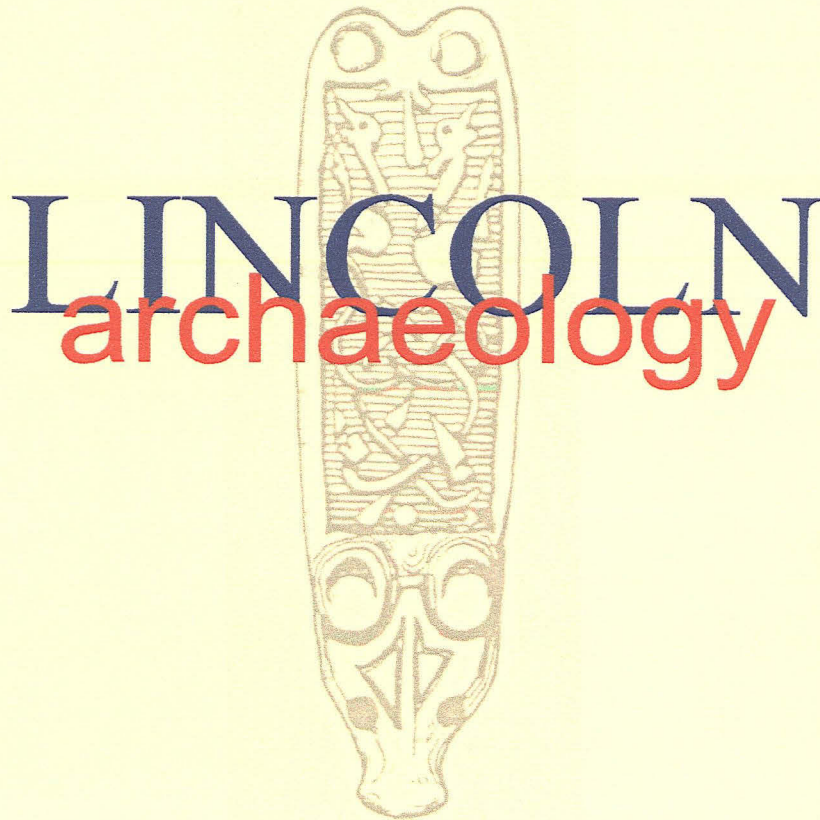


A Report to Anglian Water Services Limited

February 2000



Watermains Replacement - Normanton Phase II: Ancaster, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

By K Wragg

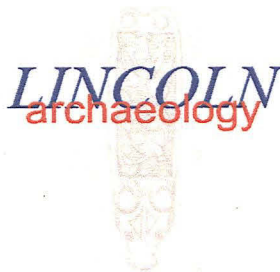
Report No.: 386

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King's College London
Archives Department

Event LJ1111
30343 - Roman
35235 - Prehistoric



Watermains Replacement - Normanton Phase II: Ancaster, Lincolnshire

Site Code: NOR98
LCCM Accession No.: 127.98
NGR: SK 9810/4340

Archaeological Watching Brief

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WATERMAINS REPLACEMENT - NORMANTON PHASE II: ANCASTER, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In June 1998, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Limited to provide an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a watermains replacement scheme close to Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

The scheme formed the second phase of a project of watermains replacement based on the village of Normanton, which lies approximately 4km to the north-west of Ancaster.

The actual route of this section ran from west to east along the A153, between the village of West Willoughby and crossroads at Ancaster, before turning south along the B6403 (*Ermine Street*). At a point approximately 500m south of the crossroads, the route left the main road to follow a series of private drives and trackways before crossing open fields to its termination at the Wilsford Heath reservoir.

In view of the important archaeological discoveries made across the area, it was recommended by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section that an archaeological watching brief be carried out.

It was proposed that observation should be undertaken on all elements of 'open-cut' trenching, which held the potential for new archaeological discoveries. This ultimately encompassed the majority of the route, with the exception of the section between the B6403 and the Wilsford Heath reservoir. This part of the scheme was expected to be completed using a guided 'moling' technique

which involved only very limited excavation at the pipe insertion points.

Archaeological attendance was made between the 7th of July 1998 and the 26th of March 1999.

The results of the watching brief uncovered little in the way of structural evidence, but this was perhaps unlikely at the outset given the location of the scheme outside the main settlement boundaries. The trenching at the Ancaster crossroads did, however, reveal some indistinct deposits that might represent occupation activity. The limited nature of the trenches unfortunately makes detailed interpretation impossible, and how these deposits would relate to the presumed layout of the roads at this point remains a mystery.

The artefacts recovered during the groundworks do indicate Roman occupation along the A153. They were largely recovered from a buried topsoil layer bordering the existing road, in areas already known to contain Roman remains. The finds have been dated to the late 3rd to early 4th centuries, but with no evidence revealed for associated structures, the focus for this occupation is not known.

A single flint artefact, representing an early prehistoric (possible Mesolithic) blade, was also recovered along this section of the scheme, suggesting pre-Roman occupation, again as identified by previous discoveries.

The finds in general, while interesting, do not unfortunately add substantially to our existing knowledge base for this area.

WATERMAINS REPLACEMENT - NORMANTON PHASE II: ANCASTER, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In June 1998, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Limited (A.W.S.L.) to provide an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a watermains replacement scheme close to Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

The scheme formed the second phase of a project of watermains replacement based on the village of Normanton, which lies approximately 4km to the north-west of Ancaster.

The actual route of this section ran from west to east along the A153, between the village of West Willoughby and crossroads at Ancaster, before turning south along the B6403 (*Ermine Street*). At a point approximately 500m south of the crossroads, the route left the main road to follow a series of private drives and trackways before crossing open fields to its termination at the Wilsford Heath reservoir.

In view of the important archaeological discoveries made across the area, as described in 2.0 below, it was recommended (by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section) that an archaeological watching brief be carried out.

It was proposed that observation should be undertaken on all elements of 'open-cut' trenching, which held the potential for new archaeological discoveries. This ultimately encompassed the majority of the route, with the exception of the section between the B6403 and the Wilsford Heath reservoir. This part of the scheme was expected to be completed using a guided 'moling' technique

which involved only very limited excavation at the pipe insertion points.

Archaeological attendance was made on the 'open-cut' elements of the scheme (on an intermittent basis in accordance with the approved specification) between the 7th of July 1998 and the 26th of March 1999.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In accordance with their usual procedure, the Conservation Department of A.W.S.L. consulted the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section in order to determine any potential archaeological implications of this scheme.

Following appraisal of the scheme against the Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record (SMR), Mr J. Bonnor of the Archaeology Section recommended the following:

'There is one area on this scheme which is of considerable interest. The Willoughby Road, starting at West Willoughby, is flanked by sites dating from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period. Of particular importance is the Ancaster junction which lies on the periphery of the Roman town. Ermine Street forms the N-S road and only the S.W. quadrant of land surrounding the junction is not scheduled as an ancient monument under the 1979 Act. I would recommend that English Heritage are contacted to provide their views on any works in this area.'

The proposed line continues south along Ermine Street to the junction with King Street and then follows the latter. Both follow the line of a Roman road.

In view of the above, and notwithstanding any recommendations made by English Heritage, I would recommend that an archaeological watching brief is kept on this section of the route (West Willoughby to the southern end). The stretches along the Roman Roads of Ermine Street and King Street should be subject to review in the light of continuing results.'

Details of the sites and findspots listed in the Lincolnshire SMR are presented as Appendix E, with their locations shown on Fig.2.

3.0 RESULTS

The pipeline route, although forming a continuous run, was actually undertaken in three parts. Each of these parts was then issued an Area number to simplify the archaeological recording. The route encompassed by each Area was as follows:

- Area A - West Willoughby along the A153 to the east side of the Sudbrook road junction (see Fig.3)
- Area B - The Sudbrook junction to the west side of the Ancaster crossroads (see Fig.4)
- Area C - The area adjacent to the Ancaster crossroads (see Fig.5)

In general, the trenching was carried out in the roadside grass verges, although the sections adjacent to the Ancaster crossroads (Area C) were located in the road carriageway itself.

The pipe insertion was wholly undertaken by means of 'open-cut' trenching. This was carried out using a 'back-hoe' mechanical excavator for most of the route, with the exception of a section along *Ermine Street* (to the south of the crossroads) which was completed using a trenching machine. The trenches themselves were 300mm wide and between 1m and 1.5m deep.

All archaeological recording was carried out by means of trench-side observation (in accordance with the approved specification). There was little or no opportunity for cleaning of deposits or direct observation owing to the constrained nature of the trenches.

Finds were largely retrieved from the spoil heaps, although some stratified material was recovered.

3.1 Area A (see Figs. 3, 6 & 7):

This section of the project ran along the grass verge to the south of the main road (A153), between the eastern boundary of the village of West Willoughby, and the junction of Rookery Lane (to Sudbrook) and the A153.

Trenching began at West Willoughby (at a height of c. 54m O.D.) and continued eastwards towards the high ground in the

centre of the Area (at approximately 60m O.D.).

This element was then suspended for two weeks owing to contractor commitments on another part of the Normanton Phase II scheme.

On resumption, work was concentrated on crossing the A153 adjacent to the junction, with trenching ultimately continuing in the grass verge on the north side of the road (Area B).

Following completion of the road crossing (which also connected with the remainder of the Normanton, Phase II scheme to the north), the remaining part of Area A was undertaken. Trenching worked eastwards from the previously laid pipe towards the road junction (with the ground falling gradually again to a height of c. 55m O.D.).

The stratigraphic sequence encountered in this Area was, however, less eventful, with only seven different deposits revealed during the trenching.

The earliest deposit uncovered was [105], the upper surface of the natural (i.e., geological) limestone 'brash'.

This deposit was revealed (intermittently) at the limit of excavation (L.O.E.) at the western end of the Area (at a height of approximately 55.93m O.D.), but began to disappear as the ground level rose to the east.

[105] was overlain by a layer of mid orange-brown silty clay, [107], which was present across the ridge in the central part of Area A.

As the ground level began to fall away to the east of the ridge, layer [107] was gradually overlain and replaced by a mid-brown sandy silt [106], which contained frequent limestone and flint inclusions.

The next deposit recorded, [103]/[104], was present throughout Area A, sealing [105], [106] and [107] at various places along the trench.

This layer comprised a mid-brown sandy silt, and contained only very occasional small

pebble and limestone inclusions. At the western end of the Area, the lower parts of the deposit were initially identified as a separate layer [104], owing to a more orange-brown colour, although this was actually caused by leeching from the underlying limestone 'brash'.

[103] was overlain by a topsoil deposit, [102], which comprised a slightly yellow-brown sandy silt, approximately 250mm thick. Very few finds were present within the topsoil deposit, although several pieces of Roman tile were recovered adjacent to the Rookery Lane/A153 junction.

The topsoil had been disturbed in various locations by modern dumping and service intrusions, and was covered with a rough turf [101] deposit across the extent of the grass verge.

Context [100] was issued to identify unstratified finds recovered during the trenching.

3.2 Area B (see Figs. 4 & 8):

Area B continued the trenching from the eastern side of the Rookery Lane/A153 junction (Area A) eastwards to the west side of the Ancaster crossroads.

The groundworks in this Area were all located in the grass verge to the north of the A153 carriageway.

The deposits in this Area initially were a continuation of those recorded in Area A, with layers [103]/[104], [102] and [101] present as before.

As the trenching moved eastwards, however, the limestone 'brash' [105] re-emerged at L.O.E. (c. 48.90m O.D.), and was overlain by two further deposits, [111] & [110].

The earliest of these, [111], comprised a 350mm thick layer of mid grey-brown sandy silt, while [110] was a mid-light yellow-brown sand.

No finds were present within either of these layers, but a quantity of Roman pottery and tile

was recovered from the overlying layer, [109] (see *Appendix D*).

This deposit appeared to be a continuation of [103]/[104], but a new context number was issued to take account of the finds present at this location. Specialist analysis of the artefacts has indicated a date of the late 3rd - 4th century for the recovered material. Unfortunately, no evidence for occupation or structures was revealed.

Layer [109] was sealed by [108], a 100mm thick layer of mid-light yellow-brown sand, which was present immediately beneath the topsoil/turf deposits [102]/[101].

3.3 Area C (see Figs. 5 & 9):

This Area was the last part of the scheme to be undertaken, and marked a departure from the previous Areas in respect of groundwork methodology.

In contrast to Areas A and B, the trenching along this section was situated almost entirely in the road carriageways, and part of the route along *Ermine Street* was excavated using a mechanical trenching machine, rather than the usual backhoe excavator.

The stratigraphic sequence in this part of the scheme was also different to that seen further to the west.

The natural limestone 'brash' was again present at L.O.E., but was generally only seen as the trenching progressed southwards along *Ermine Street*.

At the crossroads, the earliest deposit revealed was a layer of mid brown fine grained silty sand [119]. This layer was at least 400mm thick, and contained only isolated small flecks and pieces of limestone.

[119] was overlain by a thin band of mid grey-brown sandy silt [118], containing occasional small charcoal flecks & pieces, and traces of burning (or possibly degraded brick/tile). This was then sealed by [117], a 150mm thick layer of mid brown sandy silt, again containing occasional small charcoal flecks.

Lying above [117] was a thin layer of light yellow-brown sandy lime mortar, [116], lying at c. 49.77m O.D. This deposit contained small flecks of charcoal and small isolated pieces of degraded tile.

It seems likely that layers [116], [117] & [118] indicate the remains of occupation, possibly even floor surfaces within a structure (whose walls were not revealed), or perhaps demolition material. Unfortunately no datable artefacts were seen during the trenching, and the restricted nature of the trench meant that the deposits could not be placed in context. These possible occupation deposits were only present along a c. 5m-6m length of trench (from the centreline of the A153, southwards along *Ermine Street*). It is possible that they represent occupation bordering *Ermine Street* to the south of the walled Roman town.

The mortar surface [116] was directly overlain by the make-up and surface deposits for the present road. These included: [115], a layer of loose compacted sandy silt and irregular limestone pieces; [114] a layer of tar/bitumen; and the present tarmac surface [113].

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

While little in the way of structural evidence was uncovered by this project, this was perhaps unlikely at the outset given the location of the scheme outside the main settlement boundaries. The trenching at the Ancaster crossroads did, however, reveal some indistinct deposits that might represent occupation activity. The limited nature of the trenches unfortunately makes detailed interpretation impossible, and how these deposits would relate to the presumed layout of the roads at this point remains a mystery.

The artefacts recovered during the groundworks do indicate Roman occupation along the A153. They were largely recovered from a buried topsoil layer bordering the existing road, in areas already known to contain Roman remains. The finds have been dated to the late 3rd to early 4th centuries, but with no evidence revealed for associated structures, the focus for this occupation is not known.

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The finds in general, while interesting, do not unfortunately add substantially to our existing knowledge base for this area.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Anglian Water Services Limited, Networks, Saltersford WTW, Spitalgate level, Saltersford, Lincs., NG31 7UL, for their funding and support during this project; Messrs D. Waterfield & D. Hodgson (Project Engineers); Mr M. Claffey (Project Supervisor); and all on-site staff of ALH Co. Total Pipe Technology (main trenching contractors).

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, *Normanton Phase II Watermains Replacement: SMR Appraisal*, 25th March 1998

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: NOR98

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: n/a

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: SK 9810/4340 (centre)

CIVIL PARISH: Ancaster

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 07/07/98 -
26/03/99

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Anglian Water Services Limited, Networks, Saltersford WTW, Spitalgate level, Saltersford, Lincs., NG31 7UL.

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 127.98

ACCESSION DATE:

APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
20	Context records
9	Scale drawings
1 set	Photographic records - Colour slides
1	Stratigraphic matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by:

*The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.*

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 127.98, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: Trenching in progress along north side of A153, Area B - looking east

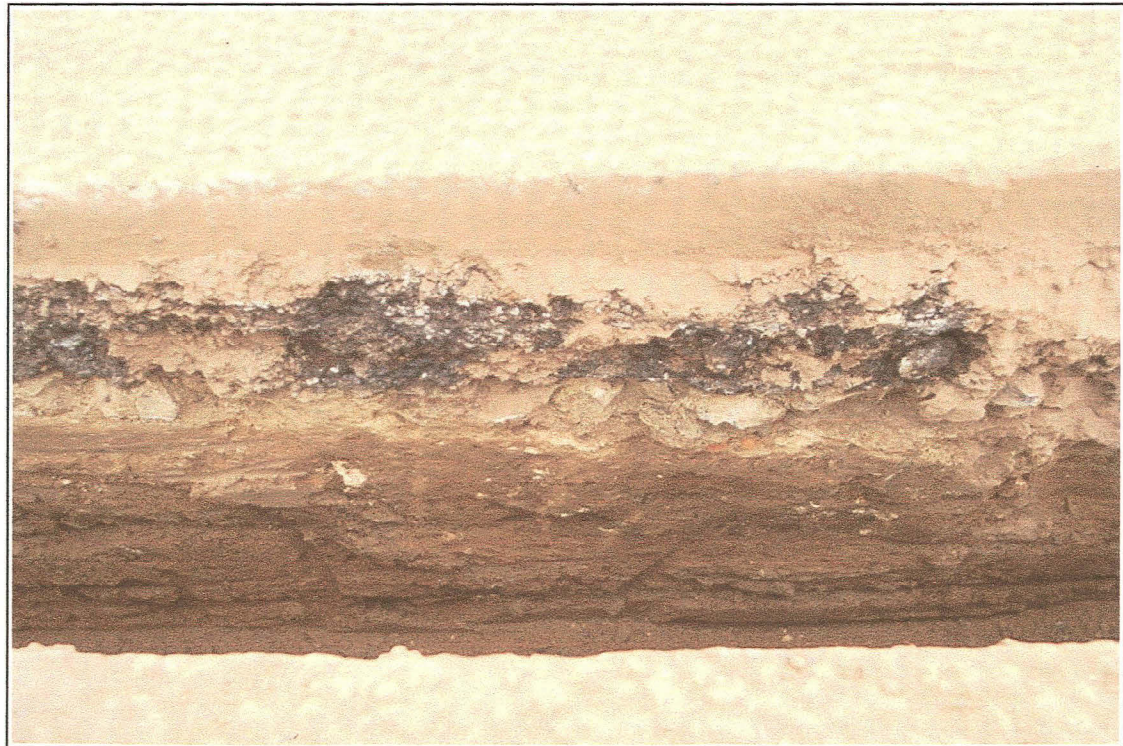


Plate 2: Overall view of deposits at Ancaster crossroads, Area C - looking west

APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context No.:</i>	<i>Area:</i>	<i>Description:</i>
[100]	A; B	Unstratified finds
[101]	A; B	Rough turf (grass verge along A153)
[102]	A; B	Topsoil deposit
[103]	A; B	Mid brown sand/silt layer - Natural
[104]	A; B	Mid orange-brown sand/silt layer - Natural
[105]	A; B; C	Mid orange-brown sand/silt/limestone layer - Natural l/s 'brash'
[106]	A	Mid slightly orange-brown sand/silt layer
[107]	A	Mid brown silt/clay layer
[108]	B	Mid-light yellow-brown sand layer
[109]	B	Mid brown sand/silt layer - Subsoil
[110]	B	Mid-light yellow-brown sand layer
[111]	B	Mid grey-brown sand/silt layer
[112]	C	Unstratified finds
[113]	C	Modern Tarmac road surface (Ancaster crossroads)
[114]	C	Modern road base/bedding
[115]	C	Mid brown sand/silt & limestone layer - Possible surface
[116]	C	Light yellow-brown sand/lime mortar layer
[117]	C	Mid brown sand/silt layer
[118]	C	Thin layer of mid grey-brown sand/silt
[119]	C	Medium-fine grained mid brown sand/silt layer

APPENDIX D - LIST OF FINDS

1) ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Horizon Dating

Context:	Area:	Date Range:
[109]		Late 3 rd - 4 th century

Ware Types by Context

Context:	Area:	Fabric:	Form:	Decoration:	Comments:
[109]		GREY	J	BVL	Body sherd
[109]		GREY	J	-	Base sherd; very abraded
[109]		GREY	B334?	-	Body sherds - girth to neck
[109]		GREY	BD	-	Base sherd; abraded internally
[109]		GREY	F	-	Body sherd - neck; abraded
[109]		GREY	JBL	-	Base sherd - angle; thick
[109]		GREY	BWM	-	Rim fragment
[109]		GREY	OPEN	-	Body sherd
[109]		GREY	-	-	Body sherds
[109]		GREY	-	-	Body sherd; very abraded internally
[109]		SHEL	-	-	Scrap; abraded; red-brown
[109]		NVCC	BK	-	'Moulded foot' base; complete; tall vessel; late fabric
[109]		NVCC	BK?	-	Body sherd; very abraded & burnt
[109]		NVCC	BK?	ROUL	Body sherd; local fabric
[109]		NVCC	BK?	-	Fragment; local fabric
[109]		NVCC	BWM?	-	Body sherd; grey core
[109]		NVCC	B	-	Body sherd; light brown fabric; abraded
[109]		NVCC	DPR	SCOR	Rim to base sherd; sufficient for profile drawing; ?Scored under base
[109]		OX	-	-	Body sherd; ceramic building material?
[109]		SAMCG	33	-	Rim to girth sherd
[109]		SAMCG	BD	-	Body sherd
[109]		SAMCG	BD	-	Flake; very abraded
[109]		DWSH	J	-	Body sherd; shoulder
[109]		DWSH	-	-	Body sherd; scrap

Key to Fabric codes:

GREY	Grey ware
DWSH	Late shell-tempered Dales ware
NVCC	Nene Valley colour coated wares
OX	Miscellaneous oxidised wares
SAMCG	Samian: central Gaulish ware
SHEL	Miscellaneous un-differentiated shell-tempered wares

Key to Form codes:

J	Jar
B	Bowl
B334?	Bowl: Type 334?
BD	Bowl or Dish
F	Flagon
JBL	Large Jar/Bowl
BWM	Wide-mouthed Bowl
OPEN	Open Plate
BK	Beaker
DPR	Plain-rimmed Dish
BWM	Wide-mouthed Bowl
33	Samian: Type 33

Key to Decoration codes:

BVL	Burnished vertical lines
ROUL	Rouletted separate lines
SCOR	Scored

2) TILE/BUILDING MATERIAL

Ware Types by Context

Context:	Area:	Form:	Count:	Weight (g):	Comments/ Date:
[102]		RTIL	1	103	-
[102]		BOX	1	58	Comb Decorated
[109]		TEG	1	90	Lower cutaway type A?

Key to Tile/Building Material Form codes:

BOX	Roman Box Tile
RTIL	Undiagnostic Roman tile
TEG	Roman Tegula tile

3) BULK FINDS

Context:	Area:	Category:	Comments:
[109]		CTPS	Post-medieval (mid 17 th - mid-late 18 th century): discarded

Key to Bulk Finds Category codes:

CTPS	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem
------	------------------------

4) REGISTERED FINDS

Context:	Area:	Material:	Object:	Date/Comments:
[109]		FLINT	TOOL	Opaque grey flint blade. Rubbed butt indicates an earlier prehistoric date, perhaps Mesolithic.

APPENDIX E - LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (see also Fig.2)

PRN: 30304
NGR: SK 9660/4360
NAME: Settlement at West Willoughby, Ancaster
TYPE: Settlement: Shrunken; Buried remains
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Medieval
DESCRIPTION: West Willoughby mentioned in Domesday Book and later taxations. Seven families in 1563. 1st Edition of O.S. map shows nine buildings north of the road in vicinity of Willoughby Villa.

At SK 9680/4350, rectangular enclosure revealed by ploughing (possibly a medieval farmyard) with signs of house platforms close to road, which yielded Nottingham-ware fragments, shelly-ware and three sherds of Stamford ware.

PRN: 30305
NGR: SK 9761/4357
NAME: Bronze-Age cremation found, Turnbull's Sandpit
TYPE: Artefact; Burial; Find site of pottery
TYPE SPECIFIC: Cinerary Urn; Cremation
PERIOD: Middle Bronze-Age
DESCRIPTION: Extraction of sand from a pit owned by Messrs. Turnbull and Co. just west of Ancaster on the Grantham Road yielded a number of archaeological finds. A cremation burial of Middle Bronze-Age date was recorded by Mr David Manning of Ruskington. The cinerary urn itself was crushed beyond restoration but the sherds recovered bore stabbed incisions indicating a chevron pattern. In association was a small, roughly-made overhanging rim urn in friable brown ware, with twisted cord decoration arranged in horizontal lines & chevrons.

The Middle Bronze-Age urn was presented to Lincoln Museum by Mr Manning in 1957.

PRN: 30306
NGR: SK 9823/4332
NAME: Prehistoric pottery found, south of Ancaster
TYPE: Artefact; Find; Pottery
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Bronze-Age
DESCRIPTION: Lower part of Late Bronze-Age bucket urn found, 4'6" down in the water main on east side of Ermine Street 200yds south of cross-roads. Now in Grantham Museum.

PRN: 30308
NGR: SK 9655/4327
NAME: Possible barrow, east of High Field House, Ancaster
TYPE: Barrow; Artefact; Buried Remains; Find; Pottery
TYPE SPECIFIC: Round barrow
PERIOD: Bronze-Age
DESCRIPTION: Sherds of pottery beside crude stone wall, about 15ft of which was exposed, arc measured dia. Approx. 60ft. Possible barrow with fingered urn found in 1955 by C. Moulton.

PRN: 30310
NGR: SK 9644/4312
NAME: Possible antler pick, south-east of High Field House
TYPE: Artefact; Find; Bone
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Prehistoric
DESCRIPTION: March 1955. Antler? Pick with perforation at butt.

APPENDIX E - LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (continued)

PRN: 30314
NGR: SK 9733/4378
NAME: Mesolithic flints off Willoughby Road
TYPE: Artefact; Find; Flint
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Mesolithic
DESCRIPTION: Mass of Mesolithic flints, found in gravel pit off Willoughby Road, near large water-filled pit, by C. Rosdall, 9 Meeson Close, Albrighton, Wolverhampton. Accession Number: 148.74.

PRN: 30315
NGR: SK 9760/4380
NAME: Prehistoric flints, Willoughby Road Sandpit
TYPE: Artefact; Find; Flint
TYPE SPECIFIC: Blade; Scraper
PERIOD: Prehistoric
DESCRIPTION: Worked flint and flint waste include microlithic scrapers, blades Mesolithic - EBA Accession Number: 5.79. One small sherd fingernail-impressed pottery (i.e., BA) returned to finder Mr C. Rosdall, 9 Meeson Close, Albrighton, Wolverhampton. Further material Accession Number: 144.80.

PRN: 30317
NGR: SK 9647/4300
NAME: Flints found south-east of High Field House
TYPE: Artefact; Find; Flint
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Prehistoric
DESCRIPTION: Worked flints with heavy white patination.

PRN: 30330
NGR: SK 9830/4350
NAME: RB cemetery, Ant House, Ancaster
TYPE: Cemetery; Buried remains
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Roman
DESCRIPTION: A pit for a new corn silo dug in the floor of a barn at Ant House Farm, encountered 2 complete and 1 disturbed burial.

The Roman cemetery was about 100yds from the south wall on the east side of Ermine Street. Skeletons found on site, later used as Anglo-Saxon burial ground (30334) and a stone coffin found in c.1854 in 12 acre close.

PRN: 30334
NGR: SK 9825/4330
NAME: Anglo-Saxon cemetery, south of Ancaster
TYPE: Cemetery; Buried remains
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Saxon/Early-medieval
DESCRIPTION: About 100yds from south wall, on east side of Ermine Street, many cinerary urns (some 40 before 1870), others as recently as 1929 of grey or dull red.

APPENDIX E - LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS (continued)

PRN: 30342
NGR: SK 9680/4390
NAME: *Winged Victory*, Willoughby Hall
TYPE: Statue; Find; Stone
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Roman
DESCRIPTION: Portion of stone relief from Sudbrook (SK 9706/4432) sold Sotherbys 1961. Date c.3rd century. Showed *Winged Victory*, size roughly 12' x 12". Fragment found at Willoughby Hall transferred from there to Old Hall Sudbrook where it was built into a gable. Seen there by Cox and purchased.

PRN: 30343
NGR: SK 9760/4350
NAME: RB settlement and cemetery, Turnbull Sandpit
TYPE: Cemetery; Site of: & Settlement; Site of
TYPE SPECIFIC: -
PERIOD: Roman
DESCRIPTION: Finds at the pit during quarrying have included an RB settlement & cemetery. Finds occurred over a period of years. Excavation only of area of well. Finds at Lincoln, Grantham and Nottingham Museums.

PRN: 30347
NGR: SK 9640/4300
NAME: Romano-British building, south-east of High Field House
TYPE: Building; Remains of: & Artefact; Find; Pottery/ Stone/ Concrete/ Metal/ Tile/ Bronze
TYPE SPECIFIC: Samian; Coin; Hypocaust & Roof tile
PERIOD: Roman
DESCRIPTION: Field, masonry, tiling, nails, coins - House of Constantine. Stone header walls (6 walls), flue tiles. Red, blue concrete floor and stone slab floor. Quarter skirting round edge. Samian & Castor ware.

Romano-British site at Ancaster. Roofing tiles, wall plaster, pottery including Samian and Castor ware, coins of the House of Constantine and a 3rd century Radiate, and scraps of bronze were found. Traces of floor were also seen. Investigated by C. Moulton, December 1954. There were no surface indications of this site in 1965.

PRN: 30348
NGR: SK 9700/4340
NAME: Romano-British building & finds, east of Hall Farm
TYPE: Settlement; Site of; Farmstead; Remains of: & Artefact; Find; Pottery/ Stone/ Metal
TYPE SPECIFIC: Coin
PERIOD: Roman
DESCRIPTION: A scatter of Romano-British pottery sherds and building debris was found on the surface of a ploughed field at SK 971/434.

At SK 969/434 odd coins of Constantine were found.

APPENDIX E - LINCOLNSHIRE SMR SEARCH RESULTS

(continued)

PRN: 30353
NGR: SK 9770/4340
NAME: Romano-British coffin, 12-acre Close, Ancaster
TYPE: Artefact; Find; Stone
TYPE SPECIFIC: Coffin
PERIOD: Roman
DESCRIPTION: RB stone coffin found 1859.


PRN: 34206
NGR: SK 9813/4342
NAME: Iron-Age inhumations found, at Ant House Farm
TYPE: Cemetery; Remains of: & Artefact; Find; Pottery/ Metal
TYPE SPECIFIC: Inhumation; Brooch
PERIOD: Prehistoric
DESCRIPTION: Iron-Age inhumations excavated by Mr C. Moulton in July 1954. Finds included a Fantail brooch and Gallo-Belgic ware.

No further information, or sources other than the SMR card for this.

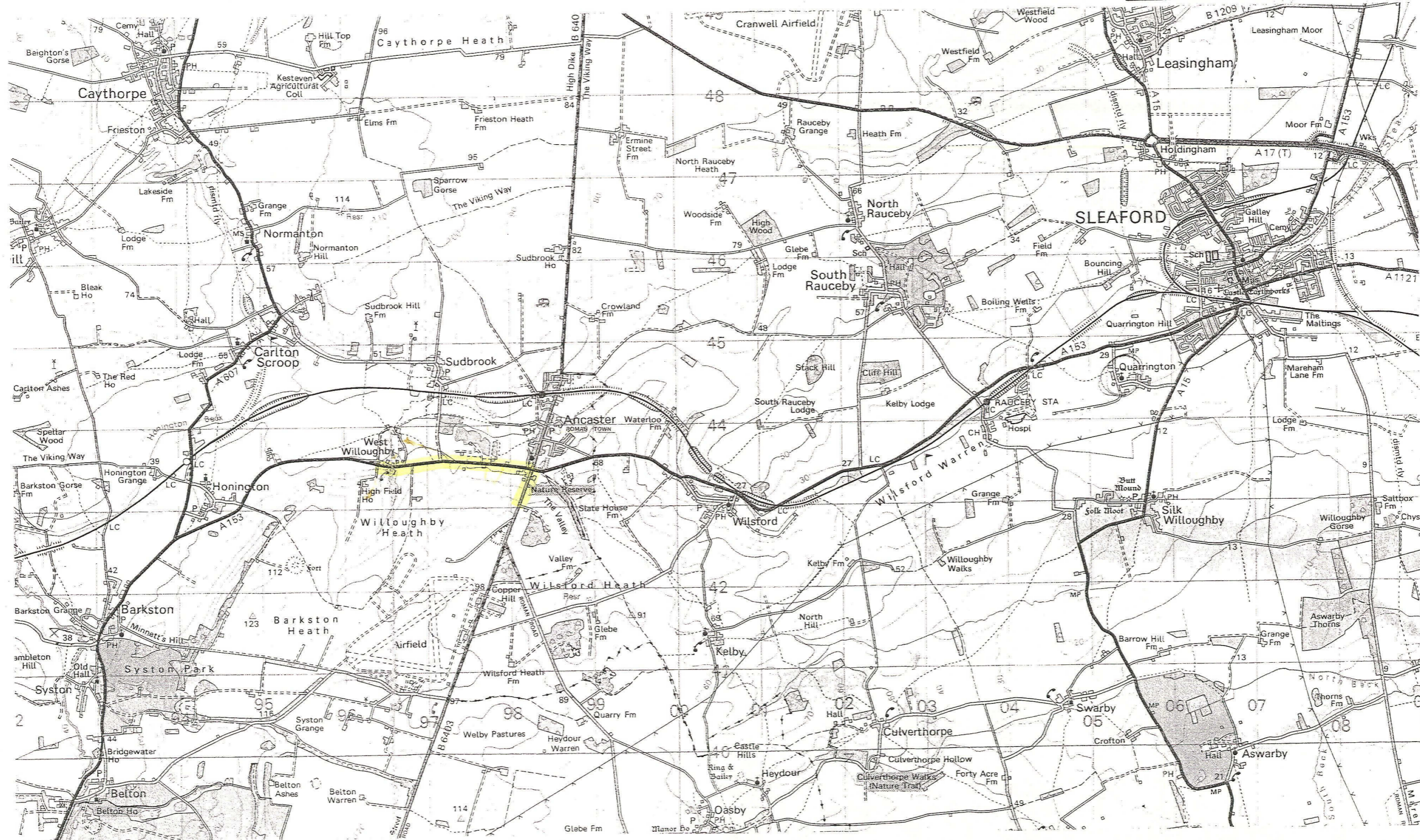
PRN: 34818
NGR: SK 9680/4380
NAME: Neolithic arrowheads
TYPE: Artefact; Find; Flint
TYPE SPECIFIC: Arrowhead; leaf-shaped
PERIOD: Neolithic
DESCRIPTION: Two leaf-shaped arrowheads found during fieldwalking by Grantham Archaeology Group.



KEY

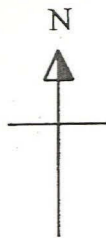
 Location of Site

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	Anglian Water Services Ltd	
DESCRIPTION:	Site Location Plan	
SCALE: 1:50 000	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		



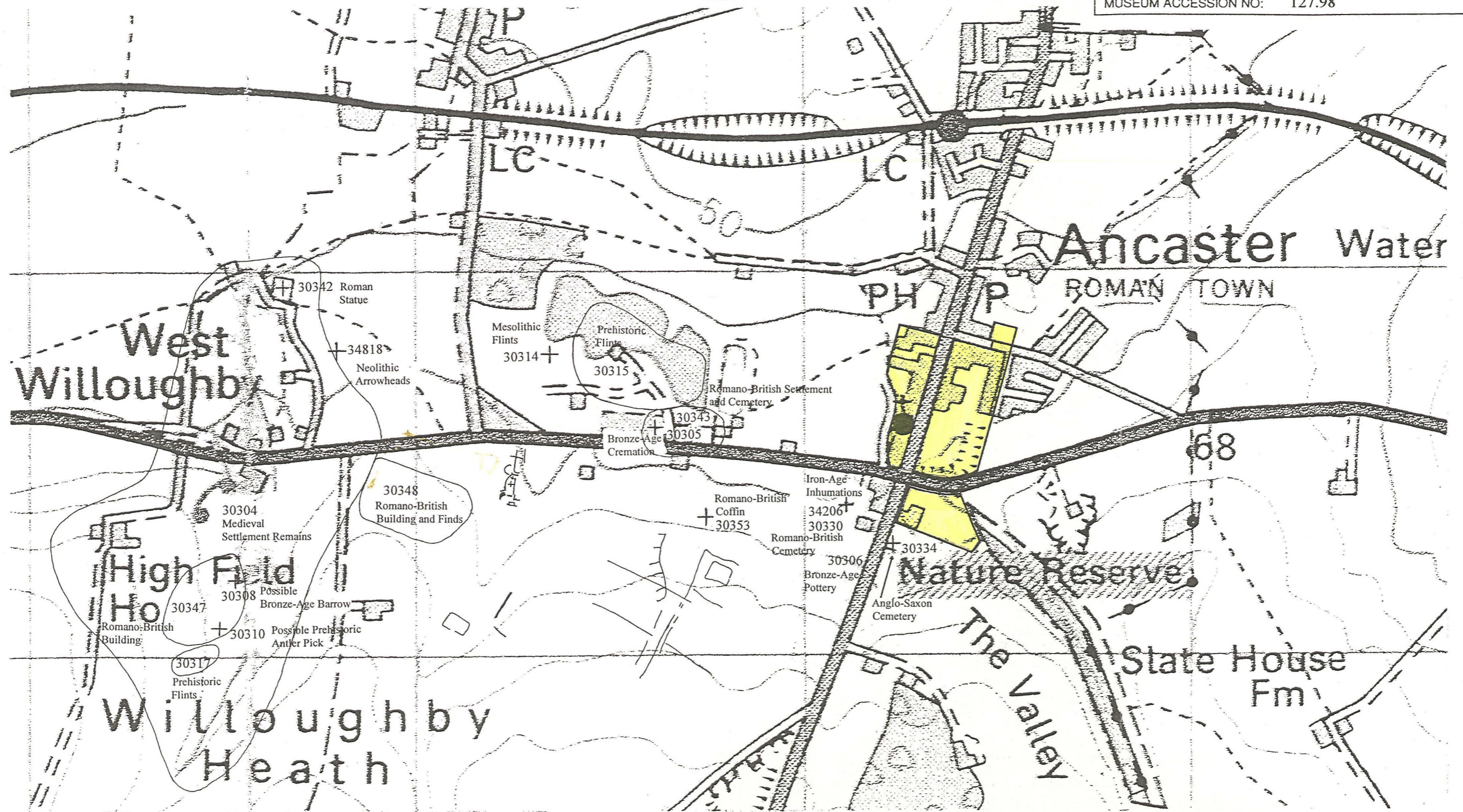
Reproduced from the 1990 Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 Landranger 130 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright, by CLAU, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Lincoln under Licence No. AL 52761A0001.

Fig.1



- KEY
- Site or Findspot
 - 30315 SMR Site Reference
 - Scheduled Area
 - Cropmark

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd	DESCRIPTION: Trench Location Plan with Archaeological Findspots and Areas of Interest	
SCALE: 1:10 000	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		



Based upon the 1990 Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 Landranger 130 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright, by CLAU, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Lincoln under Licence No. AL 52761A0001.

Fig.2



KEY

----- Route of Pipeline

① Location of Section Drawing (and Section Number)

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLANELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd		
DESCRIPTION:	Plan of Area A	
SCALE: 1:2500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		



Based upon A.W.S.L. drawing No. 9722008/03.

Fig.3

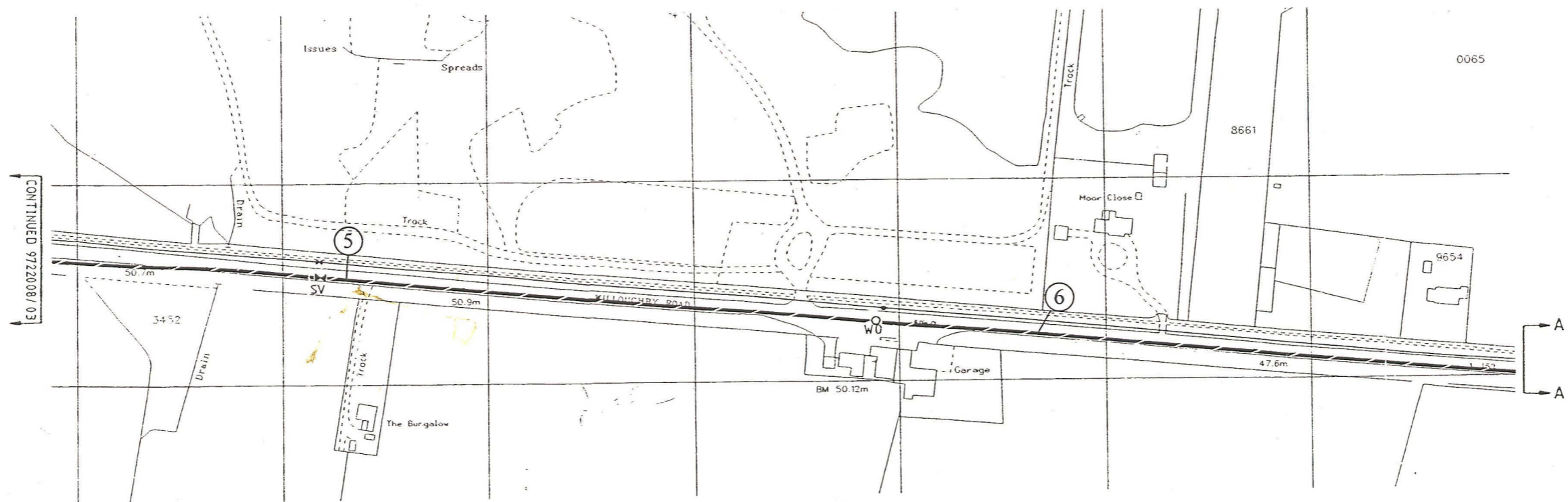


KEY

Route of Pipeline

⑤ Location of Section Drawing (and Section Number)

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd		
DESCRIPTION:	Plan of Area B	
SCALE: 1:2500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		



Based upon A.W.S.L. drawing No. 9722008/04 Rev. A.

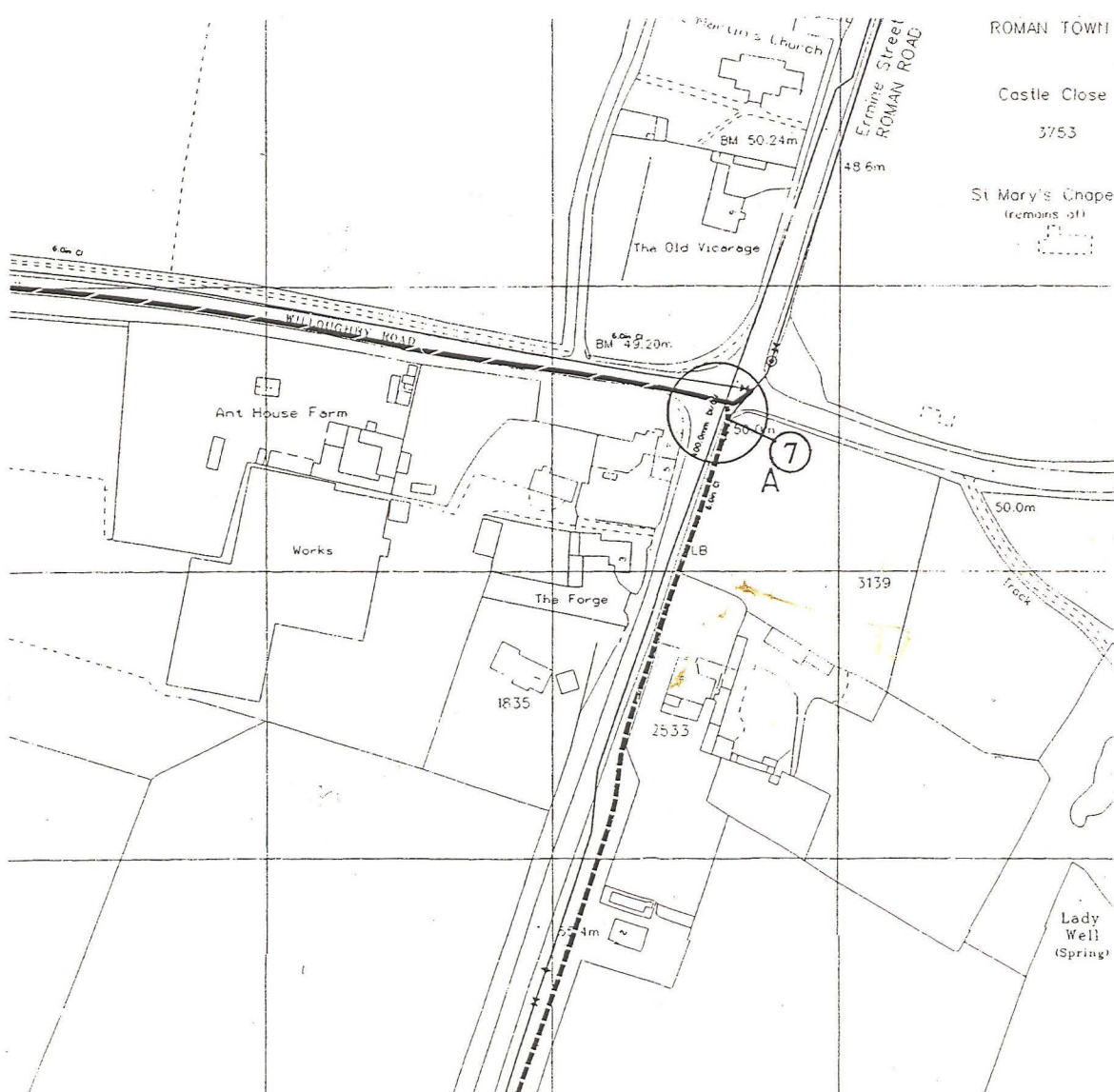


CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLANE/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT:	Anglian Water Services Ltd	
DESCRIPTION:	Plan of Area C	
SCALE: 1:2500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	127.98	

KEY

Route of Pipeline

Location of Section Drawing (and Section Number)




Based upon A.W.S.L. drawing No. 9722008/04 Rev. A.

Fig.5

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: North-Facing Sections ① and ②		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 07/07/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		

KEY

 Limestone

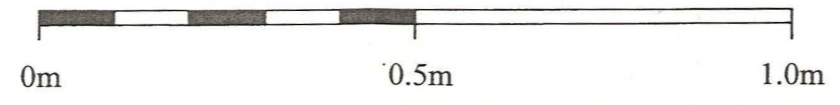
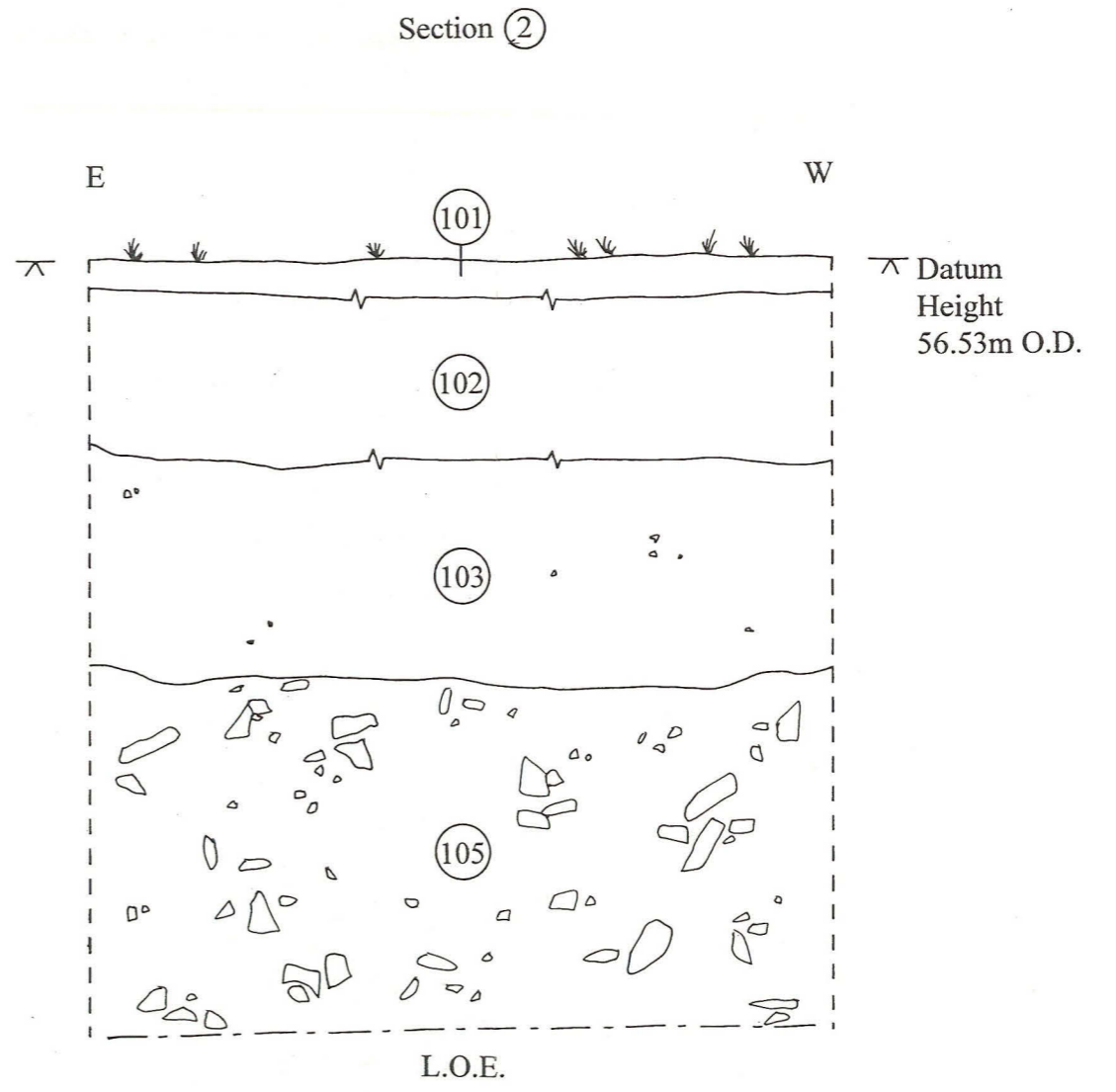
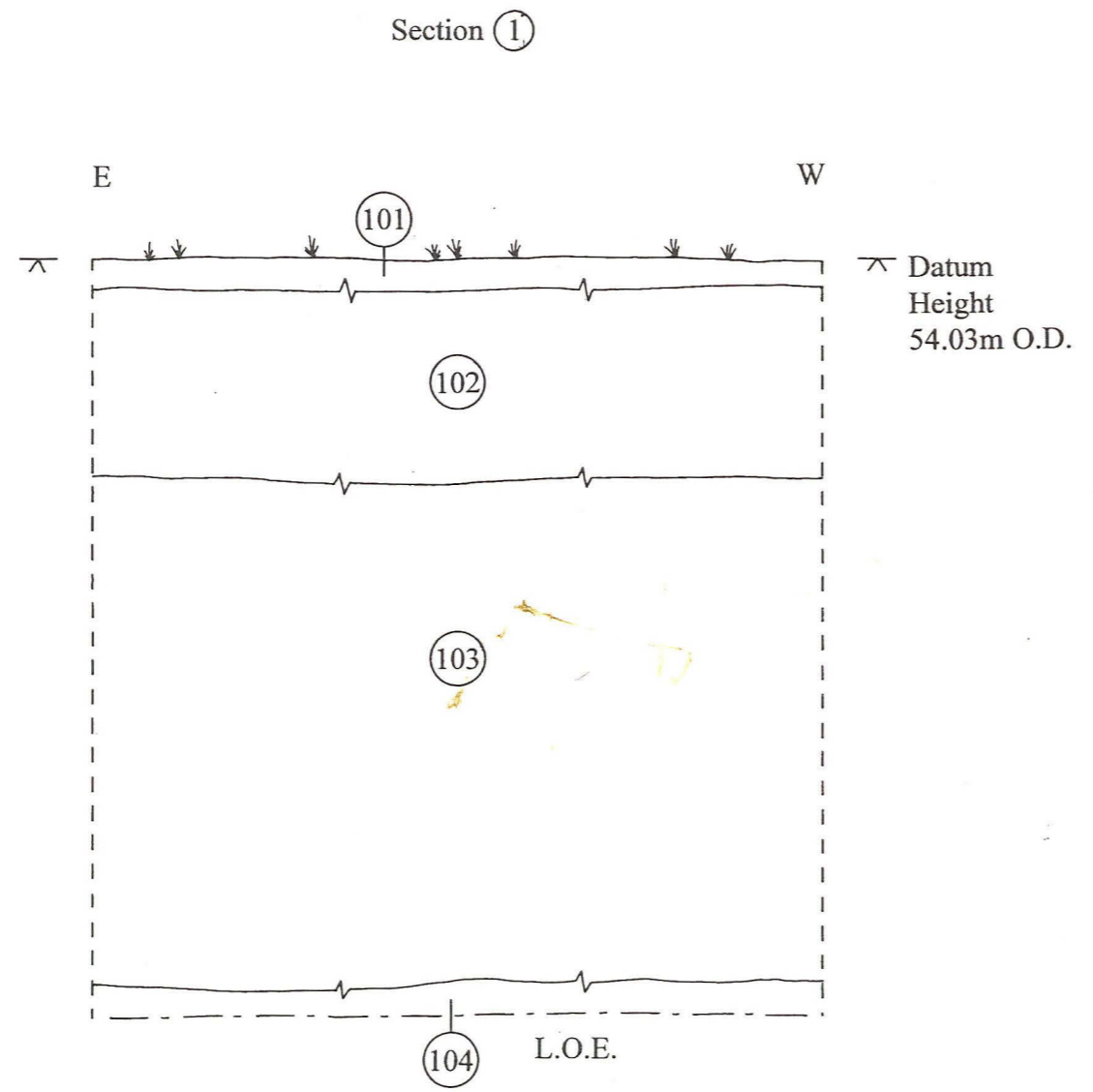




Fig.6

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: South-Facing Section (4)		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 22/07/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		

KEY

 Limestone

 Clay

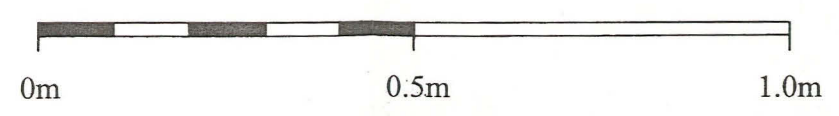
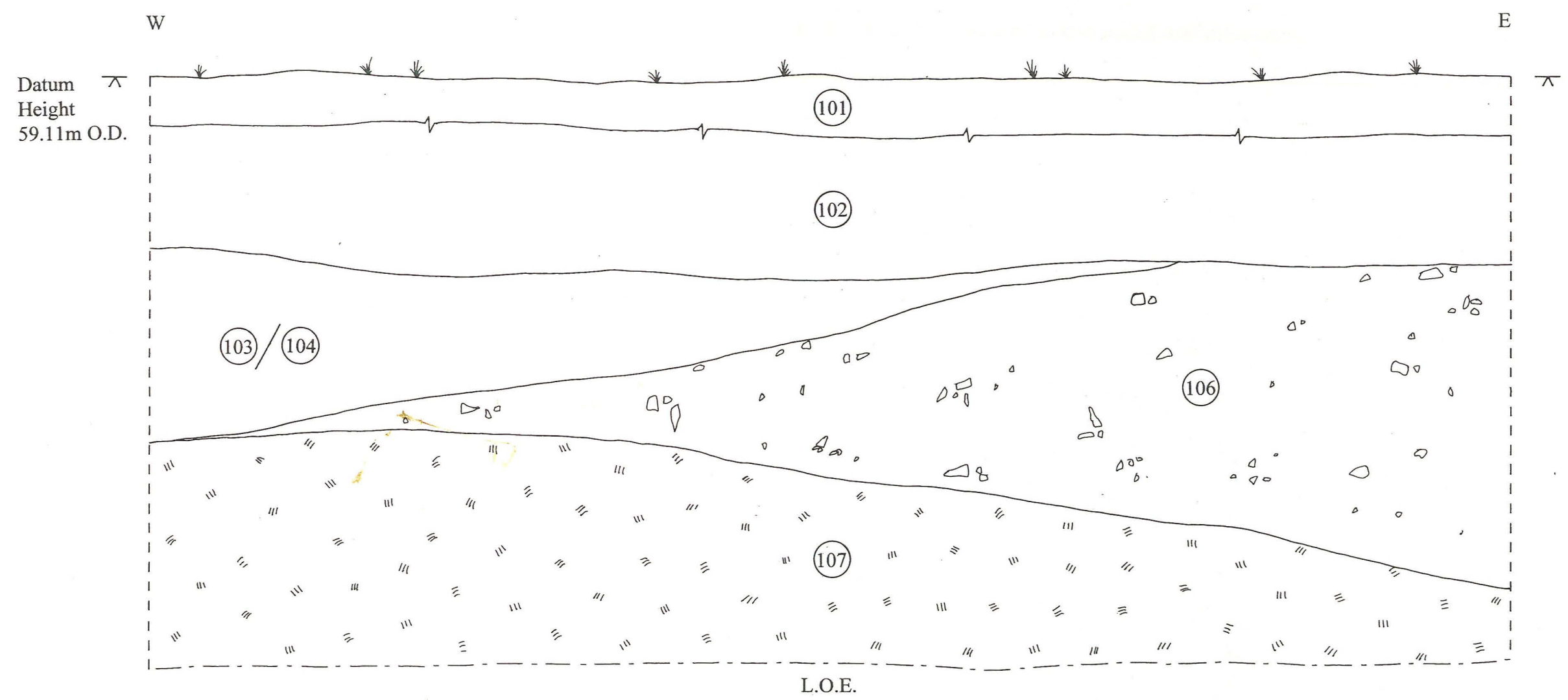




Fig.7

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: North-Facing Sections ⑤ and ⑥		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 30/07/98 & 25/11/98
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		

KEY

 Sand

 Clay

 Limestone

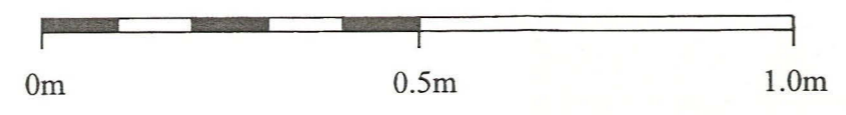
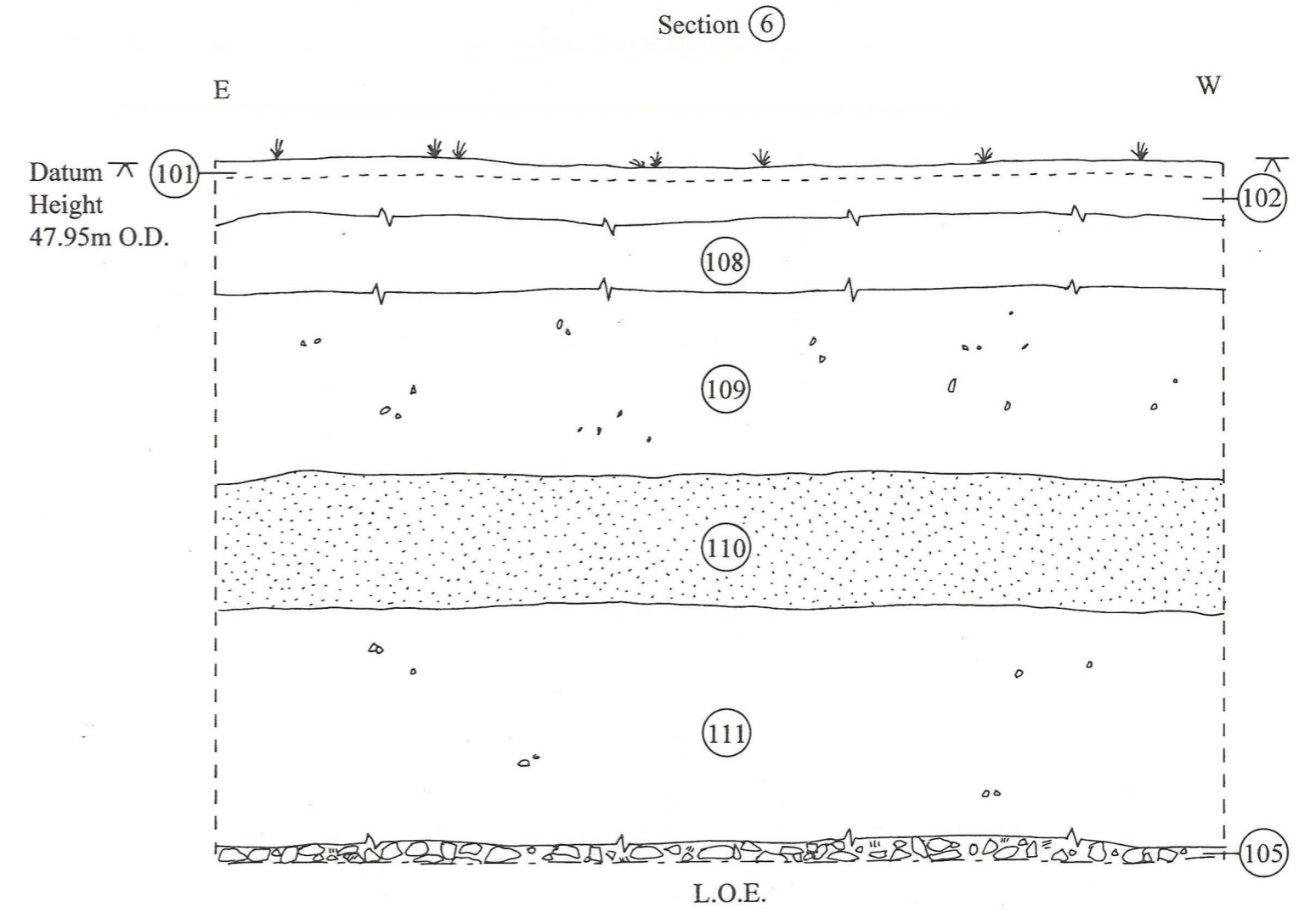
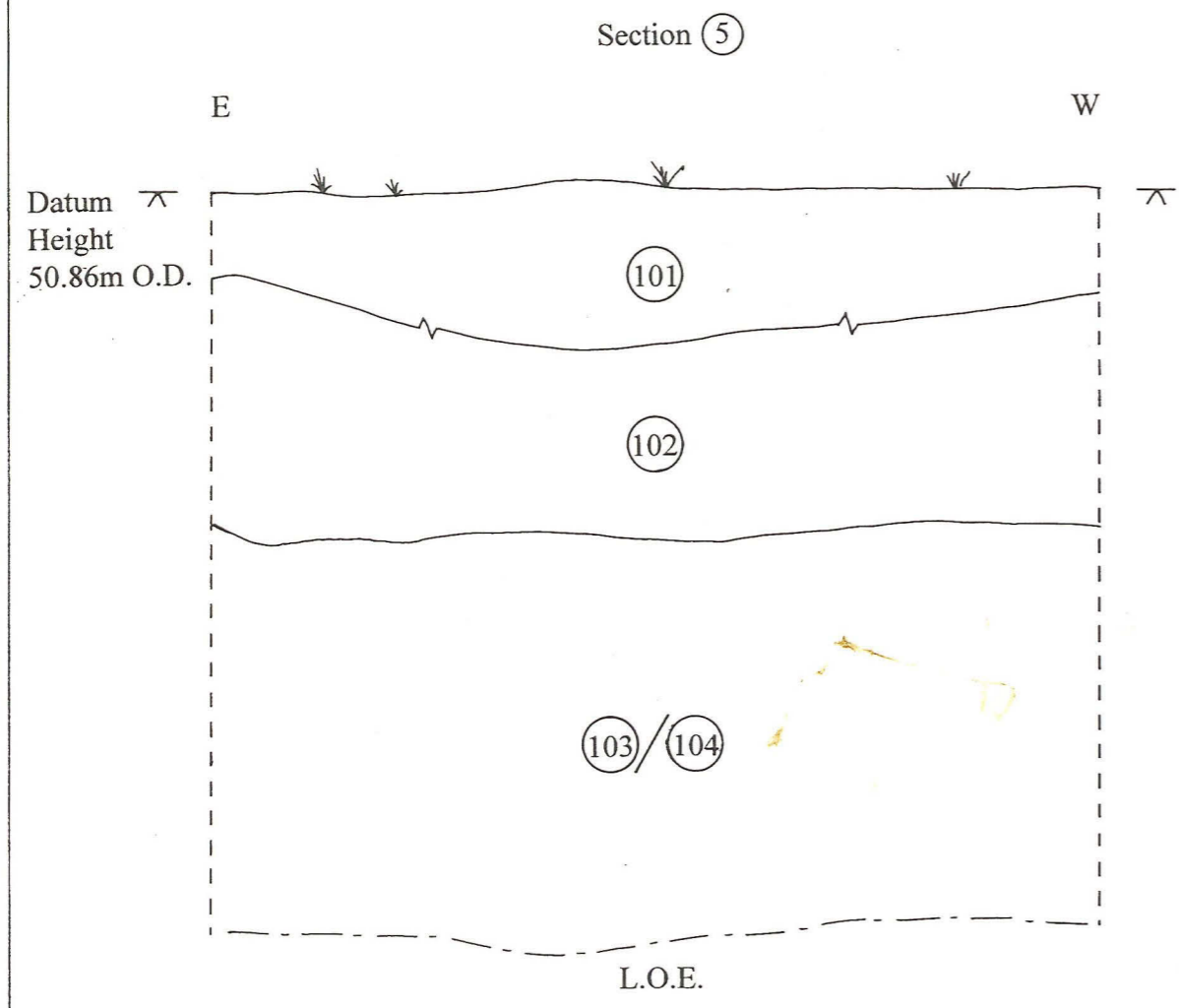


Fig.8

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: NOR98	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Anglian Water Services Ltd		
DESCRIPTION: East-Facing Section (7)		
SCALE: 1:10	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 25/02/99
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.98		

KEY

 Mortar

 Tile

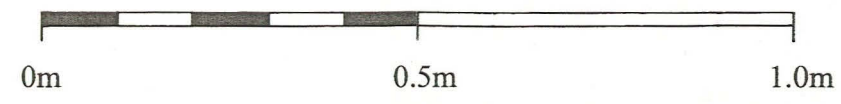
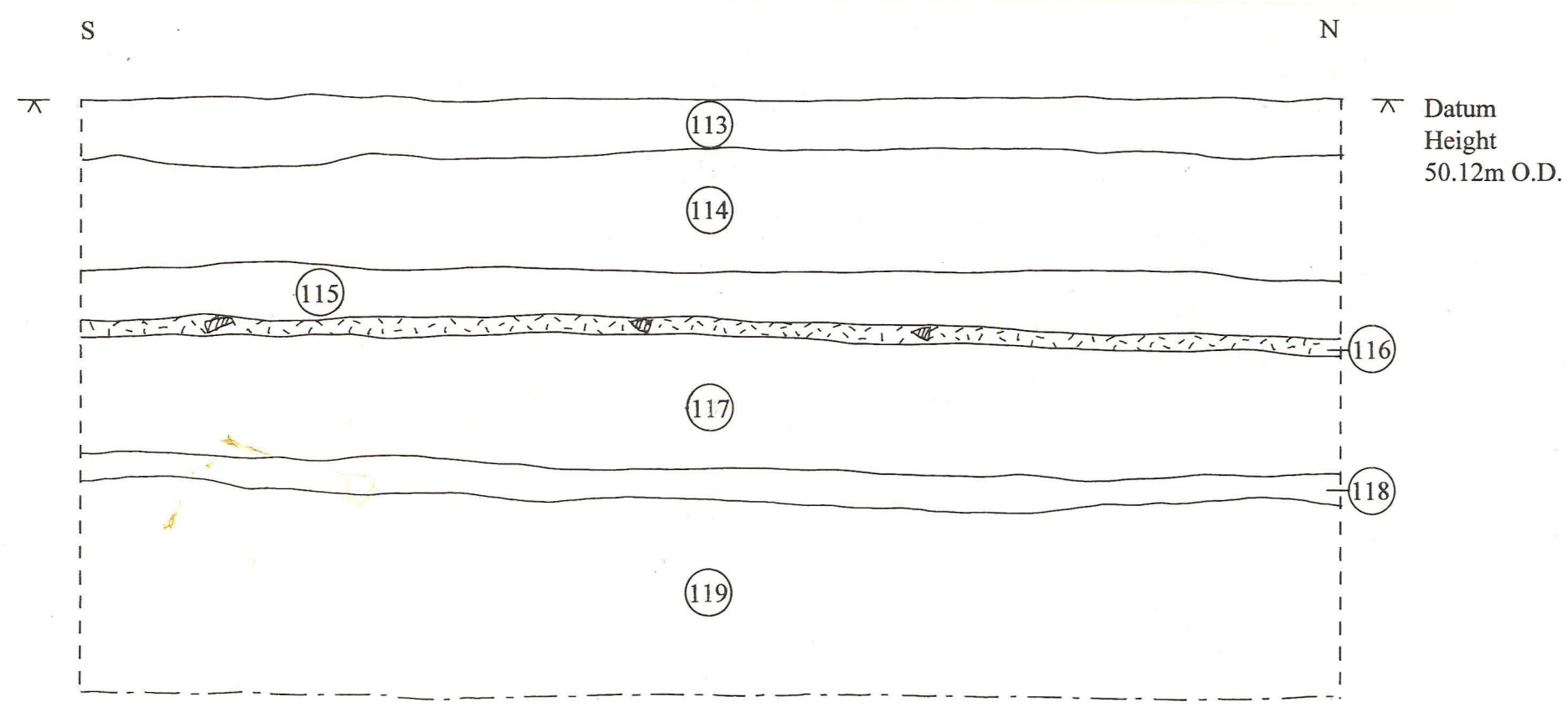


Fig.9