a stable condition and present no long-term storage problems.

References:

- Darling, M.J 2004 Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* **11**, 67-74
- Darling, M. J 2006 *Report 241 on Pottery from an Evaluation at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Ancaster, Lincolnshire (SUMF06)*. Unpublished Report for APS
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Appendix 4

SUMF06 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
3006	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange	bowl	1	1	77		rim	internal glaze; mortar/white deposit including over break	18th to 19th
3006	PEARL	Pearlware		lid	1	1	4	industrially slip banded in blue	rim		
3010	BL	Black-glazed wares	refined brown	lid	1	1	14		knop	industrially produced	
3010	LONS	London Stoneware		small jar	1	1	9		base		

Appendix 5

FAUNAL REMAINS

Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire (SUMF 06)

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 5 (128g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during a watching brief undertaken at Manor Farm, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from buried topsoil (3006) and machined topsoil (3010).

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition. A single fragment of bone displayed evidence of butchery, possibly associated with jointing of the carcass. Carnivore gnawing was noted on a single fragment of bone recovered from (3010) suggesting that the remains were left open to scavengers during or after the disposal process. Pathological changes were noted on a large mammal size innominate recovered from (3010). Due to the small amount of the pathological lesion visible on the fragment, the aetiology is uncertain.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
3006	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	1	5	
3010	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	1	84	Chopped and snapped midshaft
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	8	
	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	2	Carnivore gnawing on the shaft end
	Large Mammal Size	Innominate	R	1	29	Remodelled woven bone growth on the lateral cortical surface.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site.

Appendix 6

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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
5	Daily record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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:	2006.188
OASIS Number:	archaeo11-29951
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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