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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ANT HOUSE BUNGALOW,
ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(AES01)**

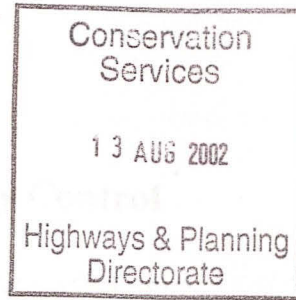


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L13222

Source L17957

L17958



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ANT HOUSE BUNGALOW,
ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(AES01)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr Turner**

July 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc. (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 9819 4343
Planning Reference: S01/0469/02
City and County Museum Accession Number : LCNCC:2001.165

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 144/02

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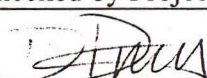

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I. SUMMARY

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension to Ant House Bungalow, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire (NGR SK 9819 4343).

The area is archaeologically sensitive, being close to the scheduled Roman town, and in particular it lies adjacent to an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.

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

However, the investigation revealed only recent deposits associated with the construction of the bungalow.

No burials or human remains were uncovered by the groundworks.

Finds of 19th to 20th century pottery were recovered during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

"... a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Turner to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a house extension and garage at Ant House Bungalow, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0469/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 12th July 2001, in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven (Appendix 1) and a specification designed by APS (Appendix 2).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ancaster is situated 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Figure 1). Ermine Street runs through the centre of the present village. The development lies on the south side of Ancaster, on the west side of Ermine Street at National Grid Reference SK 9819 4343.

The village lies at c. 50m OD on the northern flank of the Ancaster Gap. 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).

Evidence of Iron Age settlement has been identified to the south and east of the village. Burials have been discovered to the west of the site at Ant House Farm. In the 1950s several burials of Iron Age date were excavated and in addition two complete and one disturbed burial of Romano-British date were revealed during the construction of a site.

During the Romano-British period Ancaster was the site of an early temporary Roman fort, situated to the northwest of the present village. The development site lies to the west of Ermine Street, a major Roman road that connected London, Lincoln and the Humber Estuary. In addition, it is located a short distance to the south of the Romano-British walled town, established in 280 AD. Archaeological excavations in and around Ancaster (Todd 1975 & 1981), have uncovered evidence of the towns earthen rampart and 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).

A cemetery to the south of the village, and adjacent to the development area, represents Anglo-Saxon activity. This suggests that occupation of the Roman town continued into the Anglo-Saxon period, but that as yet, no settlement evidence has 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 aims of the watching brief were to record and interpret the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHODS

The footing trenches for the house extension were excavated by a machine fitted with a 0.6m wide toothless bucket, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close 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. The spoil from the excavations was searched using a trowel to recover finds. Monitoring of the house extension footings revealed a depth of made ground and it was agreed with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist that a watching brief was not required during the excavation of footings for the adjacent garage.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3 and a finds summary as Appendix 4. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and their stratigraphic relationships.

One phase was identified:

Phase 1 Post-medieval and Later
 Deposits

5.1 Post-medieval and Later Deposits

The earliest deposit revealed was a recent dumped layer (004), comprising 0.48m of orange-brown silt. This was overlain by 0.30m of grey-brown silt (003), on which was a 0.06m thick layer of yellow-brown sand (002). The latest deposit was 0.40m of grey brown silt and rubble (001) (Fig 4).

6. DISCUSSION

Only one phase of activity was identified during the investigation, comprising a sequence of dumped layers used to raise the ground level. This was probably associated with the construction of Ant House Bungalow.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension to Ant House Bungalow, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

The area is archaeologically sensitive, being close to the scheduled Roman town, and in particular it lies adjacent to an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.

However, the investigation revealed only recent deposits associated with the construction of the bungalow.

No burials or human remains were uncovered by the groundworks.

Finds of 19th to 20th century pottery were recovered during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Turner for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Denise Drury coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

APS, 1995, *Desk-Top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development at Church Lane, Ancaster, Lincolnshire AES95*. APS unpublished report.

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, The English Place-Name Society.

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May, J. 1976, *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*. History of Lincolnshire Volume I.

Morris, J. (General Ed), 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore, Chichester.

Pevsner, N & Harris, J, 1989, *The Buildings of England Lincolnshire* (2nd edition rev. Antram, N).

Todd, M., 1975, *Margidunum and Ancaster*, in Rodwell, W. & Rowley, T., *Small Towns of Roman Britain*, British Archaeological Reports **15**.

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

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

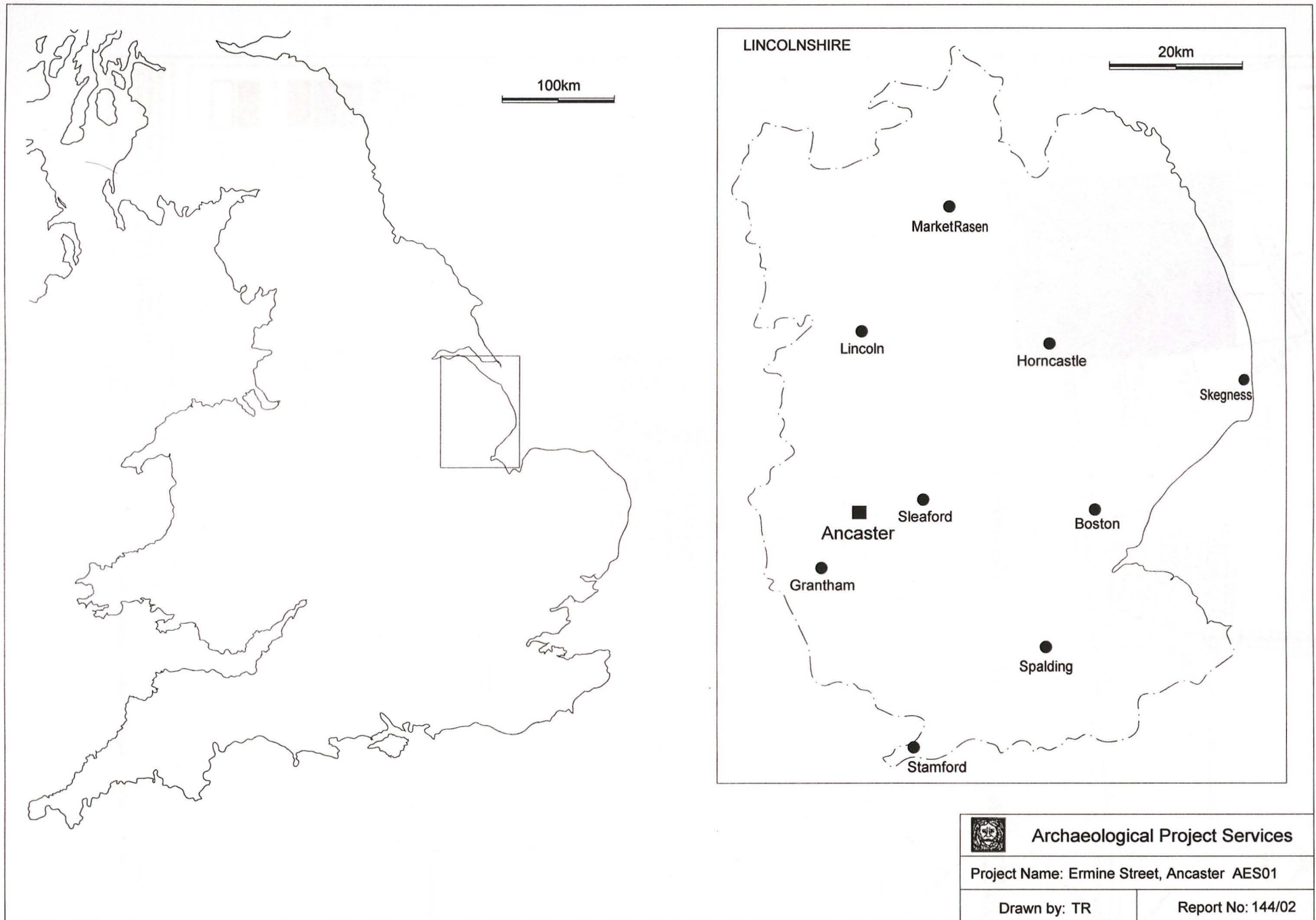
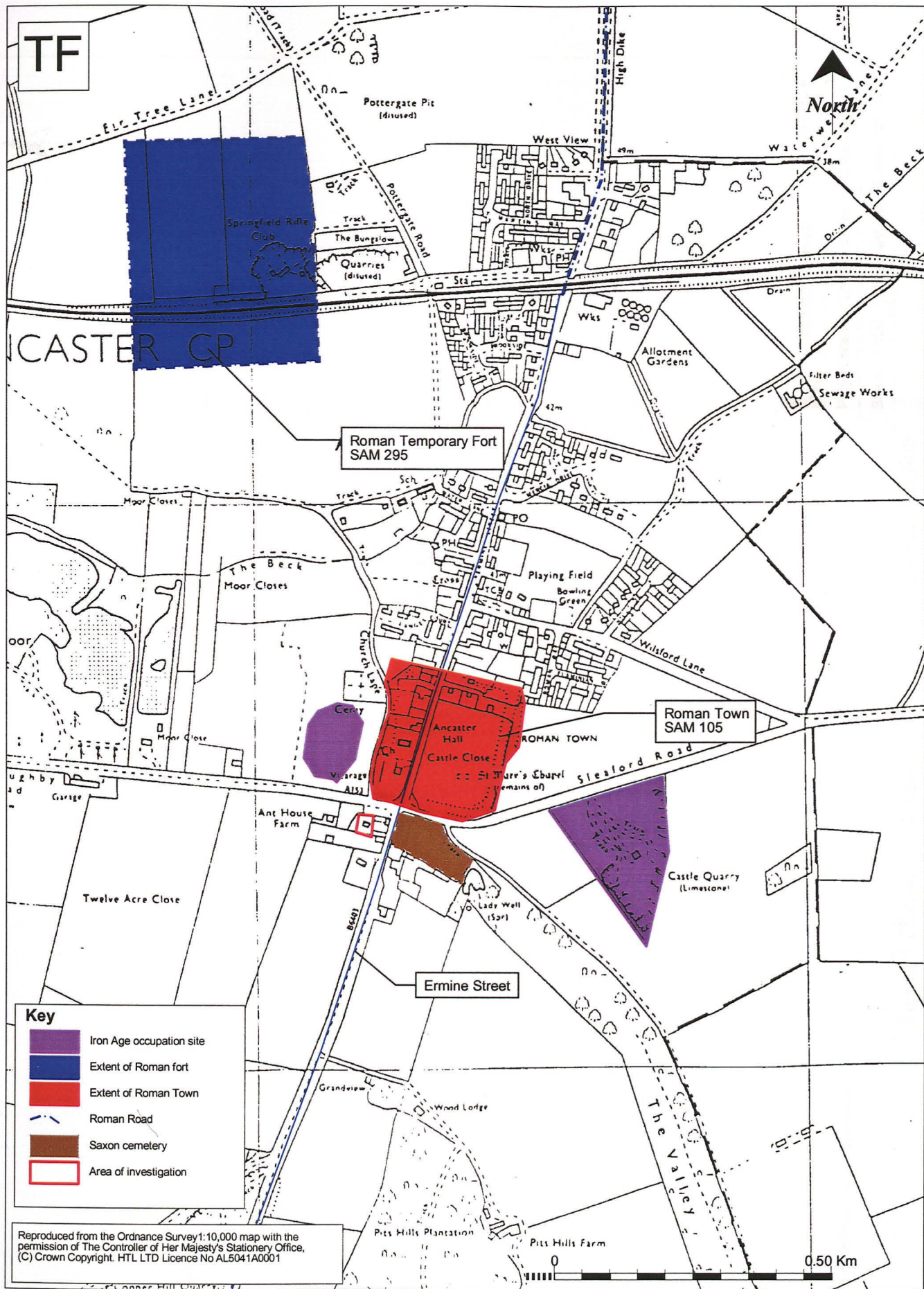


Figure 1 General Location Plan.

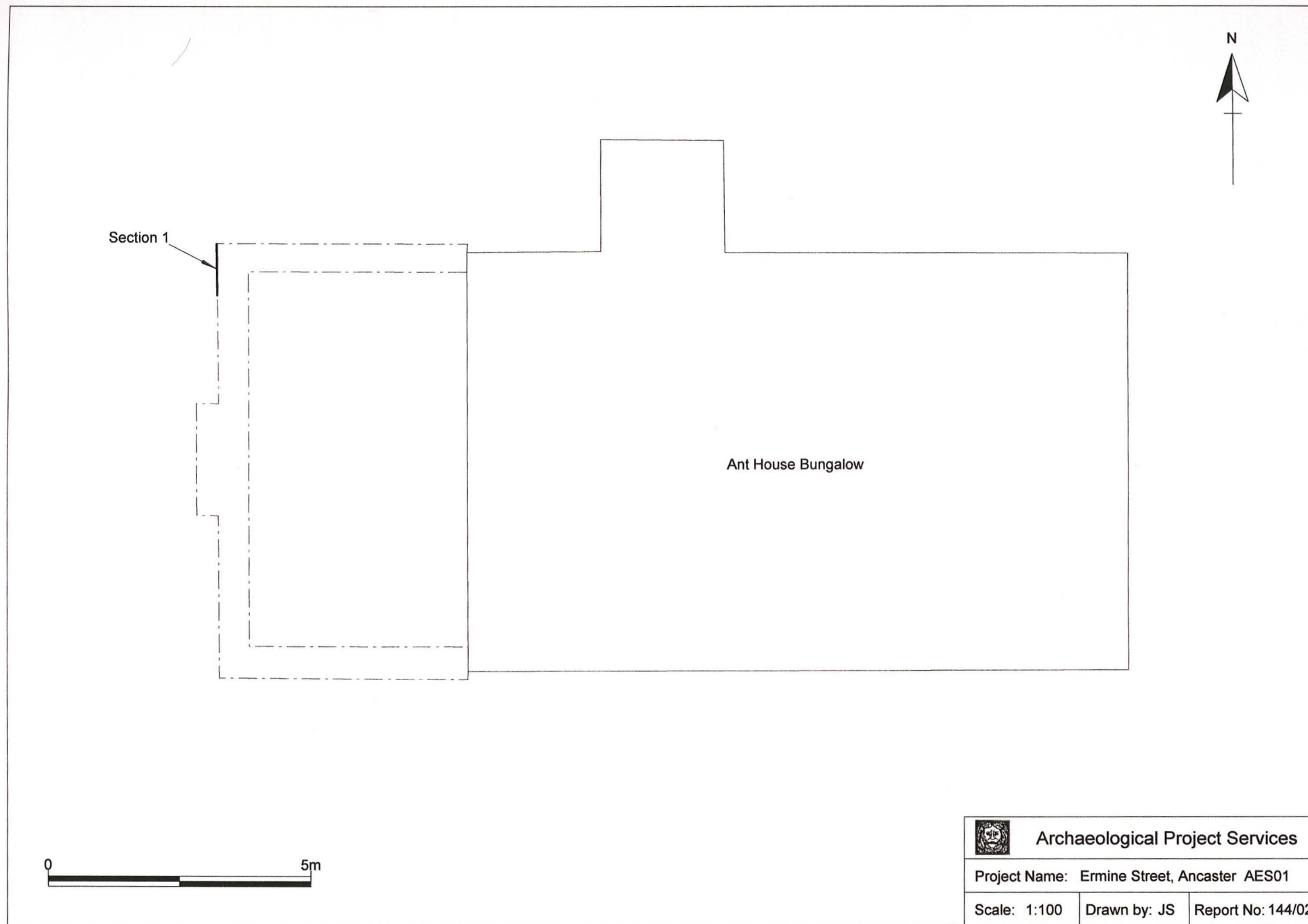


Key

- Iron Age occupation site
- Extent of Roman fort
- Extent of Roman Town
- Roman Road
- Saxon cemetery
- Area of investigation

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



0 5m


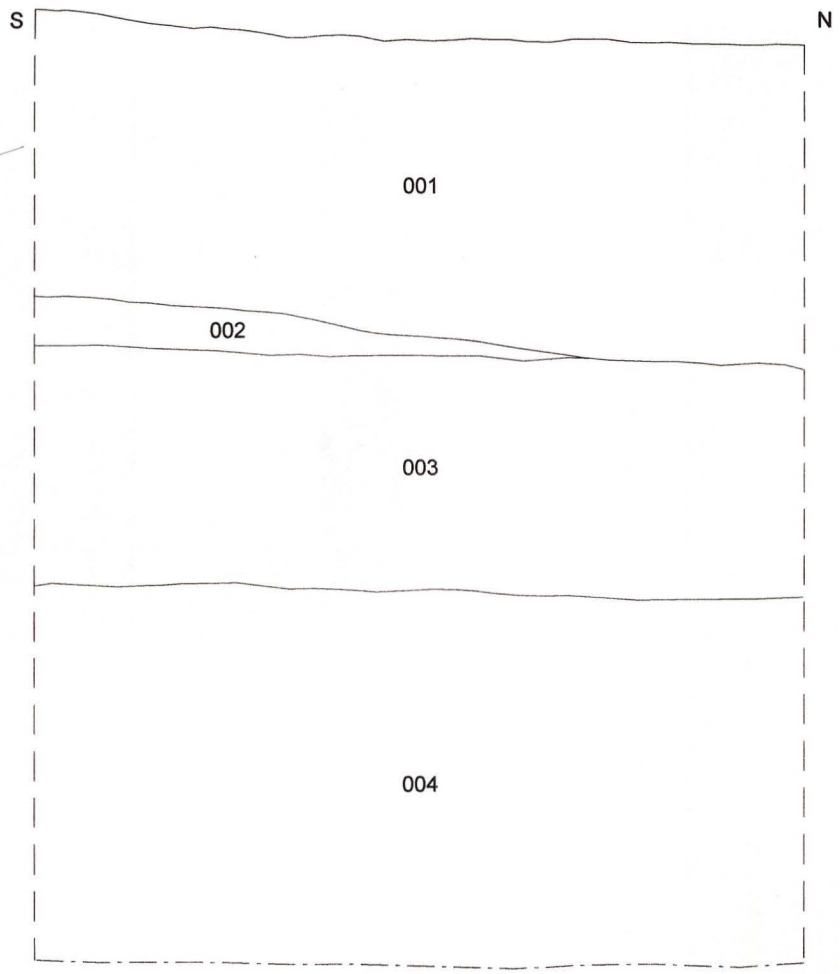
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ermine Street, Ancaster AES01		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 144/02

Figure 3 Plan of the development showing location of section.



Section 1 East Facing




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ermine Street, Ancaster AES01		
Scale: 1:10	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 144/02

Figure 4 Section 1.



Plate 1 General view of the development, looking southeast.



Plate 2 Section 1, looking west.

Appendix 1

SOUTH KESTEVEN COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST COMMENTS

APPLICATION NUMBER: S01/0469/02

PROPOSAL & LOCATION: Extension to house and garage, Ant House Bungalow, Ermine Street, Ancaster

NGR: SK 9819 4343

APPLICANT: Mr J Turner, The Coach House, 17A Ermine Street, Ancaster

SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed development is situated on the southern outskirts of Ancaster, just outside the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Roman town.

PLANNING BACKGROUND:

A full planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of an extension and a garage. 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:

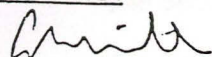
The proposed development lies within the parish of Ancaster, which is in an area of dense archaeological activity. Within the parish boundaries, substantial remains from the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods have been recovered. A significant late Iron Age settlement existed in the area of 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 south of the walled Roman town, just off Ermine Street. Immediately to the west of this site is Ant House Farm, where a number of burials have been discovered. In the 1950s several Iron Age inhumations were excavated from this location, complete with a number of finds including a fantail brooch and Gallo-Belgic ware. In addition, a pit dug for a new corn silo encountered two complete and one disturbed Romano-British burials. A substantial late Roman cemetery was discovered just across the road from this site and it is possible that further burials may be discovered.

Due to the sites potential close to the site of several burials and just outside the Roman town, 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:



DATE: 2 May 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.

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 Contingency costs should only be used 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 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.

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

**ANT HOUSE BUNGALOW
ERMINE STREET
ANCASTER
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR TURNER**

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

JULY 2001

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Ant House Bungalow, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, being situated on the outskirts of Ancaster, just outside the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Roman town and in proximity to a number of burials of Iron Age and Romano-British date.*
- 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 the erection of an extension and a garage at Ant House Bungalow, Ermine Street, 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. Ermine Street runs through the centre of the present village. The site lies on the south side of Ancaster, on the west side of Ermine Street at National Grid Reference SK 9819 4343.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0469/02) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of an extension and garage. 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 c. 50m OD on the northern flanks of the Ancaster Gap. Local soils are of the Elmtton 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 by the beginning of the third century.
- 6.2 The proposed development lies immediately south of the walled Roman town, just off Ermine Street. To the west of the site, at Ant House Farm, a number of burials have been discovered. In the 1950s several burials of Iron Age date were excavated together with a number of finds including a fantail brooch and Gallo-Belgic ware. In addition two complete and one disturbed burial of Romano-British date were revealed during the construction of a silo. A late Roman cemetery was discovered across the road from the proposed site.
- 6.3 Due to the proximity of the site to several burials and its position, just outside the Roman town, 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:
- i the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - ii 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:

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

- ix Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- x Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- xi 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: 06/07/2001

Appendix 3

Context Descriptions

Number	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate rubble, occasional roots, plastic and litter fragments, c.0.40m thick.	Made up ground.
002	1	Loose, mid yellow-brown silty sand, occasional small limestone fragments, c. 0.06m thick.	Dumped layer or made up ground.
003	1	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt, occasional plant roots and rubble, c. 0.30m thick.	Dumped layer or made up ground.
004	1	Loose, orange-brown sandy silt, with occasional stones and plastic drainpipes, c. 0.48m thick.	Dumped layer or made up ground.

Appendix 4

THE FINDS by 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 4 fragments of pottery weighing 475g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from made up ground (001) and dumped layer/made up ground (003).

All the artefacts are likely to have been manufactured in Staffordshire.

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, separate vessels, 19 th century	2	13g	19 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, closed vessel (vertical sides), 18 th century	1	432g	
003	LSTON	Glazed stoneware	1	30g	19 th - early 20 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 previous archaeological investigations at Ancaster, including in proximity to the present site, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely late post-medieval collection, the assemblage is of limited local significance. However, the absence of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period and before are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

Reference

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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).
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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
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
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural

processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	-	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 : 2001.165

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: AES01

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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