

EL HER

MS/6

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 122 ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ESA04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Conservation
Services

- 6 JUN 2005

Highways & Planning
Directorate



EVENT LI 6113

SOURCE LI 10150
LI 10151

PRN 36601-ROMAN

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 122 ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ESA04)**

**Work Undertaken For
STONEWAY DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

January 2005

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (Hons) MLitt PIFA

Planning Application Number: S03/1486/02
City and Museum Accession Number: 2004.36
National Grid Reference: SK 9863 4443

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 10/05

Quality Control for 122 Ermine Street, Ancaster ESA04

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Aaron Clement & Mary Nugent
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Analysts	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Steve Malone & Gary Taylor
CAD Illustration	Michael Wood
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Michael Wood

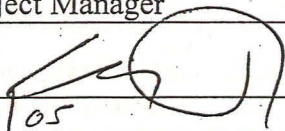

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 24/1/05	Date: 24-1-05

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	RESULTS	2
5.1	NATURAL DEPOSITS	2
5.2	ROMAN DEPOSITS	2
5.3	UNDATED DEPOSITS	3
5.4	MODERN DEPOSITS.....	3
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION.....	3
8.	PERSONNEL	3
9.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Specification
2. Contexts and Stratigraphic Matrix
3. The Finds
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Location of house Plots
- Figure 4 House Plot 1
- Figure 5 House Plot 2
- Figure 6 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site
- Plate 2 Section 1
- Plate 3 Pit [007] in Plot 1
- Plate 4 Section 2
- Plate 5 Ditch [008] in Plot 1
- Plate 6 Section 4

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at 122 Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored all phases of groundworks associated with the residential development of the site.

The development site is in an archaeologically sensitive area located adjacent to the major Roman Road of Ermine Street and north of the Roman town of Ancaster.

The excavation of house footings in Plot 1 revealed a pit and ditch of Late Roman date. The small number of artefacts recovered included several sherds of Romano-British pottery and a silver coin. There were no artefacts or archaeological remains encountered in Plot 2.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

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

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (S03/1486/02) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of two dwellings on the site. Permission was given subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a continuous watching brief during the development groundwork.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by STONEWAY DEVELOPMENTS LTD to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land at 122 Ermine Street, Ancaster. The watching brief was undertaken between the 13th and 19th February 2004.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ancaster is situated 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig.1). The village sits in the base of a valley formed during the last ice age when the proto-River Trent flowed through the Lincoln Ridge. The site lies in the northern part of Ancaster, on the east side of Ermine Street, immediately north of the rail track at c43m OD (Fig. 2 & 3). Ermine Street runs through the centre of the present village.

Local soils are predominantly deep fine and coarse loamy and sandy soils of the Ruskington Association with Blackwood Association sandy and coarse loamy soils developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179; 127). Beneath these deposits is solid geology of Great Oolitic Limestone and Upper Lincolnshire Limestone.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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. Ancaster derives from the Old English personal name 'Ana' and 'Caester' meaning Ana's Roman Station (Cameron 1998, 3).

The proposed development lies approximately 750m northeast of the walled Roman town (Scheduled Monument No. 105), adjacent to Ermine

Street. Ermine Street was a major Roman road between London and Lincoln extending as far north as the Humber estuary. A Roman marching camp established in the 1st century AD and also a scheduled monument (No. 295), lies approximately half a kilometre to the west of the development site.

Romano-British cemeteries have been located in and around Ancaster. Approximately 1km to the south 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. A late Roman cemetery was also discovered immediately south of the rail track that forms the southern boundary of the current investigation site. In addition, a Roman pottery kiln was found in the same area as the burials.

There is little evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement of Ancaster although a cemetery was found to the south of the town. Ancaster was a relatively minor settlement in the medieval period. The church of St Martin approximately 1km to the south of the site and the chapel of St Mary in the field opposite were established within the middle ages.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to monitor all phases of groundworks, recording any archaeological remains revealed by development of the site.

4. METHODS

The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the development of the site for residential housing. Stripped areas, house footings and spoil heaps were observed regularly to

identify and record archaeological features as they were exposed and to record changes in geological conditions. Representative sections of house footings were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan were drawn at an appropriate scale. Artefacts recovered during the watching brief were bagged and labelled in the field before being examined by appropriate specialists.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Roman Deposits
Phase 3	Undated Deposits
Phase 4	Modern Deposits

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

5.1 Natural Deposits

The natural geology comprised sandy gravel layers (009), (010) in Plot 2 and (011) in Plot 1 (Fig 6).

5.2 Roman Deposits

Two features were recorded in Plot 1 (Fig 4 & 6). Pit [007] is a sub rounded feature measuring approximately 1.2m in diameter and located on the western side of Plot 1 (Plates 2 & 3). The pit is filled with (005) a sandy deposit containing sherds of pottery and a silver coin all dated to the Romano-British period.

A linear ditch [008] approximately 2m to the north of pit [007] is also visible in the western side of house Plot 1 (Plates 4 & 5). The ditch is 0.8m wide and filled with a sandy deposit (006), containing a sherd of Roman pottery.

Both of the Roman features were reached at the limit of the house footings therefore remain unexcavated.

5.3 Undated Deposits

Three layers of sandy gravels (002), (003) and (004) were recorded in Plot 1 (Fig 6). A layer of (002) 0.3m thick overlay (003). Deposit (003) reached 0.5m in depth and sealed layer (004). Context (004) measured 0.2m in depth and sealed the Roman deposits of (005) and (006). These three layers appear to have formed naturally, but are clearly sealing Roman features.

5.4 Modern Deposits

A layer of silty topsoil (001) 0.3m thick, sealed layer (002) in Plots 1 and 2 (Fig 6). No modern deposits were visible in the southern area of Plot 2 due to machine reduction of the ground level prior to excavation of house footings (Plates 6 & 7).

6. DISCUSSION

The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with development of the site. Natural was revealed in both of the examined plots, comprising a sandy gravel deposit consistent with known glaciofluvial drift beneath soils of the Ruskington and Blackwood Association.

Two Roman features were present in Plot 1: Pit [007] and Ditch [008]. Pit [007] formed a sub-rounded shape in plan and dates from the later Romano-British period. As the feature was not excavated, the pit's function is unclear, but is likely for domestic rubbish. The linear feature [008] appears to be a boundary ditch and also dates to the 3rd century AD. Both of these features were sealed beneath deposit (004) a sandy gravel layer only present in Plot 1. Similar, undated gravel layers occur across the entire site and probably represent alluvial deposition.

Both Roman features present, were at the limit of the house footings extent. The features were not excavated and will be preserved in situ beneath the residential dwellings. There is no evidence for Roman remains prior to the 3rd century AD.

No other archaeological remains were present within the development site. The house footings for Plot 2 were cut into natural geological deposits.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at 122 Ermine Street, Ancaster. The watching brief monitored excavation and soil movement associated with the residential development of the site. There was potential for discovering Roman remains, as the development site was located within an area of known archaeological significance.

A pit and ditch of later Romano-British date were present in the excavation of Plot 1. Both of these features have been preserved *in situ*.

No other archaeological remains were present in the watching brief.

8. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clement and Mary Nugent
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Finds Analysts: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Steve Malone and Gary Taylor
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Michael Wood
 Post-excavation Analyst: Michael Wood

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APS would like to acknowledge the assistance of STONEWAY

DEVELOPMENTS LTD for commissioning this programme of work and supplying plant throughout the watching brief. Aaron Clement and Mary Nugent monitored the groundworks. Gary Taylor coordinated the project and edited this report in conjunction with Tom Lane.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

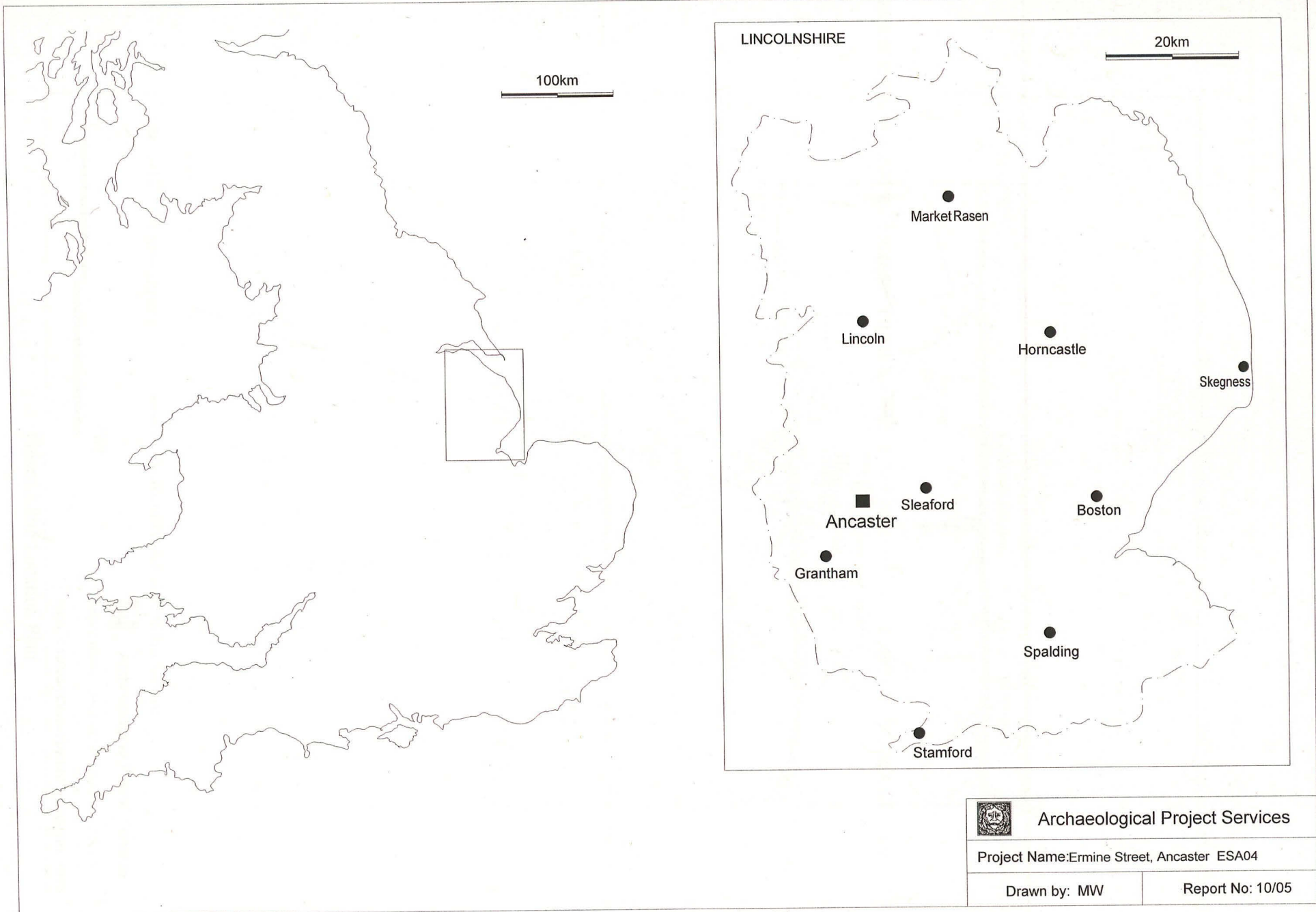
Cameron, K 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names* The English Place Name Society 3

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeology




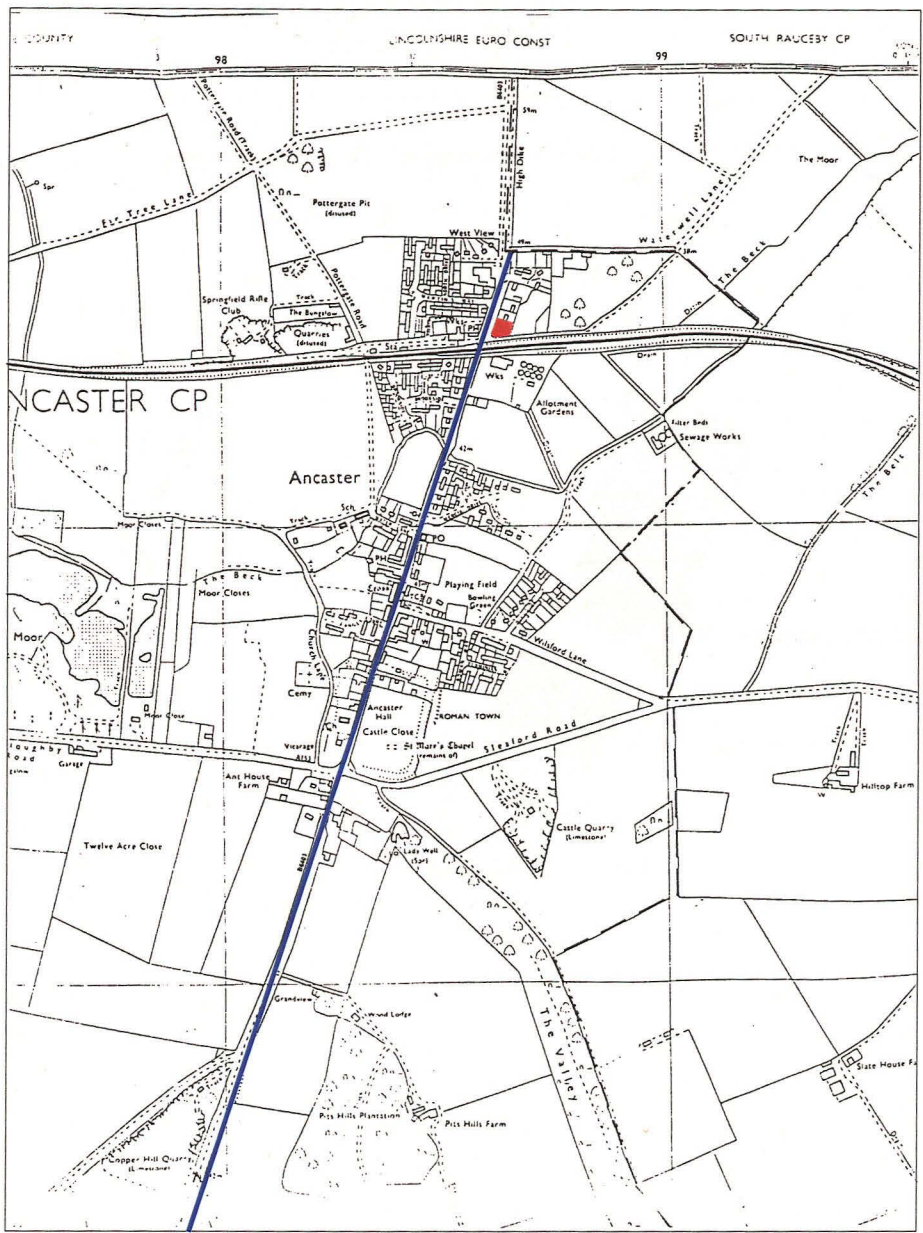
 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ermine Street, Ancaster ESA04	
Drawn by: MW	Report No: 10/05

Figure 1 General Location Plan.



■ 122 Ermine Street. — Roman Road of Ermine Street




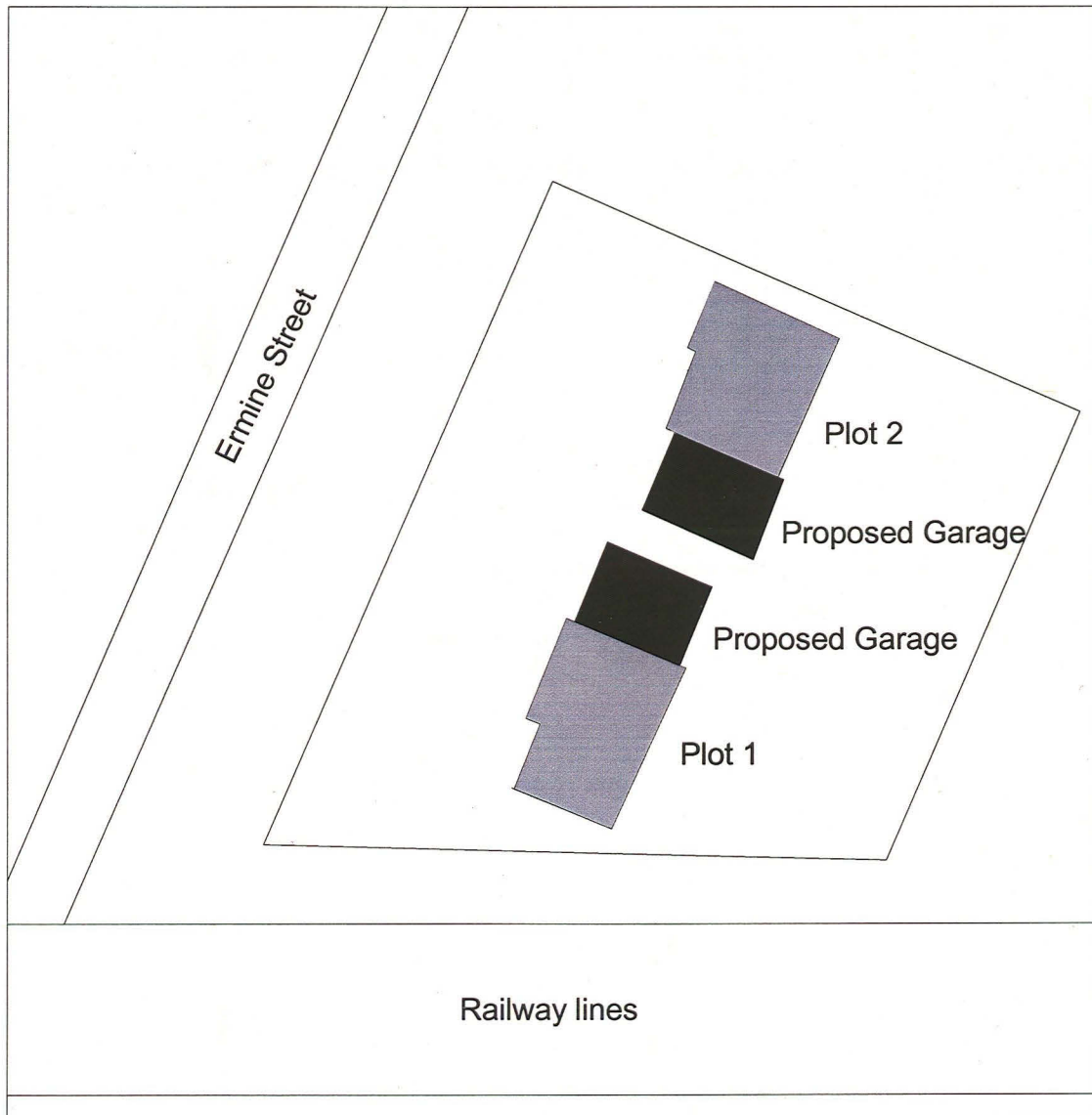
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street ESA04		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 10/05

Figure 2 Site Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services

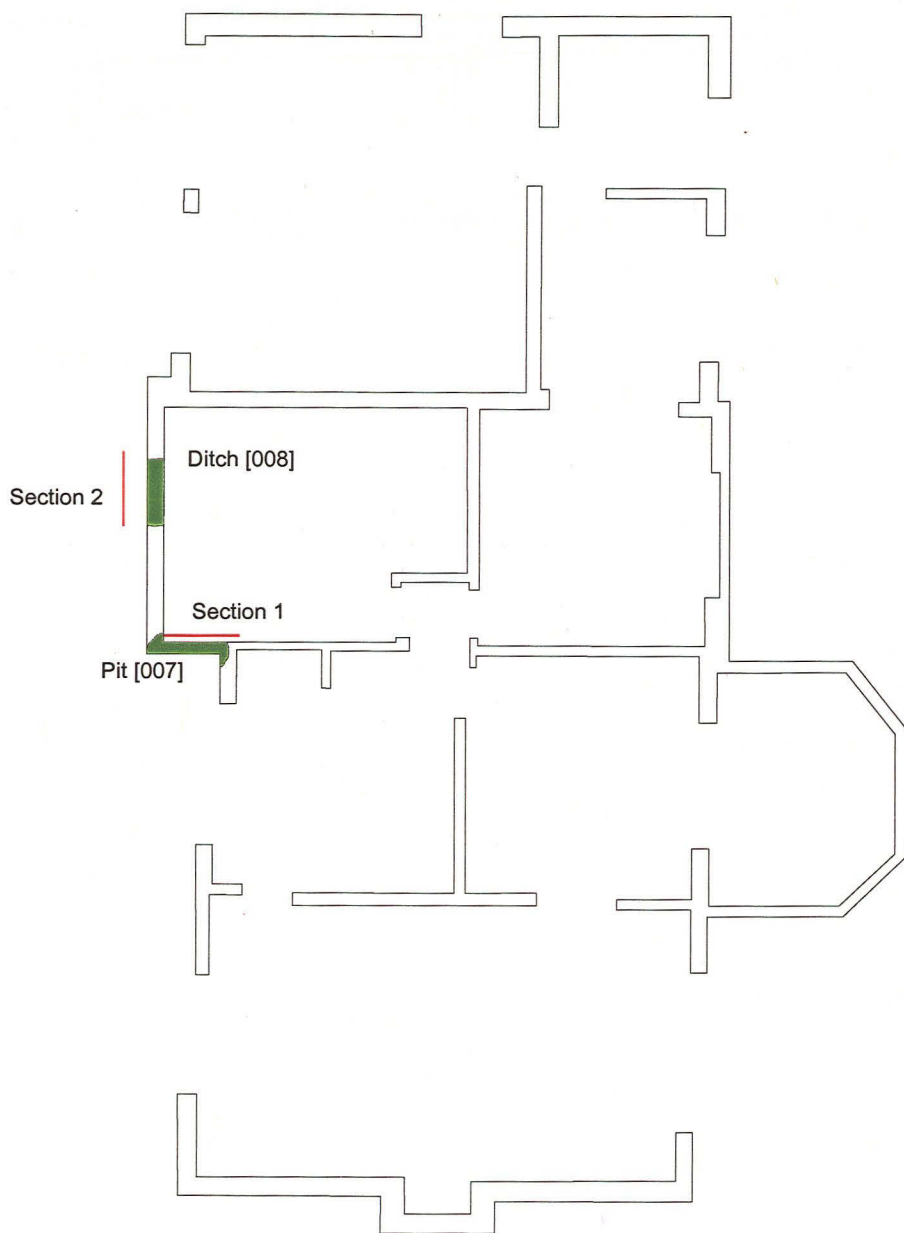
Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street ESA04

Scale 1:500

Drawn by:MW

Report No: 10/05

Figure 3 Location of House Plots



Archaeological Project Services

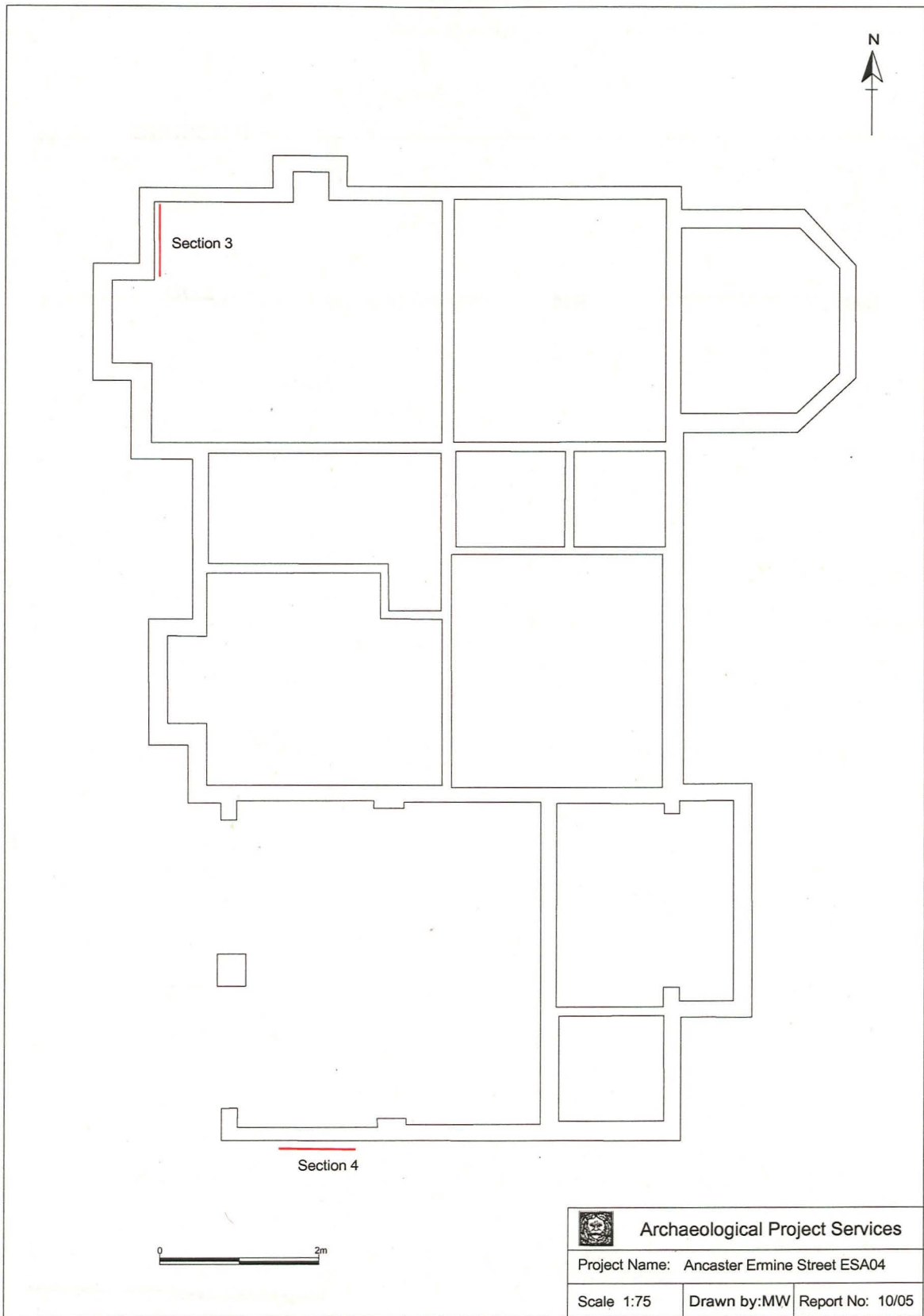
Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street ESA04

Scale 1:100

Drawn by: MW

Report No: 10/05

Figure 4 House Plot 1




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street ESA04		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 10/05

Figure 5 House Plot 2

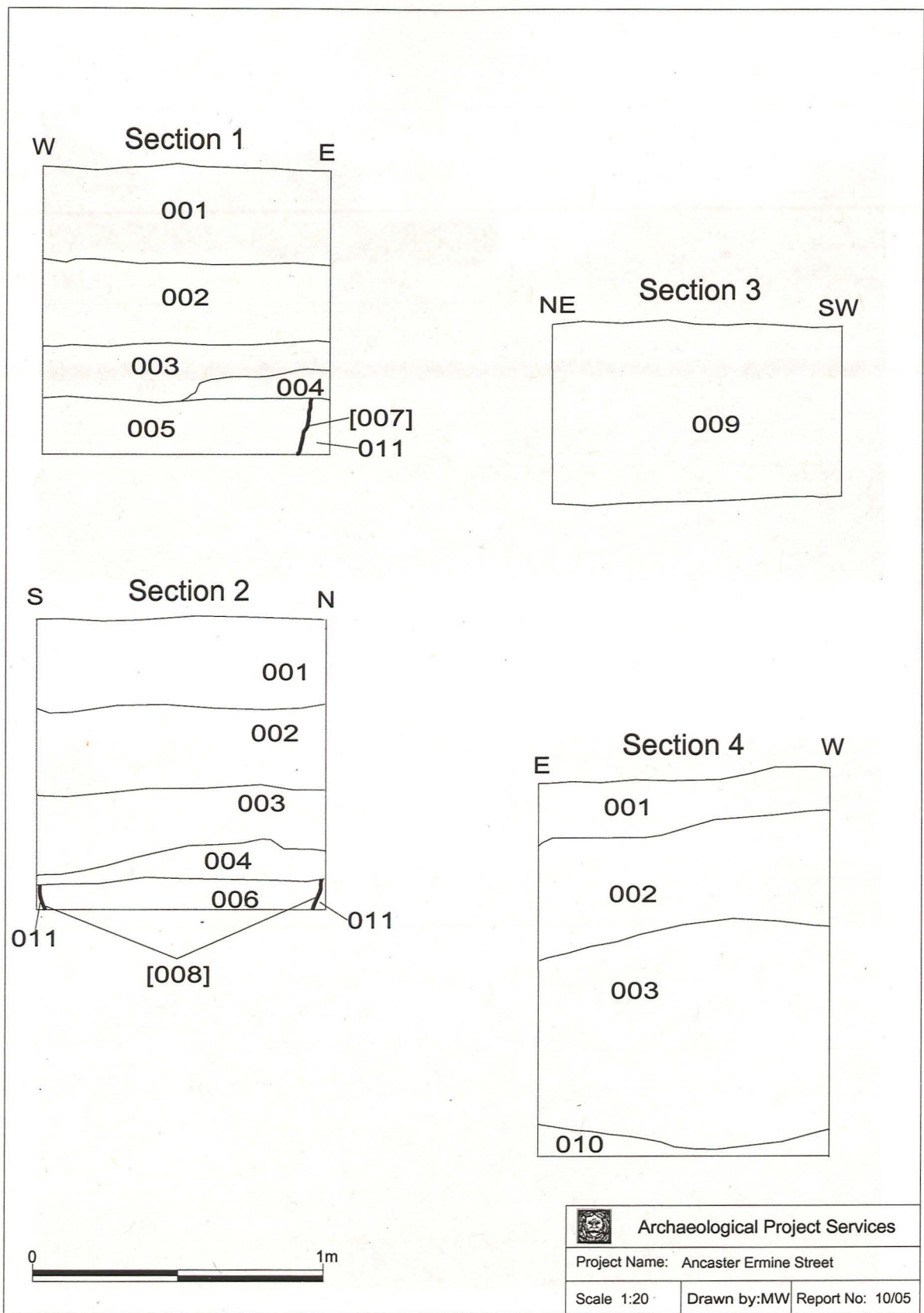


Figure 6 Sections



Plate 1 General view of site



Plate 2 Section 1



Plate 3 Pit [007] in Plot 1



Plate 5 Ditch [008] in Plot 1



Plate 4 Section 2



Plate 6 Section 4

Appendix 1 Specification

**LAND AT
122 ERMINE STREET
ANCASTER
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
STONEWAY DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

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

FEBRUARY 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION.....	2
3	SITE LOCATION.....	2
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
8	SITE OPERATIONS	3
9	POST-EXCAVATION	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION	5
11	ARCHIVE.....	5
12	PUBLICATION	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.....	5
14	VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES.....	5
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	6
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	6
17	INSURANCES.....	6
18	COPYRIGHT	7
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY	7
1	SUMMARY	
1.1	<i>A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.</i>	

- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying adjacent to Ermine Street, a major Roman road, and to the north of the Roman town of Ancaster, which overlies a 1st century military camp, and to the east of a Roman marching camp. A Roman pottery kiln and cemetery were identified a little south of the development site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at 122 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 in the northern part of Ancaster, on the east side of Ermine Street, immediately north of the rail track, at National Grid Reference SK 9863 4443.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S03/1486/02) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of two dwellings on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a continuous watching brief during the development groundwork.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c43m OD on fairly flat land at the base of a gentle slope up to the north. Soils at the site are Blackwood Association sandy and coarse loamy soils developed on glaciofluvial drift, with deep permeable fine and coarse loamy and sandy soils of the Ruskington Association on drift immediately to the south and Elmton 1 Association brown rendzinas on Jurassic limestone directly north (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127; 304; 179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Ancaster possess archaeological remains of national importance, some of which are protected as Scheduled Monuments. It is the site of an Iron Age settlement, Roman fort and Roman town. A Roman marching camp, also a scheduled monument, lies about half a kilometre west of the current development site.

- 6.2 Just south of the rail track that forms the southern boundary of the site several human burials, clearly part of a Romano-British cemetery, have been identified. In addition, a Roman pottery kiln was revealed in the same area as the burials. Roman pottery has also been found to the southwest.

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 all groundwork associated with the development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the 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 removed if absolutely necessary. If excavation is required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the police and coroner will be informed.

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 fieldwork 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 District Council 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 presented as a condensed article 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 District Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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 four 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 in consultation 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

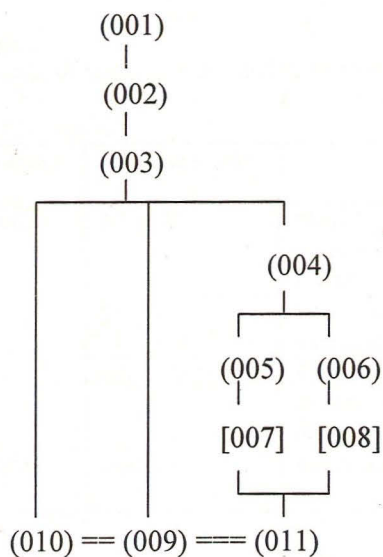
Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 3rd February 2004

Appendix 2 Contexts and Matrix

Context	Description	Thickness	Interpretation	Phase
001	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.3m	Topsoil	Modern
002	Reddish brown/ grey silty sand	0.3m	Subsoil	Undated
003	Reddish yellow fine sand	0.5m	Sandy layer	Undated
004	Golden brown coarse sand and gravel	0.2m	Sandy layer	Undated
005	Mid reddish brown silty sand	0.22m	Fill of pit	Roman
006	Mid reddish brown silty sand	0.22m	Fill of ditch	Roman
007	Sub rounded pit	0.22m	Pit	Roman
008	Linear ditch	0.22m	Ditch	Roman
009	Mid yellow brown sandy gravel	0.6m	Natural layer	Natural
010	Mid grey sandy gravel	0.1m	Natural layer	Natural
011	Reddish brown sandy gravel	0.1m	Natural layer	Natural

MATRIX



Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Steve Malone and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 7 fragments of pottery weighing 105g and representing 6 individual vessels was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, metal and stone, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 42g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment weighing 15g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from pit and ditch fills (005 and 006).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Ancaster, in the Nene Valley near Peterborough, 50km to the southeast, and probably in South Lincolnshire. There is also an import from Gaul (France).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	NVGW	Nene Valley grey ware, separate vessels, mid-late 3 rd century	3	57	mid-late 3 rd century
	GREY	Greyware, no link but same vessel, mid-late 3 rd century	2	27	
	SAMCG	Central Gaulish samian, Dr37, decoration of galloping/leaping animal, 2 nd century	1	9	
006	GREY	Greyware bowl	1	12	mid-late 3 rd century

Although the single fragment of samian is noticeably older than the other pottery, this is not unusual. Samian often exhibits a high-residuality factor, due to it being high-grade pottery that was cared for and thus had a longer period of use than general tablewares. Consequently, all the pottery could have been in use together at the same time in the later 3rd century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Stone	Burnt micaceous sandstone, roofing slate?	1	39	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
006	Cattle	Atlas	1	15	

Table 4: Roman coin

Context			Wt (g)	Comments
005	Silver <i>antoninianus</i>	21mm	3	Mid 3 rd century radiate - reverse corroded ?G]ALLIENVS PF [AVG 260-268

The coin dates perhaps not much after 260 as the percentage of silver had dropped to as little as 2% by 268 and the later *antoniniani* appear rather more coppery. The obverse legend is indistinct, but appears too short to match any of the other standard legends in that period.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents 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 Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The artefact assemblage is of moderate local potential and significance. In particular, the pottery and coin suggest occupation or other activity at the site in a restricted period during the later 3rd century AD, which has implications for understanding the patterns of growth and contraction of the Romano-British settlement of Ancaster.

The lack of any material earlier than the 2nd century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts later than the 3rd century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

Appendix 4

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.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily record sheets
11	context records
1	Context record sheets
1	Section record sheets
1	Plan record sheets
6	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
1	Photographic record
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 Museum Accession Number: 2004.36

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ESA04

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.

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.