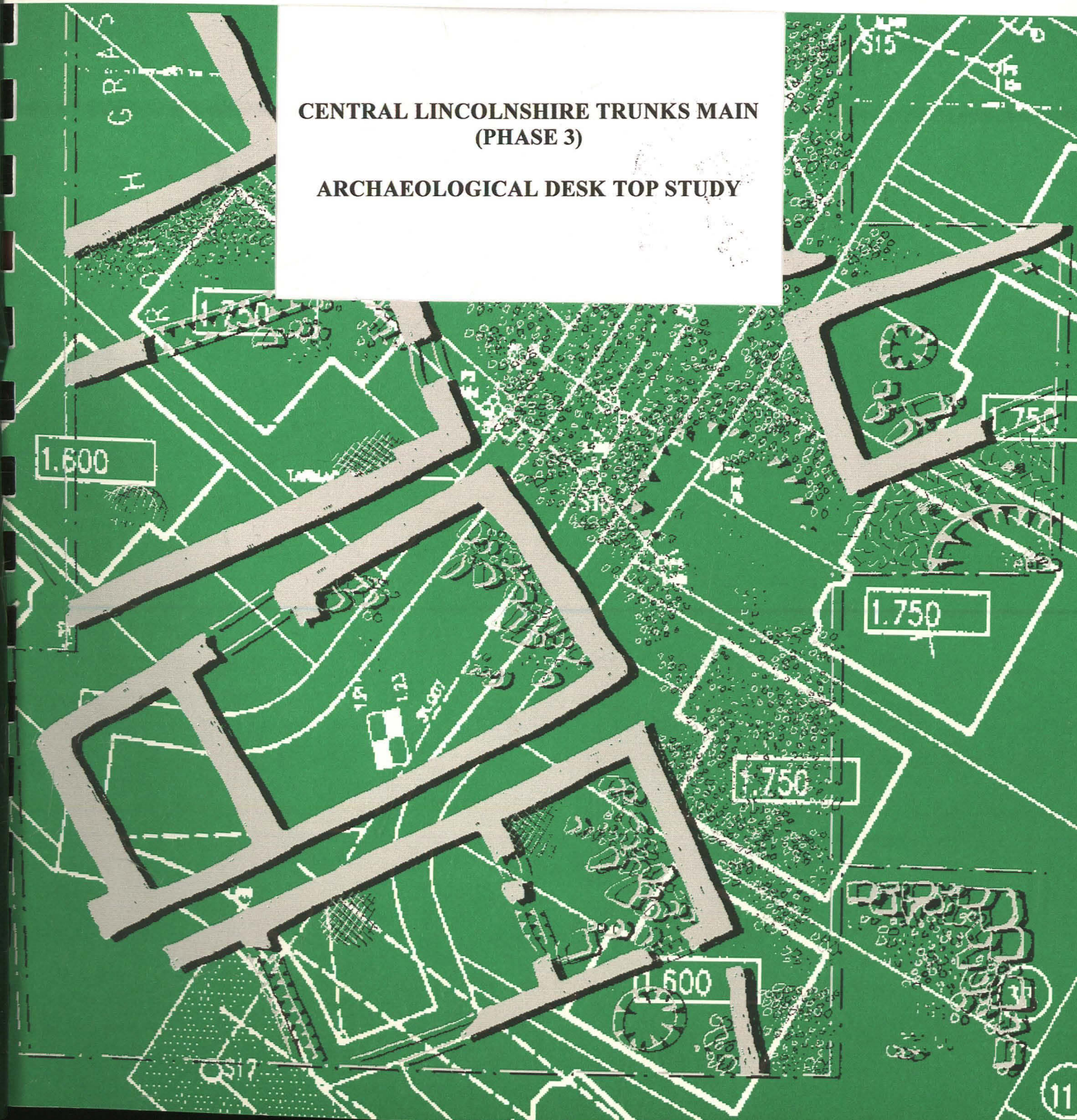


PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

L I N C O L N

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE TRUNKS MAIN
(PHASE 3)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY



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(PHASE 3)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY



Report Prepared for
Anglian Water Services Ltd.
by Mark Allen BSc AIFA

March 2002

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- Appendix 1** Sites and Monuments Records
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Summary

- *Anglian Water Services Ltd. propose to replace a trunk water main that extends along Ermine Street between Temple Road, Welbourn Heath and Heath Lane, Barkston Heath in Lincolnshire (Central Lincolnshire Trunk Main Phase 3).*
- *The route of this main traverses a series of known archaeological remains, and the effects of the development impact are considered in this report.*
- *At particular risk from development is the Roman settlement at Ancaster, which is bisected by Ermine Street. Areas to the north and south of the town are also considered.*
- *As the scheme will focus on replacing an existing main, some archaeology has inevitably been destroyed during installation of the original pipeline. However, the use of large access pits will have further impacts, and these impacts are considered in some detail.*
- *An outline scheme for mitigating against the effects of development is proposed, based on a combination of close monitoring (a watching brief) and controlled excavation as appropriate.*
- *The sections contained in this report will assist and inform the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design that should satisfy the requirements of the commissioning body, and safeguard the archaeological interest.*

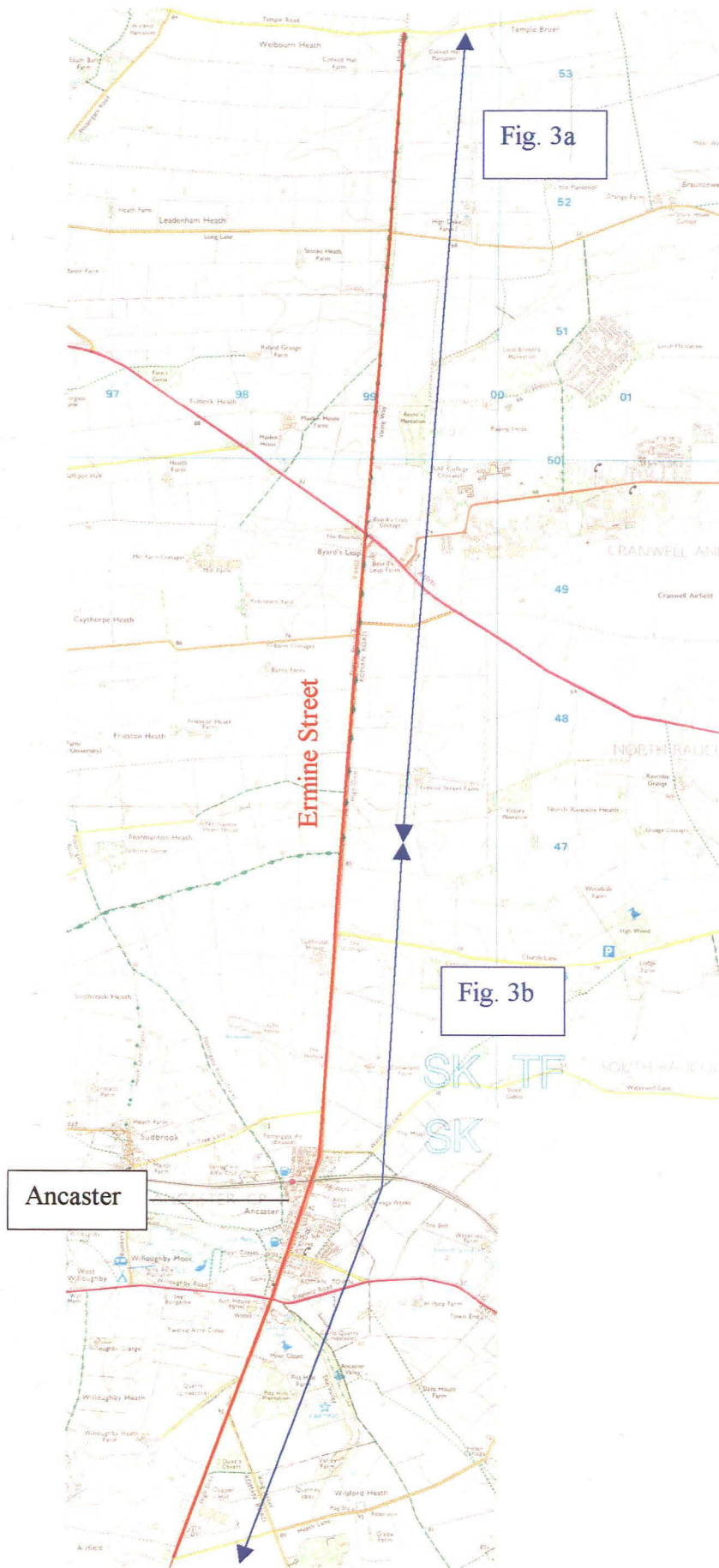


Figure 1: Location of water pipeline replacement scheme at scale 1:50,000.
 (OS Copyright Licence No: AL 515 21 A0001)

1.0 Introduction

This desk-based study was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd. Its purpose is to assess the potential archaeological impact of a water pipeline replacement scheme, without the use of intrusive fieldwork, along Ermine Street between Temple Road, Welbourn Heath and Heath Lane, Barkston Heath. The report will inform Lincolnshire County Council and the commissioning body of any archaeological constraints that are of relevance to the proposed scheme and, ultimately, will inform an archaeological mitigation strategy that will seek to address the interests of all parties.

The research for this document has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council, and it follows the procedures set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998).

The report was researched and prepared by Mark Allen of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) (hereafter PCA) in February/March 2002.

2.0 Location and description

The Central Lincolnshire Trunks Main Phase 3 pipeline extends north – south for approximately 10.5km through the administrative districts of North Kesteven and South Kesteven, alongside Ermine Street. The route runs from Welbourn Heath, southwards through Ancaster, terminating at Barkston/Wilsford Heath (fig. 1).

The pipeline to be replaced lies within the grass verge to the north and south of Ancaster, and under the road area within the town itself, from grid reference SK 9915 5176 to TF 9755 4146.

3.0 Geology and topography (see fig. 2)

The solid geology along the route is exclusively Undivided Lincolnshire Limestone (fig. 2). This is overlain in three small areas by pockets of Glacial Sand and Gravel. Within the Ancaster Gap, Older River Sand is partially overlain by Alluvium (BGS 1972), both of which were created by a former water channel, now represented by the much-diminished Beck, a source of the River Sleas.

The route starts at Temple Road on relatively high ground (75m OD), and it extends southwards across the Heath, before dropping sharply into the Ancaster Gap to approximately 42m OD. South of Ancaster, the route rises sharply, terminating at Heath Lane at 95m OD.

4.0 Planning background

Working under the terms vested in the Water Act of 1989, Anglian Water Services Ltd., in consultation with Lincolnshire County Council, requested the undertaking of a



Simplified Key





	Alluvium	} Drift Geology
	Older River Sand	
	Glacial Sand and Gravel	
	Undivided Lincolnshire Limestone	} Solid Geology

Figure 2: Simplified drift and solid geology of the pipeline route at scale 1:50,000. Note Lincolnshire Limestone is the overall solid geology. (OS Copyright Licence No: AL 515 21 A0001)

detailed archaeological assessment; to determine the impact of the proposed groundworks on archaeological resources, without recourse to intrusive techniques.

The Conservation Officer for Anglian Water Services Ltd. has consulted English Heritage, and has established that the route of the new main will fall outside of the Scheduled areas.

5.0 Objectives and methods

The purpose of this report is to identify and assess archaeological remains that may be sensitive to construction works associated with the proposed replacement scheme.

Data for this report was obtained for a 400m wide corridor centred on Ermine Street. Within Ancaster itself, this was narrowed to 100m. This information was drawn from the following sources:

- Records held by the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire (SMR)
- Records held at the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire office (HTL)
- Published and unpublished sources
- Information supplied by the client

6.0 Archaeological and historical background

Outside of Ancaster, which was an Iron Age settlement, Roman fort and Romano-British settlement, there are surprisingly few records for the corridor centred on Ermine Street, excluding the Roman road itself. Set out below is a descriptive narrative, working from north to south along the proposed route.

6.1 North of Ancaster (Figure 3a and 3b)

Immediately beyond the north terminal of the Phase 3 works, to the north of Temple Lane, four or more inhumation burials are known from existing sources (60369, 60370). Although the record of these remains is minimal, Anglo-Saxon to early medieval brooches were found in this area, along with 41 beads of crystal, amber, jet and glass. It seems likely these items were associated, suggesting the presence of an Anglo-Saxon to early medieval cemetery adjacent to Ermine Street at the boundary between the parishes of Welbourn and Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange. Cemeteries of Anglo-Saxon date are often located at the boundaries between parishes, and although the known remains occur outside of the Phase 3 route, the cemetery could extend southwards of Temple Lane (Temple Lane itself extends to Temple Bruer, a preceptory of the Knights Templars founded late in the reign of Henry II).

In January 2002, a Bronze Age bronze axe was reported by a metal detectorist in the Cocked Hat Plantation area to the immediate north of the pipeline (SK63.16).

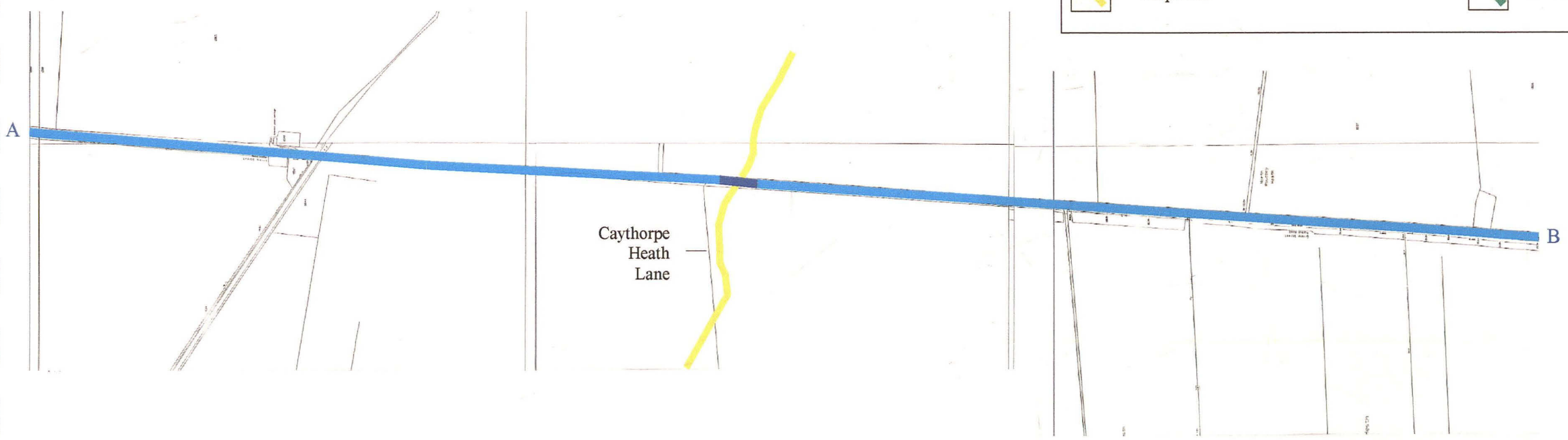
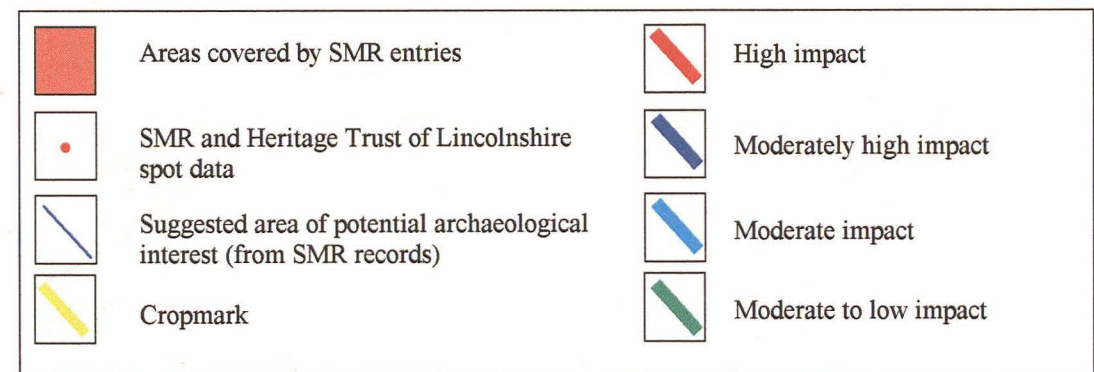


Figure 3a: Location of Central Lincolnshire Trunks Main (part 1 of 2). Shows relevant Sites and Monuments Records. At scale 1:10,000.

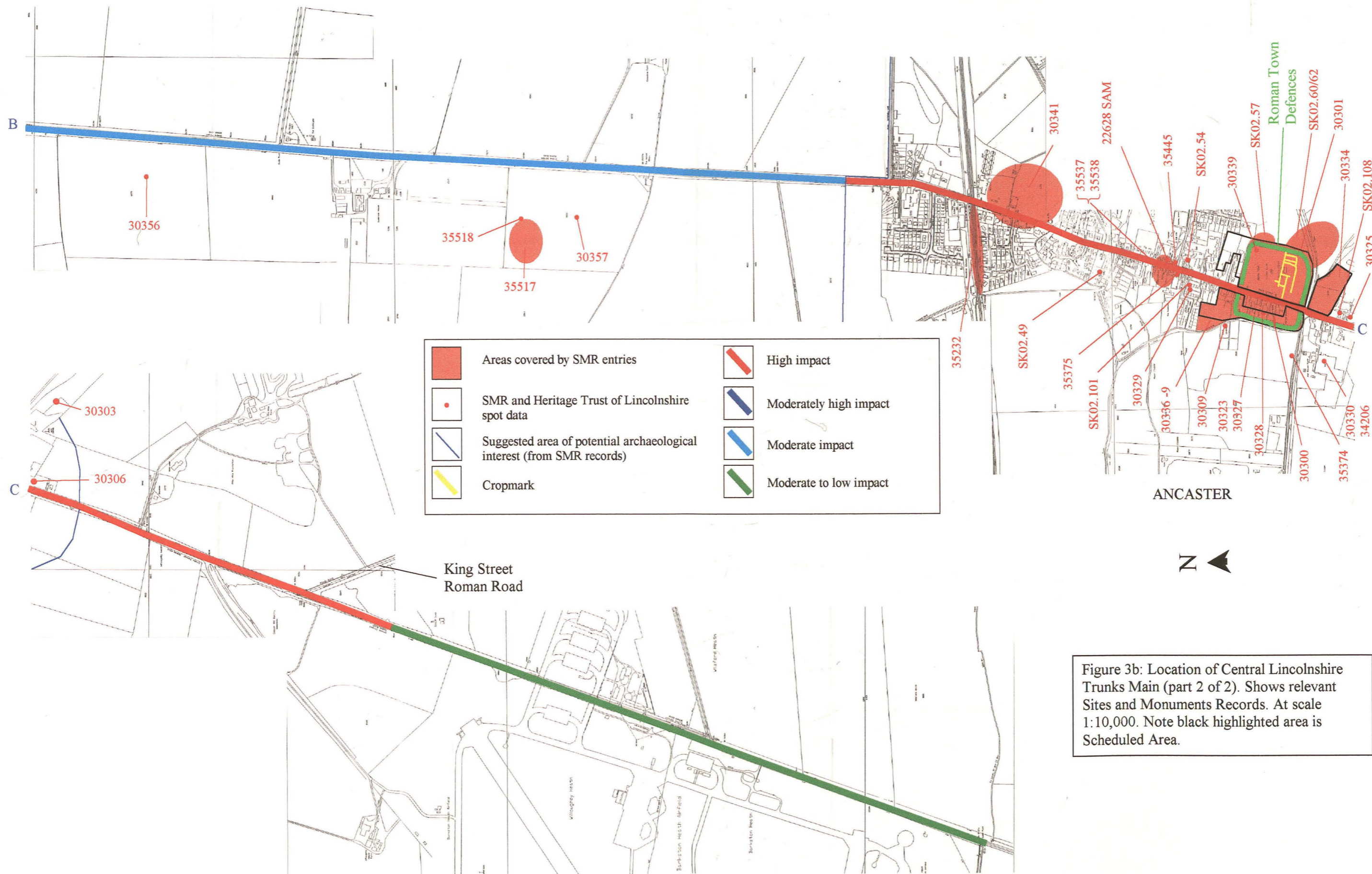


Figure 3b: Location of Central Lincolnshire Trunks Main (part 2 of 2). Shows relevant Sites and Monuments Records. At scale 1:10,000. Note black highlighted area is Scheduled Area.

A single Roman coin (3rd century radiate of Antonianus) was found in Leadenham parish, to the south of Long Lane (SK35.12). Further south, close to Barns Farm, is the cropmark of an irregular linear feature, extending roughly east – west (see fig. 3a). This, otherwise undated, cropmark must pre-date Ermine Street, by which it is cut. It could represent a natural feature, although this cannot be established from the source material (aerial photographs) alone.

Approximately 1.85km to the south of the above, a small bronze disc brooch with champléve enamel decoration was found within a field to the west of Ermine Street, north of Sudbrooke House (30356).

A scatter of artefacts recovered mainly during fieldwalking is recorded c.400m SSW of Sudbrooke House. This includes 9 flints of Early Neolithic – Bronze Age date, 3 Romano-British potsherds, and a Romano-British bronze coin of Antonianus Claudius II (268 – 270 AD). The location of these finds can be seen on fig. 3b (30357, 35517, 35518).

6.2 Ancaster (Figure 3b)

At Ancaster, there is a significant quantity of known archaeological remains; chiefly associated with the various phases of Romano-British settlement.

The earliest finds from the area comprise a small scatter of flints; recorded to the east of the town, including early prehistoric scrapers and two arrowheads (one barbed and tanged and one leaf-shaped). A broken Bronze Age macehead was also found. Further north, a Neolithic flint blade was recovered from a garden opposite the Butcher's Arms public house.

The Roman fort and settlement appears to have been sited over a pre-existing Late Iron Age settlement of some importance. Although structural remains associated with this settlement, where sampled, were truncated by a later 3rd century Romano-British inhumation cemetery, pits, hearths and gullies have been investigated. Associated pottery includes high status vessels and continental Gallo-Belgic imports and Corieltauvian coins (the *Corieltauvi* was the name of the Late Iron Age 'tribe'). This settlement was believed to be concentrated primarily to the west of the area that was occupied in the Roman period (Rodwell and Rowley 1975), although a flat-bottomed ditch found to the south-east of the town has been dated to the 2nd century BC (Condrón 1996).

The Iron Age settlement and Roman fort was built within Ancaster Gap, an east – west aligned former river valley, with higher ground to the north and south. The settlement lies along the route of the prehistoric track known as the Jurassic Way, making Ancaster an important strategic point for controlling the movement of peoples and goods. The settlement could also fall at the junction of several prehistoric trackways (Stevens and Shotter 1996), although this is not proven. This valley is the source of the River Sleas, a navigable waterway that would have provided links to other parts of Britain and the continent via the River Witham and The Wash. The importance of this trade route in the Late Iron Age is indicated by the location of

Ancaster and another major Late Iron Age settlement (and later Roman town) by the river at Sleaford, c.10km to the north-east, where the largest mint in Iron Age Europe has been postulated (May 1976).

South of the Late Iron Age remains (and west of the later Roman Road, in the vicinity of Willoughby Road), inhumation burials were apparently excavated in 1954, associated with Gallo-Belgic pottery, and a single fantail brooch. Several Romano-British burials were also found and, given that Iron Age burial practice remains problematic within the tribal territory of the *Corieltauvi*, the entire group could well prove to be early Roman, and not prehistoric.

The earliest recorded Roman activity derives from a temporary marching camp, situated to the north of the town on high ground overlooking the Ancaster Gap (Stevens and Shotter 1996). This was discovered by aerial photography in 1976. Marching camps were often very temporary, built soon after AD 43 as the Roman army pushed northwards. It seems likely this camp was built to control the lower-lying Late Iron Age settlement, as well as the important trade routes.

A more permanent fort was constructed within the Ancaster Gap itself. This was built over Late Iron Age remains, suggesting that the 'native' settlement was possibly destroyed or dismantled. Although part of the fort ditch defences have been identified, nothing is known of its internal layout. Alongside the fort there developed an associated *vicus*, or civilian settlement. The fort was probably established during the reign of the emperor Claudius, suggesting construction between 43 - 46 AD.

Although the fort was abandoned, the *vicus* thrived, becoming a Roman town that spread out in all directions from Ermine Street, covering an estimated 60 hectares in area (Todd 1975).

A recent investigation by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) recovered a fragment of tessellated mosaic floor from within a refuse pit (Timms 1996). Interestingly, although this investigation extended the full length of Ermine Street within Ancaster (water main replacement), no trace of the Roman road was identified, suggesting that the road was situated to the west of its present position, which appears plausible, as the early fort was possibly situated to straddle the road and thus control the movement of traffic and goods. On the other hand, drain clearance in 2000 to the south-east of the town (east of Ermine Street) exposed possible traces of Ermine Street, comprising a layer of cobbles, between 75 and 90cm below the ground surface.

By 250 – 280 AD, the settlement received defences, comprising a rampart, stone wall and two ditches (Condrón 1996). This defensive circuit did not cover the whole town, only part of it. Its uniformity suggests that some structures must have been demolished to make way. This is not uncommon, and reflects a strategy adopted across Roman Britain for many small towns. The defences are located at the south end of Ancaster, on either side of Ermine Street, but mainly within 'Castle Close' to the east of the road. This field is part of the Scheduled area of the Roman town.

The Roman defences were the subject of limited excavation in the 1960's and early 70's by Nottingham University, although the internal area remains relatively unexplored. The excavations revealed that the defensive wall survives to six courses

in places, set over a foundation of large roughly hewn limestone blocks set on natural rock and clay (Barley et al 1966b). It has been suggested that the wall probably stood to a height of 6 – 8m, with a substantial rampart behind measuring 17m in width.

Towards the south end of the town three areas receive statutory protection as a single Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM); County Number 105. These include an irregular piece of land incorporating Castle Close; a rectangular piece of land immediately south of the juncture between Sleaford Road and Ermine Street; and an irregular strip between Willoughby Road and Ermine Street, incorporating The Old Vicarage and several buildings fronting the Roman road.

Further north, close to the bowling green, are the remains of the Scheduled village cross (SAM 22628). The cross itself is of 14th century origin, although it has been suggested the piece was modified from an earlier Roman milestone (Pevsner and Harris 1990).

South of the walled area, a sizeable hoard of over 2000 Romano-British coins was found in 1841.

Other remains include a poorly recorded pottery kiln to the north of the focus of the Roman settlement, close to the 19th century railway line. Six or seven inhumation burials were also found in this area. There are extensive cemeteries throughout Ancaster and its environs.

Less than 400m to the south of the above, on the site of the former Angel Inn (known today only by the street name, Angel Court), nine burials with associated Romano-British pottery were exposed on the west side of the road, suggesting a cemetery of some considerable size (Barley et al 1966a). Approximately 100m south of this site is another large Romano-British cemetery of over 300 individuals, again on the west side of the road. Almost all of the burials were aligned east – west with no grave goods (Rodwell and Rowley 1975), suggesting a predominantly Christian cemetery of late 3rd to 4th century date (Stevens and Shotter 1996). Along with simple graves, lidded stone coffins, stone-lined graves and graves with simple stone markers were found.

Very recently, some workmen recovered a human skull during excavations for a gas pipeline and, although no associated artefacts were recovered, this is thought to be of possible Roman date (Lincolnshire Echo, March 2nd 2002).

Cemeteries were always located outside the confines of settlements, so it is suggested that such remains can broadly define the north, west and south limits of the Roman town.

Not surprisingly, a number of records report single finds from various gardens within the town, mostly coins and pottery. More unusual, a Roman votive stone was found in 1996 off Angel Court. The carving was of a figure with a spear, possibly a female, and has been tentatively identified as Minerva or Brigantia. A number of stone carvings have been found at Ancaster, although this is the only one within the study area. It is worth mentioning two inscriptions from the town that commemorate the god Viridius, a deity not referenced anywhere else in the Roman world. One of these

inscriptions was found recently within a stone-lined grave during excavations conducted by the Time Team.

South of the Scheduled Castle Close are the remains of an extensive Saxon to early medieval cremation cemetery, containing at least 40 cinerary urns. Trollope recorded these as being found in the mid 19th century, although several more were found in 1929 (Stevens and Shotter 1996). Excluding this cemetery, there is little evidence for continuity of the settlement into the pagan Saxon period. Anglo-Saxon pottery and an early Saxon brooch (pre-500 AD) may indicate that the post-Roman settlement focus shifted eastwards, possibly east of the (by then) defunct defences.

The lack of reference to Ancaster in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicates that the site was, to all intents and purposes, extinct in the later Saxon period. Its first reference is from c.1150 as *de Anacatro* from the 'Ancaster Muniments' in Lincolnshire Archives Office. This translates from the Old English as Ana's Roman Station (Cameron 1998), indicating that some extant remains still existed in the 12th century, or that record of the former town had continued; either by written accounts (now lost) or by oral tradition.

The scheduled area of Castle Close incorporates the remains of St. Mary's Chapel that was still visible as upstanding earthworks in the 1960's. A complex of cropmark earthworks are recorded for the site.

Also within Castle Close, the remains of a building were found outside of the Roman town wall. Pottery suggested the latest occupation of this building was c.1300 AD.

Across Ermine Street from these remains is the parish church of St. Martin, originally a Norman build, modified in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The present tower is of 14th century construction (Pevsner and Harris 1990).

A number of post-medieval remains are recorded within the study area, all set back from the road frontage. These include a possible malting kiln east of Church Lane, and a limekiln within the same field, marked as a tower on the Second edition OS Map.

The foundations for a 17th – 18th century cottage were exposed during a recent watching brief at the T-junction between Ermine Street and Cotes's Lane. This was still visible as a structure on a 1984 OS map, suggesting demolition in very recent times (APS 2001).

6.3 South of Ancaster (Figure 3b)

To the south of Ancaster, approximately 200m south of the junction of Willoughby Road, Sleaford Lane and Ermine Street, part of a Late Bronze Age bucket urn was found during a previous phase of water pipeline works in, or before, 1955 (30306).

A spring to the east of Ermine Street, known as Lady Well, was wrongly identified as a Holy Well. A pump still existed (and was used) at the site in the early 20th century (30303).

Approximately 1km to the south of the Roman town, King Street (also an important Roman road) branches south-eastwards from Ermine Street. Crossroads and junctions were often places that attracted settlement, and it is possible that elements of the town extend as far as the Ermine Street/King Street junction.

7.0 Impacts to archaeological resources

Inevitably, some important archaeological remains will be impacted by the proposed pipeline replacement scheme; even allowing for the fact that this is a replacement, and not a completely new, development.

Information supplied by the commissioning body indicates that replacement will be based on slip lining: inserting a new (plastic) main into an existing (steel) main. Although not as intrusive as the original scheme, this will involve the excavation of access pits every 200 – 400m, depending on techniques. Each of these pits will measure approximately 4m x 2m in area, and will therefore cut through previously undisturbed ground, even allowing for the existing main.

8.0 Mitigation

From the information contained within this report, it is variously concluded that the proposed scheme of development will impact on important archaeological resources, and that an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy will be required to ensure that archaeological remains are not destroyed without record.

The archaeological potential of the route is variable, and the sections that follow identify areas of high, moderate and low archaeological potential, based on the sources of information that have been consulted.

8.1 North of Ancaster (Figure 3a and 3b; Appendix 2, Table 3)

Almost the entire route, extending from Temple Road to Ancaster, is deemed to be of **moderate** archaeological potential. Construction pits may impact on the Roman Road itself (even in the verge), and isolated or peripheral settlement remains may be encountered.

Two areas are considered to be of **moderately high** potential; i) at Temple Road, the Anglo-Saxon/medieval cemetery that is known to lie immediately to the north of Temple Road may continue southwards; ii) further south, the Roman Road traverses a cropmark of possible archaeological interest, 50m south of the junction with Caythorpe Heath Lane.

Although the above two areas have a specific potential to reveal significant archaeological remains, it is deemed appropriate that any construction pits within this section of the route (ie between Temple Lane and Ancaster) be opened under archaeological supervision, with selective excavation as appropriate. If, for example,

human remains are exposed at the north end of the proposed route, then construction works will require suspension, and the remains will require controlled excavation before work in this area proceeds.

8.2 Ancaster (Figure 3b; Appendix 2: Table 4)

The potential impact within Ancaster itself could be **high**. Although traces of the Roman Road may not be exposed by the access pits, other deposits and/or structures of archaeological interest almost certainly will be.

At the north end of the town, construction pits could truncate Ermine Street, roadside burials and possibly pottery kilns. Towards the centre of the town, remains of the early Roman fort, Roman and medieval stone structures, and Romano-British burials may be truncated. Similar remains may be encountered at the south end of the town, along with possible Iron Age settlement remains, remnants of the later Roman defences, and Saxon burials.

In summary, almost the entire interior of Ancaster is judged to be of high archaeological potential, and all works in this area will require very close monitoring. Doubtless, there will be areas where access pits do not truncate important archaeological remains, and in such circumstances, the developer should be free to proceed with the programme of works. However, every access pit within the town should be monitored intensively and, where significant archaeological remains are exposed, an archaeological team of an appropriate size will be required to undertake all necessary excavation and recording under strictly controlled conditions to ensure that the resource is effectively preserved by record.

If groundworks affect Scheduled areas, English Heritage must be consulted.

8.3 South of Ancaster (Figure 3b; Appendix 2: Table 5)

Although relatively little information is recorded for the section of Ermine Street that extends between Ancaster and King Street, it is suggested that there is a **moderate** potential for archaeological remains in this area, excluding Ermine Street itself, which is a consideration. Junctions between Roman roads were often foci for settlements, roadside shrines and cemeteries, and the junction between Ermine Street and King Street may not be an exception. Of further consideration are the remains of a Late Bronze Age bucket urn, found during water pipeline works on Ermine Street in 1955. These may indicate the presence of earlier remains approximately 100m south of the Saxon cremation cemetery at Ancaster.

Beyond the Ermine Street/King Street junction, the archaeological potential is considered to be **moderate to low**. However, aspects of the Roman Road are again likely to be exposed within access pits, and these will require monitoring.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are expressed to the commissioning body, Anglian Water Services Ltd., in particular Mr R Smedmore. Thanks are also expressed to staff at the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, and at Heritage Lincolnshire.

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APPENDIX 1: Sites and Monuments Records

Table 1: Relevant records from Lincoln SMR

SMR No.	Grid Reference	Date	Description
30300	SK 98274356	Medieval	St. Martin's church
30301	SK	Medieval	Site of St. Mary's chapel. Foundations of buildings still visible in 1960's. This was the highest ground of the Roman settlement.
30302	SK 9840343845	Medieval	Ancaster Village Cross. SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT 22628 . The base and 42' of the shaft of the cross survive.
30303	SK 98384327	P-med - modern	Lady well – a spring in Dovecote Close, a natural spring with no evident masonry
30306	SK 98234332	Late Bronze Age	Lower part of bucket urn found 4'6" down in water main on E. side of Ermine Street, 200m S of cross roads
30323	SK 982436	Romano-British	Roman Camp. Ditches indicate a camp may have been on the west side of Ermine Street. Not ascertained whether components are north or south side of the fort. Turves within ditch suggest rampart was on the north side of the ditch. Remains of a timber building 60' north of the ditch is interpreted a structure within the fort. A 2 nd ditch parallel to the first thought to be a second defensive ditch. Established in reign of Claudius (pre- 47 AD). Both ditches ended at gravel causeway which may be site of gate.
30325	SK 983436	Romano-British	Hoard of coins (at least 2,061 coins) found in 1841.
30327	SK 982436	Romano-British	West cemetery, more than 300 adult burials recovered, predominantly E-W aligned
30328	SK 98244350	Iron Age	Traces of an Iron Age settlement were revealed during excavations in the Roman town. The material includes Gallo-Belgic imports, Coritelauvian coins. The extent of the settlement is not fully known, although it is thought to lie mainly on the west side area occupied in the Roman period. Excavations at the SW corner of the town revealed Iron Age material, perhaps earlier than the other.
30329	SK 983437	Romano-British	Roman pottery and 9 inhumations recovered from site of former Angel Inn. The spread suggests a sizeable cemetery in the area.
30330	SK 98144341	Romano-British	During excavations for a silo at Ant House Farm, 2 complete and 1 disturbed burial were found. The cemetery was about 100 yards from the South Wall on the east side of Ermine Street. Stone coffin found in c.1854 in 12 acre close.
30334	SK 98254330	Saxon – E. med	Many cinerary urns found c.100 yards from South Wall, on east side of Ermine Street
30336	SK 983437	Post-1600	Dovecote with large circular foundation revealed during excavations.
30337	SK 983436	Post-med (C17 th)	Limekiln. Marked on OS map as a tower. 17 th century backfill, with 17 th century sherd between pit and wall of kiln indicative of date.
30338	SK 983436	Post-medieval	Suggested malting kiln. Part of a kiln revealed 2 chambers side-by-side, linked by a flue. Both barley and wheat in

			grain samples
30339	SK 984436	Medieval	A badly damaged building outside the line of the Roman wall, close to the corner tower. Pottery dates to c.1300 at latest. Overlain by rubble collapse.
30341	SK 98644426	Romano-British	Pottery kiln discovered close to east side of Ermine Street during excavations for mill. Oval, built of stone slabs. Also several Roman coins and 6 or 7 skeletons. Further human remains and a milestone also recovered on W side of road.
30356	SK 984466	Romano-British	Small bronze disc brooch with champleve enamel decoration.
30357	SK 985455	Romano-British	Bronze Antoninianus Claudius II (268 – 270 AD) found.
34206	SK 98134342	Iron Age	Iron Age inhumations excavated in 1954. Finds include a fantail brooch and Gallo-Belgic Ware pottery.
35232	SK 9842344394	P-med - modern	Railway station, probably mid 19 th century. A boundary wall exposed during watching brief may be associated.
35374	SK 981435	Romano-British	Two Samian bases with stamps reported north of Willoughby Road.
35375	SK 98364384	Romano-British	A worn bronze commemorative follies of Constantinopolis found in a garden west of Ermine Street.
35445	SK 98404382	P-med - modern	Foundations for an 18 th century cottage exposed. Appears on 1984 OS map so was demolished after.
35517	SK 984456	Early Neolithic – Late Bronze Age	9 pieces of flint found during fieldwalking, including tools, flakes and cores.
35518	SK 984456	Romano-British	3 sherds of Roman pottery recovered during fieldwalking.
35537	SK 98354390	Romano-British	A large quantity of Roman pottery recovered during trial trenching, residual though as mixed with medieval pottery.
35538	SK 98354390	Saxon – E. med	A medieval linear and oval pit found during trial excavation. Pottery from 11 th – 14 th centuries found, and part of a quern. Suggests medieval occupation of the area.
60369	SK 99295361	Undated	4 or more inhumations found close to the Roman Road at High Dyke. Little record, though Saxon remains known nearby (see LI 60369).
60370	SK 99305360	Saxon – E. med	A large Anglo-Saxon square-headed fibula of the plain type, and a pair of clasps found. Other finds, possibly from a female grave, are a gilt-bronze square-headed brooch with large excrescences on the lappets, foot and head plate, originally fitted with silver or tinned discs; a flat sectioned bronze annular brooch with rudimentary punched dot pattern; one pair of very plain bronze wrist clasps; 41 beads of crystal, amber, jet and glass.

Table 2: Relevant records from Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire records

(records not already encountered in the Lincolnshire SMR at Lincoln)

Record No.	Grid Reference	Date	Description
SK02.49	SK 983440	Late 13 th – early 14 th century	Silver penny of Edward I. Minted in Bristol. Found in garden of 11 Water Lane
SK02.54	SK 984438	Neolithic?	Possible Neolithic flint blade
SK02.57	SK 985435	Prehistoric	Early prehistoric flints, barbed and tanged arrowhead, leaf-shaped arrowhead, Bronze Age broken macehead and Iron Age pottery
SK02.60	SK 986433	Iron Age – post-medieval	Field walking recovered Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Also post-medieval ironwork
SK02.62	SK 98614352	Saxon	Possible Saxon settlement. Brooch (no later than 500 AD) and Anglo-Saxon decorated pottery found during fieldwalking
SK02.101	SK 98324383	Romano-British	Votive stone found in garden. Possibly Minerva or Brigantia.
SK02.108	SK 982433	Romano-British	Suspected part of Ermine Street found during drain clearance in June 2000. Comprised layer of cobbles about 2'6" – 3' below the ground surface
SK35.12	SK 991 514	Romano-British	3 rd century AD radiate of Antonianus found
SK63.16	SK 991534	Bronze Age	Bronze axe found by metal detectorist in January 2002

APPENDIX 2: Tables showing potential impact on the archaeological resource

Table 3: Potential Impact on the archaeological resource north of Ancaster

Location	Potential impact	Reason
Temple Road	MODERATELY HIGH	Possibility of AS burials
50m south of Caythorpe heath Lane	MODERATELY HIGH	Traverses cropmark of possible archaeological interest
Rest of route	MODERATE	Remains of Roman Road likely to be exposed

Table 4: Potential Impact on the archaeological resource within Ancaster

Location	Potential impact	Reason
North end of Ancaster	VERY HIGH	Roman Road, burials and possible kilns
Middle of Ancaster	VERY HIGH	Early Roman fort, Roman and medieval stone building foundations and Romano-British burials
South end of Ancaster	VERY HIGH	Iron Age settlement features, Early Roman fort, later Roman defences, Roman and medieval stone building foundations and Iron Age - Saxon burials. SCHEDULED AREA OF ROMAN TOWN, DEFENCES AND SAXON BURIAL GROUND

Table 5: Potential Impact on the archaeological resource south of Ancaster

Location	Potential impact	Reason
From Ancaster to below King Street	HIGH	Possibility of roadside settlement and/or burials and shrines
c.30m south of King Street to Heath Lane	MODERATE	Remains of Roman Road likely to be exposed