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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 2 WILSFORD LANE,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(AWL201)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L13210
Source L17935
L17936 negative

Conservation
Services

13 AUG 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 2 WILSFORD LANE,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(AWL201)**

Work Undertaken For
Idrang Ltd

July 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application Nos: S01/0907/02
National Grid Reference: SK 9840 4379
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2001.450

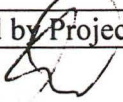
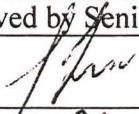
A.P.S. Report No. 142/02



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No. 2 Wilsford Lane, Ancaster, Lincolnshire (AWL201)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of extensions to number two Wilsford Lane, Ancaster, Lincolnshire (NGR SK 9840 4379).

The area is archaeologically sensitive, being close to the area of the scheduled Roman town.

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

However, only natural geology and post-medieval dumping and levelling deposits were revealed.

Finds of post-medieval pottery, glass and tile were collected during this investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 12th December 2001 and the 11th January 2002 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with extensions to the dwelling at 2 Wilsford Lane, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

Approval for the erection of extensions to the dwelling was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0907/02. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr David Blaine of Idrang Ltd to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with a brief produced by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1) and a specification submitted by APS (Appendix 2)

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ancaster is situated 27km south of Lincoln and 12km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Figure 1). The development lies adjacent to Wilsford Road on the eastern side of Ermine street, close to the centre of the village (NGR SK 9840 4379).

Soils in the area are Elmton 1 Association shallow, well-drained, brashy, calcareous fine loamy soils developed on Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ancaster is situated in an area of significant known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period.

Stone artefacts of Neolithic date (3500-2000 BC), and evidence of later settlement during the Iron Age (600 BC- AD43), have been recorded in the area (May 1976).

During the Romano-British period Ancaster was the site of an early temporary Roman fort, situated to the northwest of the present village. The site lies to the east of Ermine Street, a major Roman road that connected London, Lincoln and the

Humber Estuary. In addition, the site is located a short distance to the north of the Romano-British walled town, established in 280 AD. Archaeological excavations in and around Ancaster (Todd 1975 & 1981), have uncovered evidence of the town's earthen rampart, walled defences and extensive stone buildings with fragments of tessellated pavements. Coins and coin moulds, stone sculpture and inscriptions, brooches and pottery have been found, together with a possible pottery kiln and cemeteries outside the town walls (APS 1995).

Anglo-Saxon activity is represented by a cemetery to the south of the village. This suggests that occupation of the Roman town continued into the Anglo-Saxon period, although no settlement evidence has yet been recovered.

Ancaster is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, however, nearby West Willoughby is recorded as having two churches, one of which may have been located at Ancaster (Morris 1986). Ancaster is first referred to by name in the mid 12th century. The name is Old English and means 'Ana's Roman station' (Cameron 1998).

The church of St. Martin has a Norman chancel and northern arcade and a possible fragment of an Anglo-Saxon window. The tower is 14th century. A medieval chapel of St. Mary stood in the field opposite (Pevsner & Harris 1989).

Various 17th to 19th century buildings can be found in the village (*ibid.*). Ancaster became a parish in its own right in the 19th century.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of

the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHOD

The footings for the extensions were mechanically excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3m. The base and sides of the footing trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2.

Two phases of archaeological deposits were identified:

Phase 1: Natural Deposits

Phase 2: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits.

The earliest deposit encountered was the upper surface of the limestone bedrock (008), which was overlain by brown sandy silt deposit (005 & 007) up to 0.90m thick, with moderately occurring fragments of limestone.

5.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

Lying over subsoil deposit (005), on the south side of the development, was a layer of mid grey silty ash (004) up to 0.14m

thick, from which a sherd of 19th century pottery was recovered. Above (004) was a 0.30m thick, reddish brown sandy silt layer (003) sealed by 0.20m of dark brown silty topsoil (002). At the north side of the property, no dumped deposits were identified, only a 0.08m thick layer of topsoil (006).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit revealed (Phase 1) was natural bedrock, overlain by brashy subsoil typical of the local Elmton 1 association soils. Overlying this at the south side of the property was a post-medieval (Phase 2) ash layer, which probably represents the dumping of refuse from nearby dwellings. The upper two deposits comprise re-deposited natural sandy silt used for levelling and a topsoil layer. This was also identified at the north side of the existing building, adjacent to the road.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of extensions to number 2 Wilsford Lane, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive, being close to the area of the scheduled Roman town.

However, only natural geology and post-medieval dumping and levelling deposits were revealed.

The lack of any artefacts or deposits earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development

Finds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from one archaeological deposits, in addition a number of

unstratified fragments of post-medieval pottery, glass and tile were collected during this investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr David Blaine of Idrang Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Snee, J., 2001, *Archaeological watching brief during mainlaying at Pottergate Road, Ancaster, Lincolnshire APR01*, APS unpublished report.

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Todd, M., 1981, *The Roman Town of Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The excavations 1955 - 1971*.

Whitwell, JB, 1970, *Roman Lincolnshire*.
History of Lincolnshire Volume II.

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

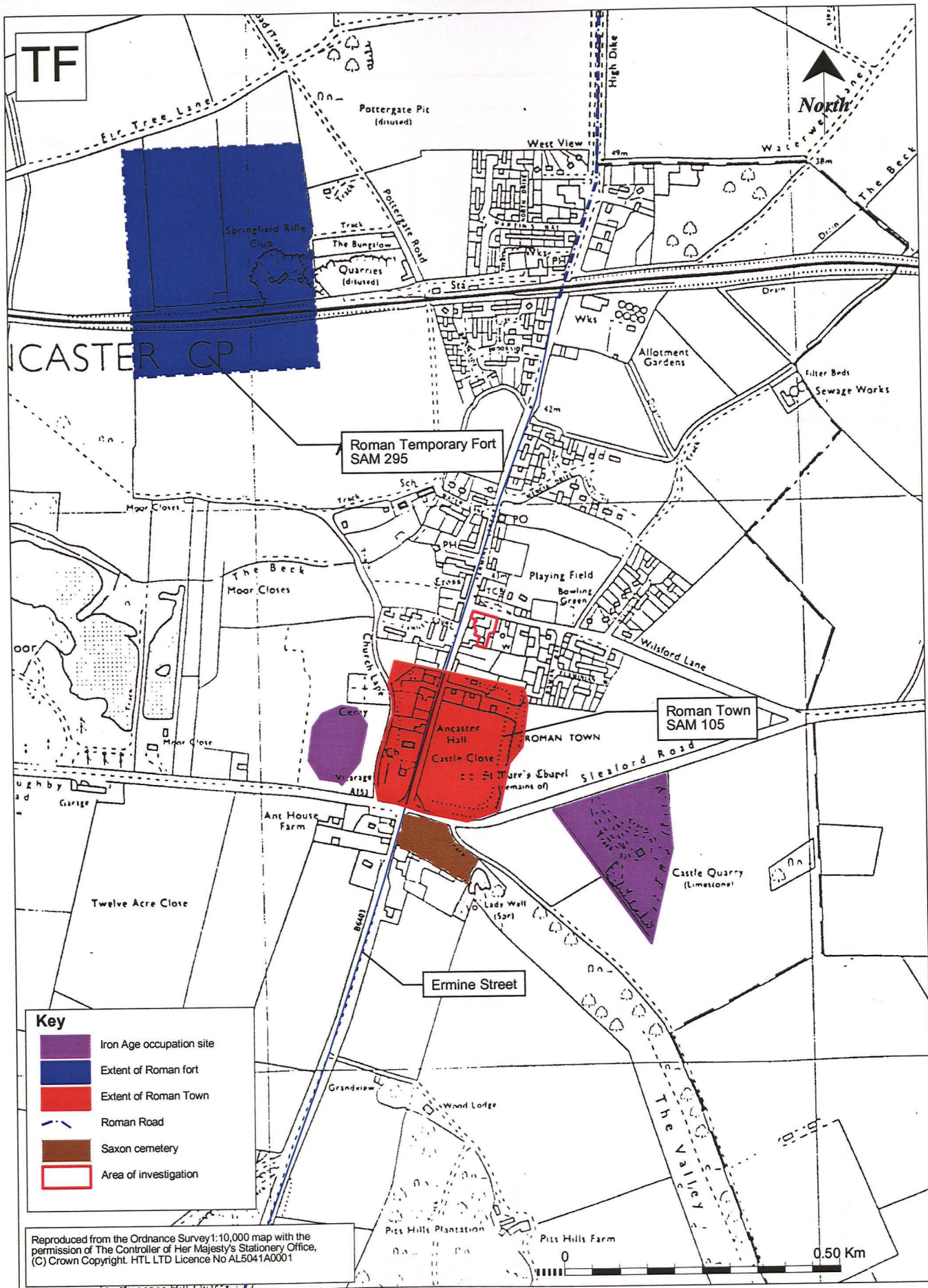


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

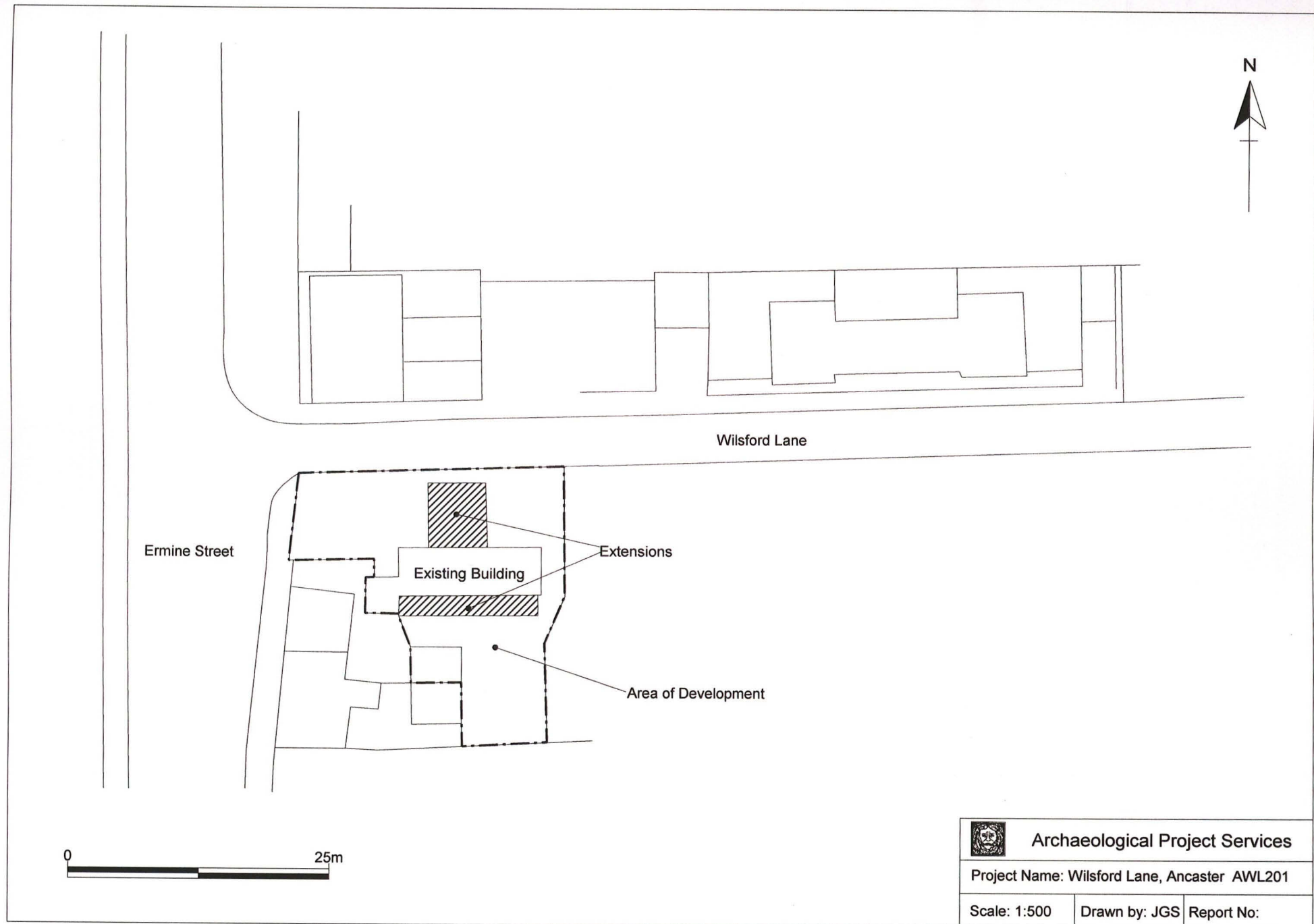


Figure 3 Detailed location plan.

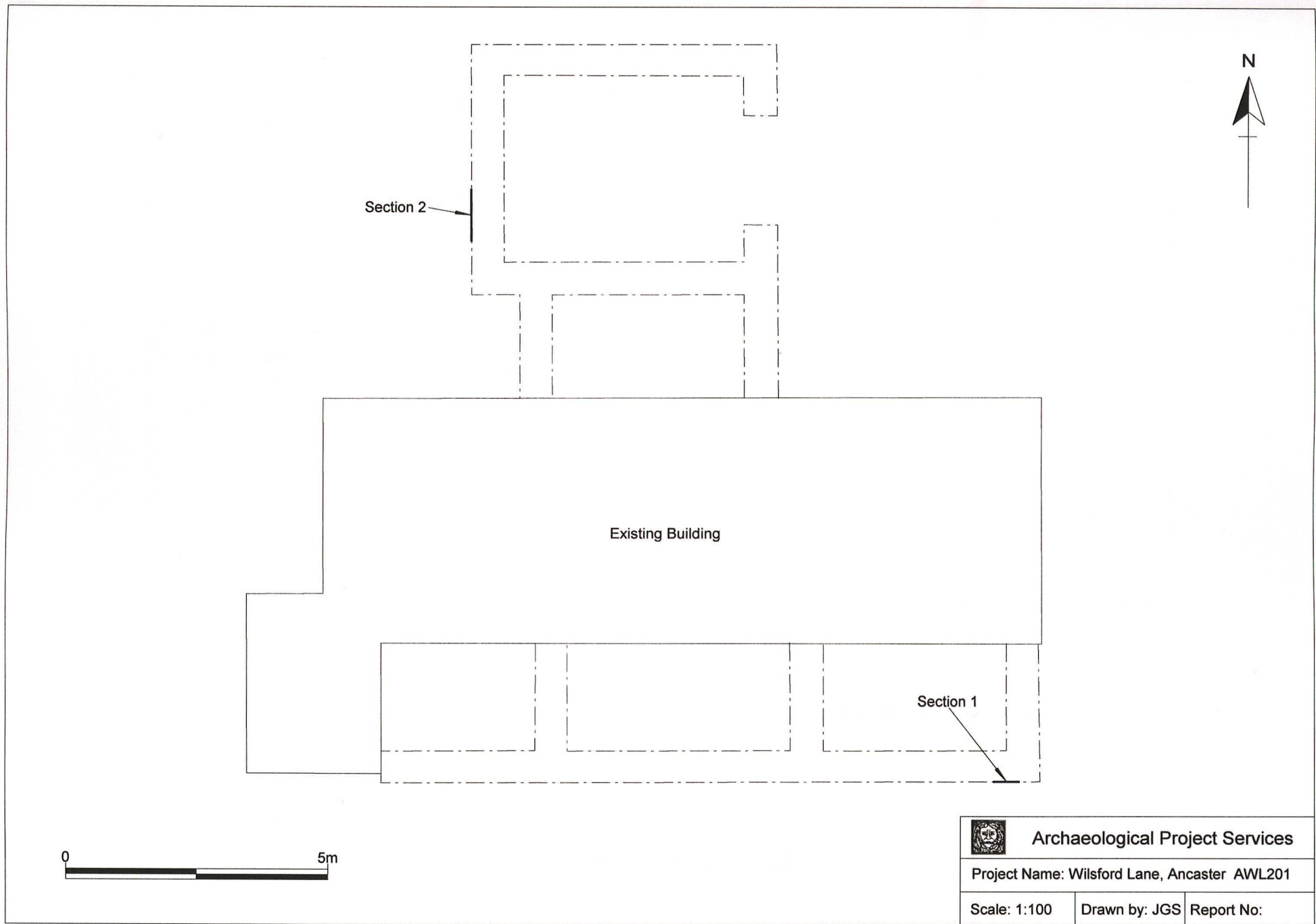
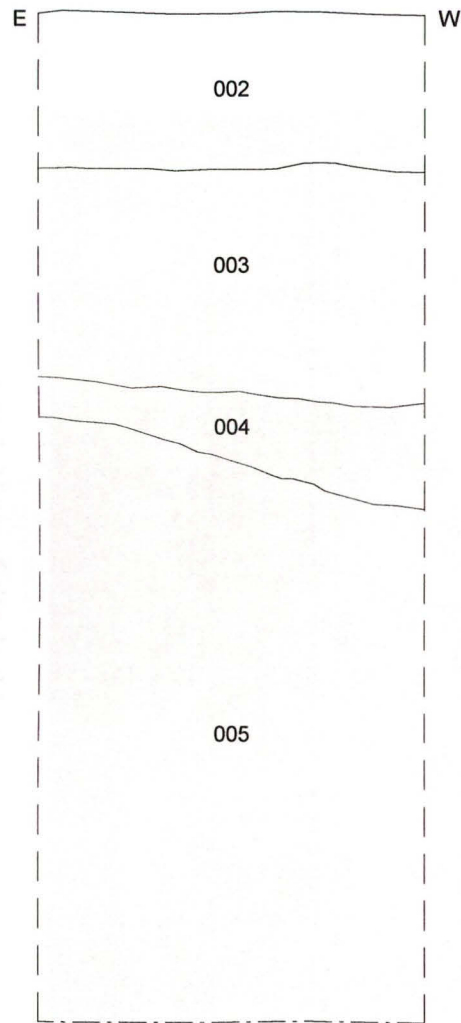
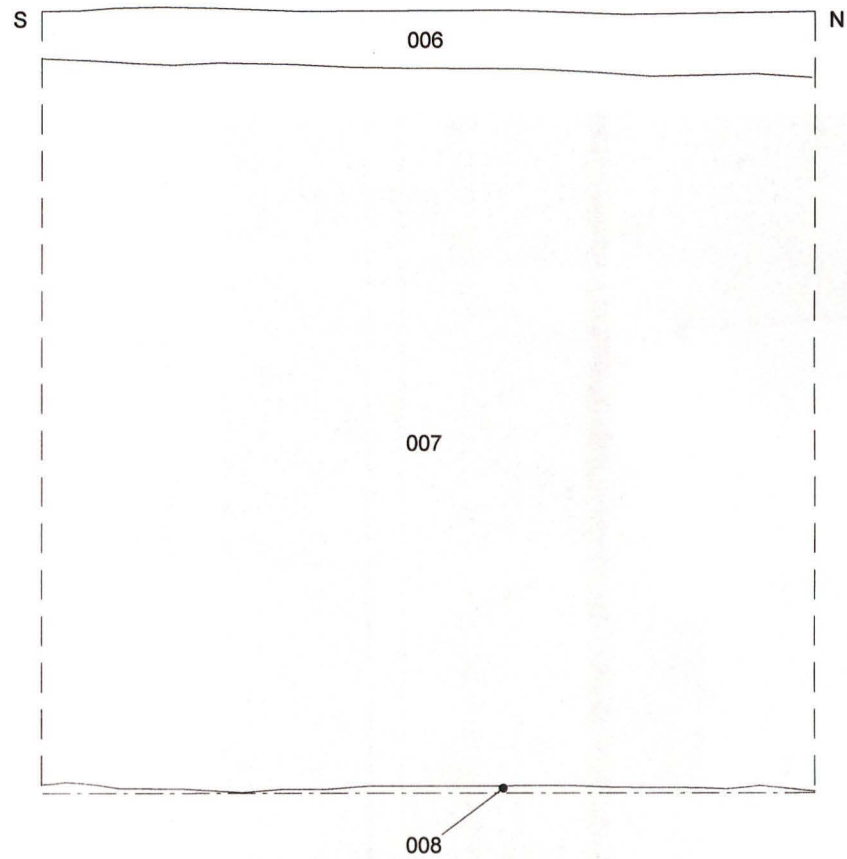


Figure 4 Plan of the development showing the monitored extension footings and section locations.



Section 1 North Facing



Section 2 East Facing




| | | |
|--|---------------|------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Wilsford Lane, Ancaster AWL201 | | |
| Scale: 1:10 | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: |

Figure 5 Sections 1 & 2.



Plate 1 General view of Wilsford Lane showing the development area and the northern extension, looking east.



Plate 2 View of site, looking south.

Appendix 1

Brief for Archaeological Observation and Recording

APPLICATION NUMBER: S01/0907/02

PROPOSAL & LOCATION: Extensions to dwelling, 2 Wilsford Lane, Ancaster

NGR: SK 9840 4379

APPLICANT: Idrang Ltd, Highfields, Wilsford Lane, Ancaster

AGENT: Mr T Sharpe, Building Design Consultant, The Olde Barn Church Walk, Brant Broughton, Lincoln

SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed development is situated in the centre of Ancaster, close to the site of where the medieval cross of the village was situated.

PLANNING BACKGROUND:

A full planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for extensions to the existing dwelling. Given the archaeological potential of the site, Heritage Lincolnshire has recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks to record and retrieve any archaeological remains that are disturbed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:

The proposed development lies within the parish of Ancaster, which is in an area of dense archaeological activity. Within the parish boundaries, substantial remains from the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods have been recovered. A significant Late Iron Age settlement existed in the area of the modern graveyard; this was also the location of a Roman fort and a late Roman cemetery. A large undefended Roman town developed into a walled, Roman town, an area of which is now a scheduled ancient monument

The proposed development lies immediately to the north of the walled Roman town, just off Ermine Street. Prior to the construction of the walls the Roman town actually appears to have been much larger and spread along either side of Ermine Street; so it is possible that this ribbon development may lie within the proposed development. Additionally, the site is near the location of where the medieval village cross was situated, this was usually a focal point of the village and there may be associated medieval settlement close by.

Due to the sites potential immediately to the north of the walled Roman town, just off Ermine Street, it is highly possible that archaeological remains may be present. It is recommended therefore that an archaeologist be contracted to carry out a Watching Brief.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SIGNED: 

Gail Smith – South Kesteven Community Archaeologist

DATE: 16 August 2001

Brief is valid for 1 year from this date.

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF)

For the particular attention of the Client

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

(The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel: 0118 931 6446.)

1.2 Detailed specifications should be submitted by the client for approval by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on; contractors are therefore strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

1.3 The client must give the chosen contractor a full set of plans before work commences.

For the particular attention of the contractor

2. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

2.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered. As this brief concerns a residential development of 29 houses and only one area appears to be of archaeological interest, it is requested that the following house plots are monitored: 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. There should be a contingency to increase this number (should it be necessary) included in the specification produced.

2.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

2.3 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

2.4 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997) and should include the following:

2.4.1 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

2.4.2 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

2.4.3 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post-fieldwork procedures.

2.4.4 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.

2.4.5 Although the brief requires that a specific number of the plots are monitored, if archaeological material is believed to extend into further areas of the site, then contingency costs should be included in case additional recording of further plots is required, or in the event of unexpected discoveries. These should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.

3. METHODS

3.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.

3.2 Where possible, the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade to remove topsoil should be used.

3.3 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:

3.3.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;

3.3.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;

3.3.3 recording of archaeological features in plan and section;

3.3.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;

3.3.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;

3.3.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and subsequent recording;

3.3.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

3.3.8 if discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

3.3.9 the use of a metal detector on site is encouraged, especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

4. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT

4.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require preferably fourteen days notice but at least five days notice from the developer or archaeological unit contracted prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

5. REPORTING REQUIREMENT

5.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. **The report is an essential requirement of the watching brief condition, irrespective of the fieldwork result and must be produced and submitted in order to discharge the planning condition.** The report should include:

5.1.1 location plan of the development, ideally at a minimum scale of 1:10,000;

5.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, vertical and horizontal scales and Ordnance Datum as appropriate;

5.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts as appropriate;

5.1.4 an indication of the archaeological potential of the development site and its immediate surrounding area;

5.1.5 photographs of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour. Photocopies are not acceptable.

5.1.6 a complete bibliography of all reference material.

5.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

5.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 5.2.

6.0 PUBLICATION & DISSEMINATION

6.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence, a timescale must be agreed, but it is expected that this will not exceed six months.

Archaeological Watching Brief

6.2 Should archaeological features be revealed, a summary of the results will be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.

6.3 Should the Watching Brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 An archaeological watching brief cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

7.2 Further contact addresses:

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW
Tel: 01529 461499

County Sites and Monuments Record
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
3rd Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN
Tel: 01522 553073

Land Use Planning Services
South Kesteven District Council
Council Offices
St. Peter's Hill
Grantham
Lincolnshire
NG31 6PZ
Tel: 01476 406080

Mr T. Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. This project brief is valid for a period of one year. After that period consult the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Appendix 2

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief

**LAND AT
2 WILSFORD LANE
ANCASTER
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Planning Application No. S01/0907/02

**PREPARED FOR
IDRANG LTD**

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

DECEMBER 2001

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during extensions to the dwelling at 2 Wilsford Lane, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, situated close to Ermine Street and remains of the Roman town and lying within the medieval settlement.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at 2 Wilsford Lane, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Ancaster is situated 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven. Wilsford Lane lies on the east side of Ermine Street, which runs approximately north - south through the centre of the present village. The site lies on the south side of Wilsford Lane at National Grid Reference SK 9840 4379.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0907/02) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of extensions to a dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c43m OD. Local soils are of the Elmton 1 Association shallow, well-drained, brashy, calcareous fine loamy soils developed on Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Ancaster possesses archaeological remains of national importance, some of which are protected as scheduled ancient monuments. It is the site of an Iron Age settlement, Roman Fort and Roman Town which developed into a walled settlement during the third century.
- 6.2 The proposed development site lies just to the east of Ermine Street, a major Roman road that connected London to Lincoln and the Humber Estuary. An early, temporary Roman fort was situated to the northwest of the present village and the walled town lies a short distance to the south of the site.
- 6.3 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement is represented by a cemetery to the south of the village. Medieval remains are known in Ancaster and a medieval cross was located close to the proposed site.
- 6.3 Due to the proximity of the site to the walled Roman town and its location in the centre of the medieval settlement the groundworks may disturb archaeological remains.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their

chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist |
| Non-pottery Artefacts | J Cowgill, Independent Specialist |
| Animal Bones | Environmental Archaeology Consultancy |
| Environmental Analysis | J Rackham, Independent Specialist |
| Human Remains Analysis | R Gowland, Independent Specialist |

17 **INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

18.1 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.

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

18.3 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.

- 18.4 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.

19 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

Specification Version 1: 11/12/2001

Appendix 3

Context Descriptions

| Number | Section | Description | Interpretation |
|--------|---------|--|--------------------|
| 001 | - | Unstratified finds. | |
| 002 | 1 | Firm, dark blackish brown peaty silt, with occasional gravel, 0.20m thick. | Topsoil. |
| 003 | 1 | Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt, up to 0.30m thick. | Levelling deposit. |
| 004 | 1 | Loose, mid grey silty ash, with moderate charcoal fragments, up to 0.14m thick. | Dumped deposit. |
| 005 | 1 | Firm, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments, more than 0.78m thick. | Subsoil. |
| 006 | 2 | Loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with limestone fragments, 0.08m thick. | Topsoil. |
| 007 | 2 | Loose, mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate limestone fragments and occasional charcoal, 0.90m thick. | Subsoil. |
| 008 | 2 | Indurate, brownish yellow limestone, with reddish brown sand within the fracture lines, more than 0.01m thick. | Bedrock. |

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 5 fragments of pottery weighing 43g were recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, tile and glass, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 172g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and dumped deposit (004).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though the earthenware and tile may be more local Lincolnshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

| Context | Fabric Code | Description | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|-------------|---|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| 001 | TPW | Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century | 1 | 2g | 20 th century |
| | BS | Brown stoneware, 18 th century? | 1 | 5g | |
| | LSTON | Grey stoneware jar, 19 th -early 20 th century | 1 | 12g | |
| | BL | Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century | 1 | 19g | |
| | CBM | Tile, semi-circular recess <i>c.</i> 40mm radius cut in to edge, post-medieval | 1 | 32g | |
| | Glass | Mould produced colourless glass bottle, with indented panel for paper label, 20 th century | 1 | 140g | |
| 004 | TPW | Blue and white transfer printed tableware | 1 | 5g | 19 th century |

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Ancaster that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven

Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely late post-medieval to early modern collection the assemblage is of limited local significance and potential.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 5

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, <i>e.g.</i> [004]. |
| Crop mark | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop. |
| Cut | A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded. |
| Domesday Survey | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| Fill | Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| 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. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| 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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 8 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheets
- 1 - Drawing sheets
- 1 - Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 - Bag of finds

All primary records and finds 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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.450

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: AWL201

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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