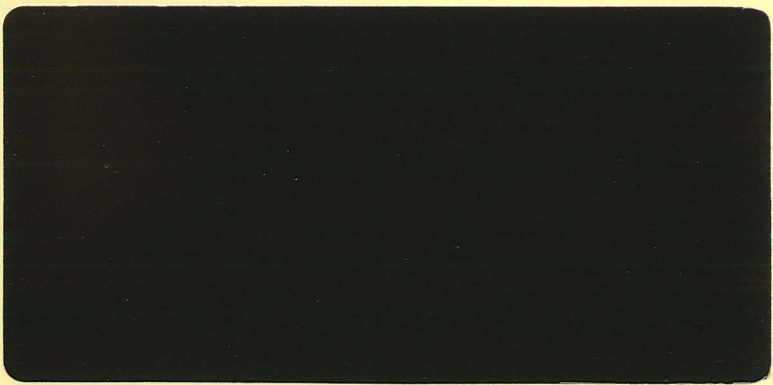


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(AES03, AES504 AESB04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



acknowledgment sent 22/3/06
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ELI 6668

SLI 10680 10681

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Quality Control for Excavation Sites, Ancaster, Lincolnshire

Project Location

Supervisor
CAD

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(AES03, AES504 AESB04)**

**Work Undertaken For
MR GILBERT**

January 2006

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (Hons) MLitt PIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 9835 4393
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.253
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 188/04

Conservation
Services

22 MAR 2006

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control for Ermine Street, Ancaster AES03, AES504 & AESB04

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Supervisor	Mary Nugent
CAD Illustration	Michael Wood
Environmental Analysis	James Rackham The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Michael Wood

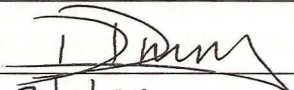

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Denise Drury 	 Tom Lane
Date: 31/1/06	Date: 31-01-06

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks at Gilberts Motors Site, Ermine Street, Ancaster. Groundworks were undertaken in two phases. The initial phase comprised the construction of a service trench monitored as AES03. The second phase monitored the residential development of Plot 5 covered by AES504. In addition a sequence of environmental samples was taken from Plot 7 AESB04.

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. Archaeological evaluation of the site (APS 2001) revealed finds of a Romano-British date and evidence of medieval and post medieval occupation, together with a peat deposit thought to have formed during or following the Roman period.

Neither phase of the watching brief revealed any archaeological features or finds. Analysis of the environmental samples produced a late medieval-early post-medieval date for deposition of the peat.

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 was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development on the site. Permission was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of archaeological works including a programme of trial trenching. As a result of the evaluation (Archaeological Project Services 2001), the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist advised that a watching brief be undertaken during groundworks connected with the site (service trench and Plot 5) at Ermine Street. In addition environmental sampling was required on peat deposits underlying Plot 7 in the vicinity of Trench 1 (APS 2001).

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Gilbert to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction and an environmental sampling programme. Separate specifications were produced for each area (service trench (Appendix 1), Plot 5 and Plot 7) and approved by the South Kesteven District Council Archaeologist. The watching brief for the construction of the service trench (AES03) was undertaken on the 2nd of June 2003. The monitoring of development at Plot 5 (AES504) was undertaken on the 16th of August 2004.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ancaster is situated 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven at National Grid Reference SK 9835 4393 (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 on the south side of Ancaster, on the west side of Ermine Street at c43m OD (Fig. 2). Ermine Street runs through the center 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, which developed into a walled settlement by the beginning of the third century.

The proposed development lies approximately 200m north west of the walled Roman town (Scheduled Monument No. 105), just off 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 or temporary fort (Scheduled Monument No. 295) lies 400m to the north west of the site established in the 1st century AD.

Romano-British cemeteries have been located in and around Ancaster. 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. 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 also discovered immediately to the south of the proposed site.

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 350m to the south of the site and the chapel of St

Mary in the field opposite were developed within the Middle Ages.

The site has been subject to a desktop assessment (APS 1995) and subsequently to a programme of trial trenching (APS 2001). Trench 3 located close to the northern edge of Plot 5 (AES503, Fig. 3) revealed a sunken stone-lined and stone-flagged chamber of unknown date and function. Trenches 4 and 5 located in the vicinity of the service trench (AES03, Fig. 3) revealed two medieval pits and the remains of a substantial post-medieval structure which previously stood perpendicular to Ermine Street. In addition residual finds of Romano-British date were recovered from the trenches. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 located near Plot 7 (AESB04, Fig. 3) revealed a peat deposit sealing underlying natural gravels and sands. Seven sherds of a single mid 3rd Century Roman vessel were retrieved from below the peat layer.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from archaeological features and establish a sequence for any preserved remains. To record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during groundworks in order to determine form and function. In addition, environmental work was to provide information on the local environment during the Roman and post-Roman period.

4. METHODS

The watching brief was undertaken during groundworks in the service trench and Plot 5 at Ermine Street, Ancaster, during all phases of site development and soil movement. Stripped areas and trench sections were observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features as they were exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The

section drawings of the trenches were recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features, trenches and footings recorded in plan were drawn at an appropriate scale. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered were compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets. Any finds recovered were bagged and labeled for later analysis and a photographic record was kept of ongoing groundworks.

The environmental work was undertaken by The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (EAC). A trial pit 1.3 x 1.2m was opened by mechanical excavator to a depth of 1.6m below the current ground surface (Fig. 3). A monolith column through the peats sampled the exposed sequence of deposits, with a radiocarbon date being taken from the lowest organic sediment. Bulk samples were also taken from the sequence (Appendix 3).

5. RESULTS

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Groundworks at Ermine street, Ancaster were monitored by APS during all phases of soil movement. Archaeological contexts are described below and summarised in Appendix 2. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.2 Service Trench (AES03)

A mechanical excavator using a 0.6m, toothed bucket opened a service trench 0.8m wide by approximately 35m long and up to 1.8m deep. The service trench was aligned along the east side of the site and cut through two back-filled evaluation trenches excavated by APS in 2001 (Figs. 3 & 4).

The earliest deposit observed was (008) naturally deposited yellow/ brown sand. A layer of naturally deposited grey clay silt (009) overlay (008) along the length of the

trench and was sealed by a thick layer of subsoil (007). A thin layer of buried hardcore (006) overlay (007) and formed a levelling deposit for a buried asphalt layer (005). The buried asphalt (005) was sealed by a demolition layer (004) probably associated with the destruction of 20th century structures prior to development. The modern rubble (004) was overlain by a layer of coarse hardcore (003) and ash rich road finings (002). These bands of hardcore were sealed beneath a layer of tarmac (001) forming the current ground surface (Fig. 6).

No archaeological features or finds were encountered in the construction of the service trench.

5.3 Plot 5 (AES504)

House footings for residential development of Plot 5 at Ermine Street were monitored by APS during all stages of soil movement. Removal of all modern overburden and soil was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothed 0.6m bucket. Plot 5 measured approximately 10 by 13 metres and nine separate lengths of footing were excavated within this Plot (Fig. 5). The maximum depth reached in excavation was 1.25m below current ground level.

The earliest deposit observed comprised a yellowish brown sandy natural (006). The natural sands were overlain by (005) a layer of dark grey silts. A shell rich silty sand (004) overlay (005) and was sealed in turn by a layer of reddish brown silt (003). A band of dark silty subsoil (002) overlay (003) and was sealed beneath a thick layer of topsoil (001) (Fig. 6).

No archaeological features or finds were encountered during excavation of the house footings.

5.4 Environmental samples from Plot 7 (AESB04)

Trial trenching during previous archaeological works (APS 2001) revealed peat deposits of possible Roman date in the northeast area of the site (Fig. 3). A subsequent trial pit was opened for environmental sampling of the underlying deposits within Plot 7 (Appendix 3, Fig. 3).

The earliest deposit observed was well-rooted sandy silt with reed fragments 0.1m thick. This was overlain by very fibrous well-rooted silt 0.1m thick and sealed by a 0.2m thick organic and shell rich silt with occasional wood fragments. A similar 0.1m thick organic silt without wood fragments overlay this deposit and was sealed by dark slightly fibrous shelly silt 0.07m thick. The dark silt was overlain by approximately 1m of modern overburden (Appendix 3).

As part of the proposed programme of environmental analysis, a plant stem retrieved from the base of the organic sequence was sent for radiocarbon dating (Appendix 3). The dating for the peat formation was revealed to be mid 15th to mid 17th century AD. This suggests the peat formation was largely occurring during the post-medieval period. Given the date obtained it was agreed with South Kesteven District Council Archaeologist that no further analysis on the environmental samples was required.

6. DISCUSSION

The watching brief on Plot 5 and the service trench monitored groundworks in the vicinity of known archaeological remains. Plot 5 was situated near a stone-lined and flagged chamber of unknown date and function. The service trench was located near known medieval and post-medieval remains. In addition Ancaster was an area of significant Roman settlement and Roman pottery was

recovered from both the area of the service trench and under the peat deposits in the northern area of the site.

All groundworks were monitored by APS at Ermine Street on the site of Gilberts Motors. Neither phase of the watching brief encountered any archaeological material. Both reached the depth of undisturbed naturally deposited sands.

The construction of the service trench revealed up to 0.45m of modern overburden and buried asphalt beneath the current ground surface. Below this overburden lay sealed subsoil and natural silty sands. It is probable the added build up of the ground surface has lessened truncation of any archaeological material not encountered in the trench construction. No evidence for medieval or post-medieval deposits was observed. As the service trench cut through the backfill of previous evaluation trenches, it is possible this prevented further remains being observed.

The excavation of house footings on Plot 5 encountered no archaeology or made up ground, revealing a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and geologically deposited silts and sands. There was no indication of any structures surviving within Plot 5 suggesting any further deposits associated with the stone lined chamber are restricted to north of the house footings.

Peat deposits were revealed during evaluation of the northern area of the development site (APS 2001). The peat overlay natural gravels and silts with 3rd century Roman pottery having been retrieved from below the peat. The peat represented a period when this area of Ancaster became unusable due to increasingly waterlogged ground.

Environmental sampling from Plot 7 provided a preserved plant stem for carbon dating. This produced a radiocarbon date for the organic layer as post-medieval. The

peat sequence appears to have developed during the post-medieval period with the Roman pottery sherds recovered being residual in nature. This indicates a prolonged period of water saturation during the post-medieval period possibly due to localised flooding.

7. CONCLUSION

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by APS on all groundworks associated with the construction of a service trench and residential house development (Plot 5) at Ermine Street, Ancaster. The site was deemed to be in an archaeologically sensitive area being within the historic town core with a particular risk of encountering Romano-British material during development.

Modern overburden and a sealed asphalt layer were recorded in the excavation of the service Trench, all dating to the 20th century. Excavation of the house footings proceeded without discovery of any archaeology or modern made ground. The sequence of sandy silts recorded was appropriate to known geological sequences in this area. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the watching brief.

Radiocarbon dating of the peat formation under Plot 7 revealed a post-medieval date. No evidence for a preserved Roman organic sequence was revealed during groundworks.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wished to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Gilbert for commissioning this work and supplying earth-moving plant throughout the watching brief. Denise Drury coordinated the project and Tom Lane edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent
 Environmental Analysis: James Rackham (EAC)
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Michael Wood
 Post-excavation analysis: Michael Wood

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

APS 1995 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development at Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire* (AES95) unpublished report

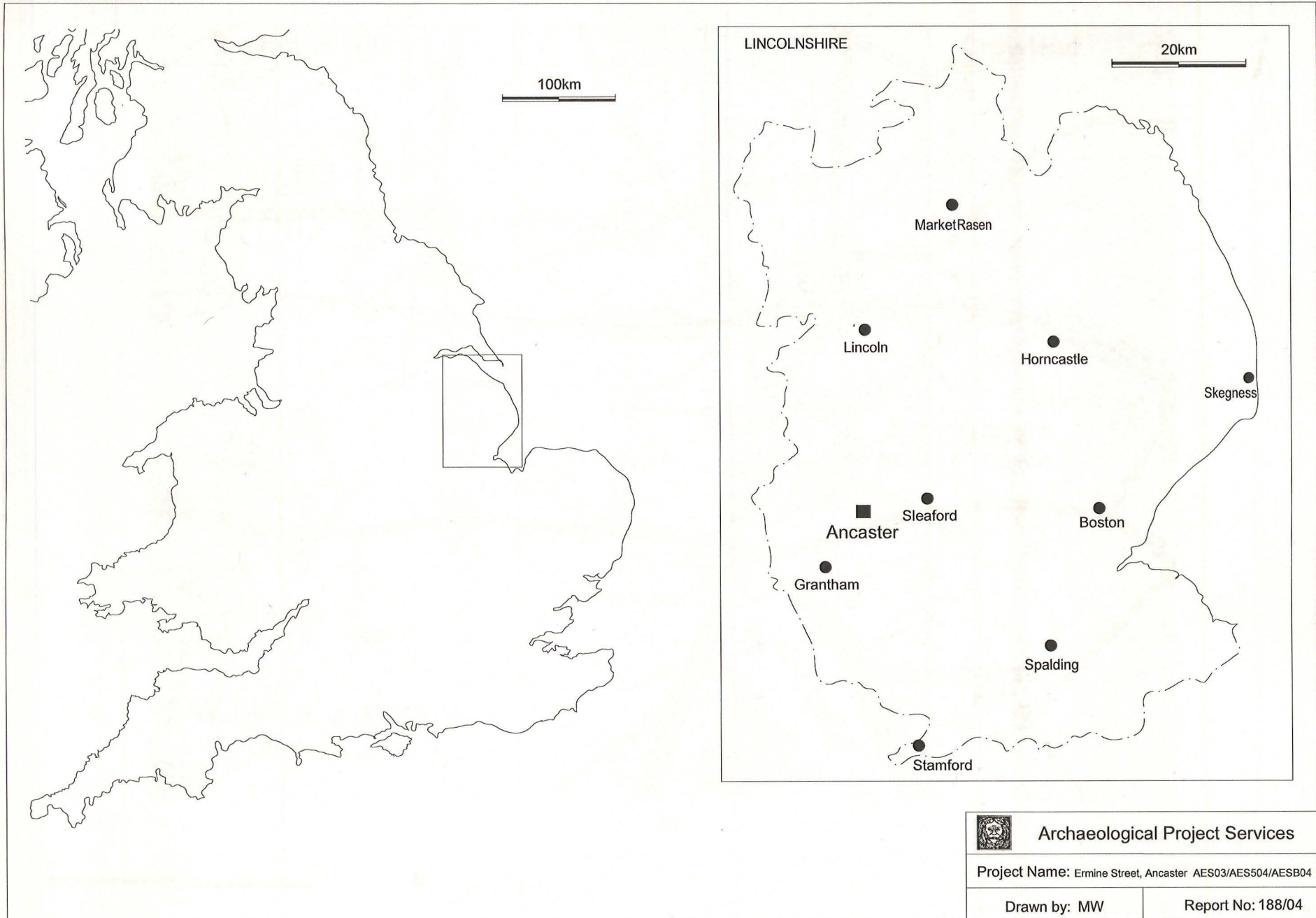
APS 2001 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire* (AESA01) APS report 161/01

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




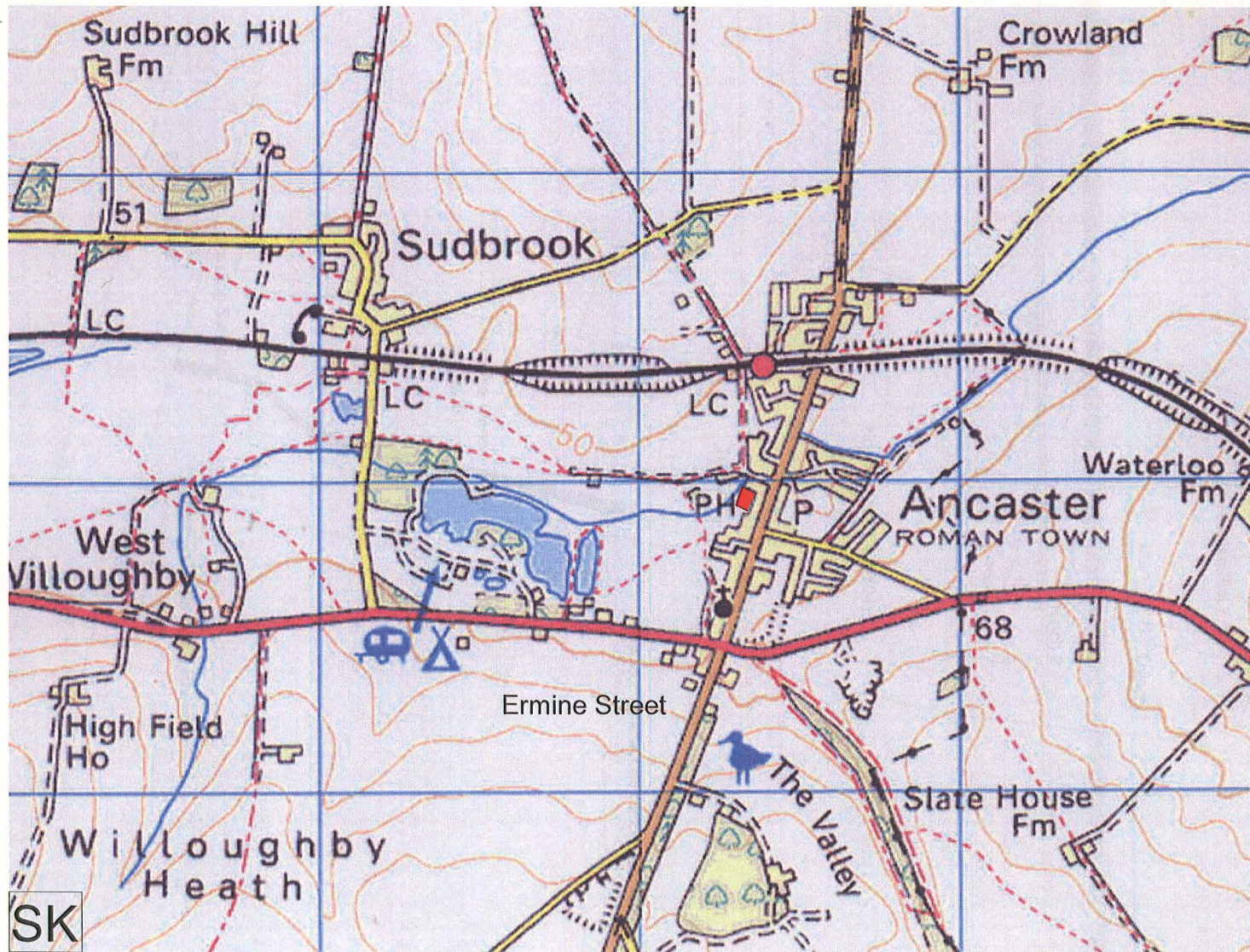
 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ermine Street, Ancaster AES03/AES504/AESB04	
Drawn by: MW	Report No: 188/04

Figure 1 General Location Plan.



43

SK

98



◆ Site Location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street AES03/AES504/AESB04

Scale 1:20000 Drawn by: MW Report No: 188/04

Figure 2 Location of site.

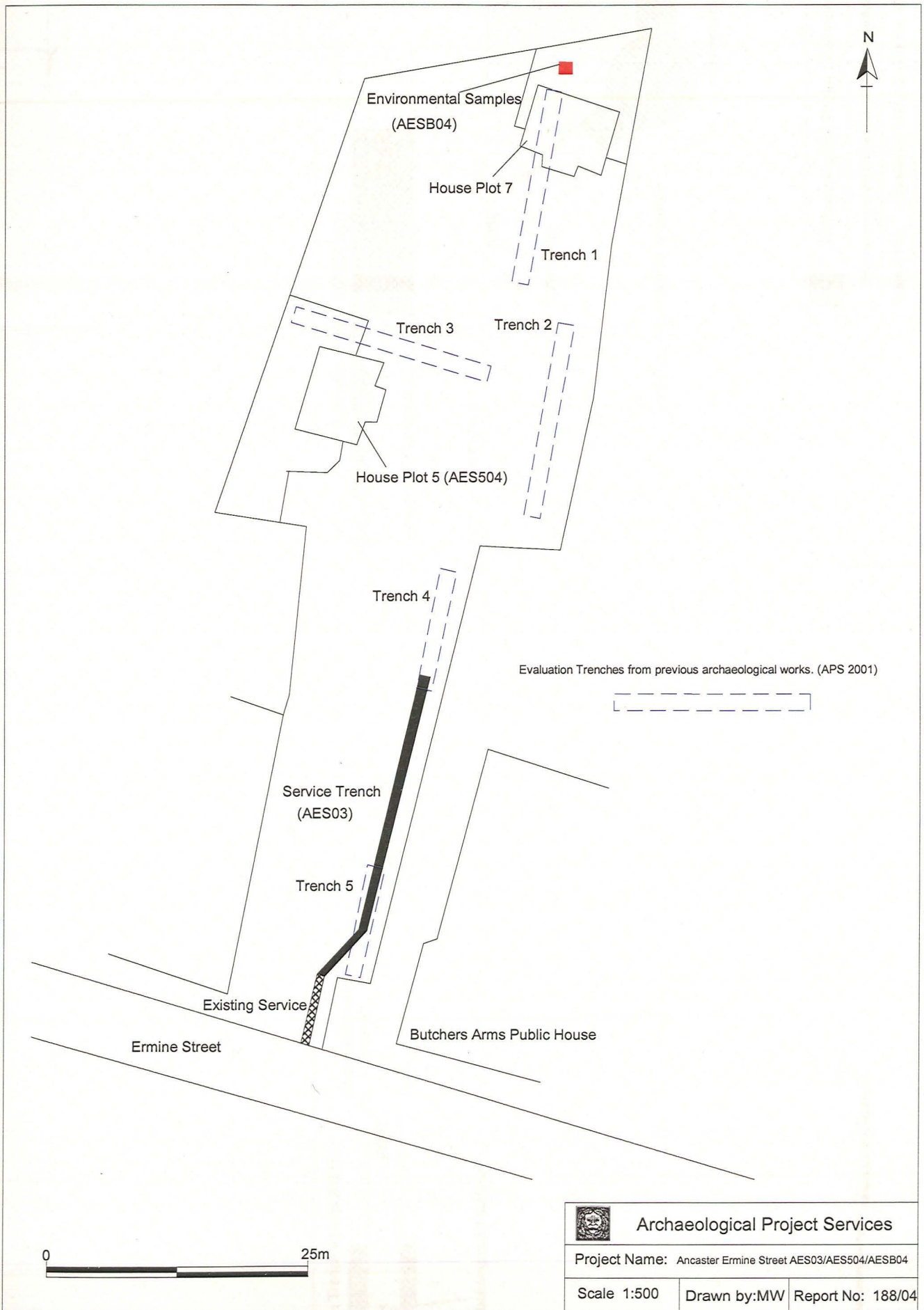


Figure 3 Location of archaeological works.



Site Boundary

Evaluation Trench 4 (APS 2001)

Representative Section

Evaluation Trench 5 (APS 2001)

(008)

(009)

(008)

1.4m below ground surface

1.8m below ground surface

(008)

Backfilled to level above archaeology

Backfilled level with ground surface

extends to road



Archaeological Project Services

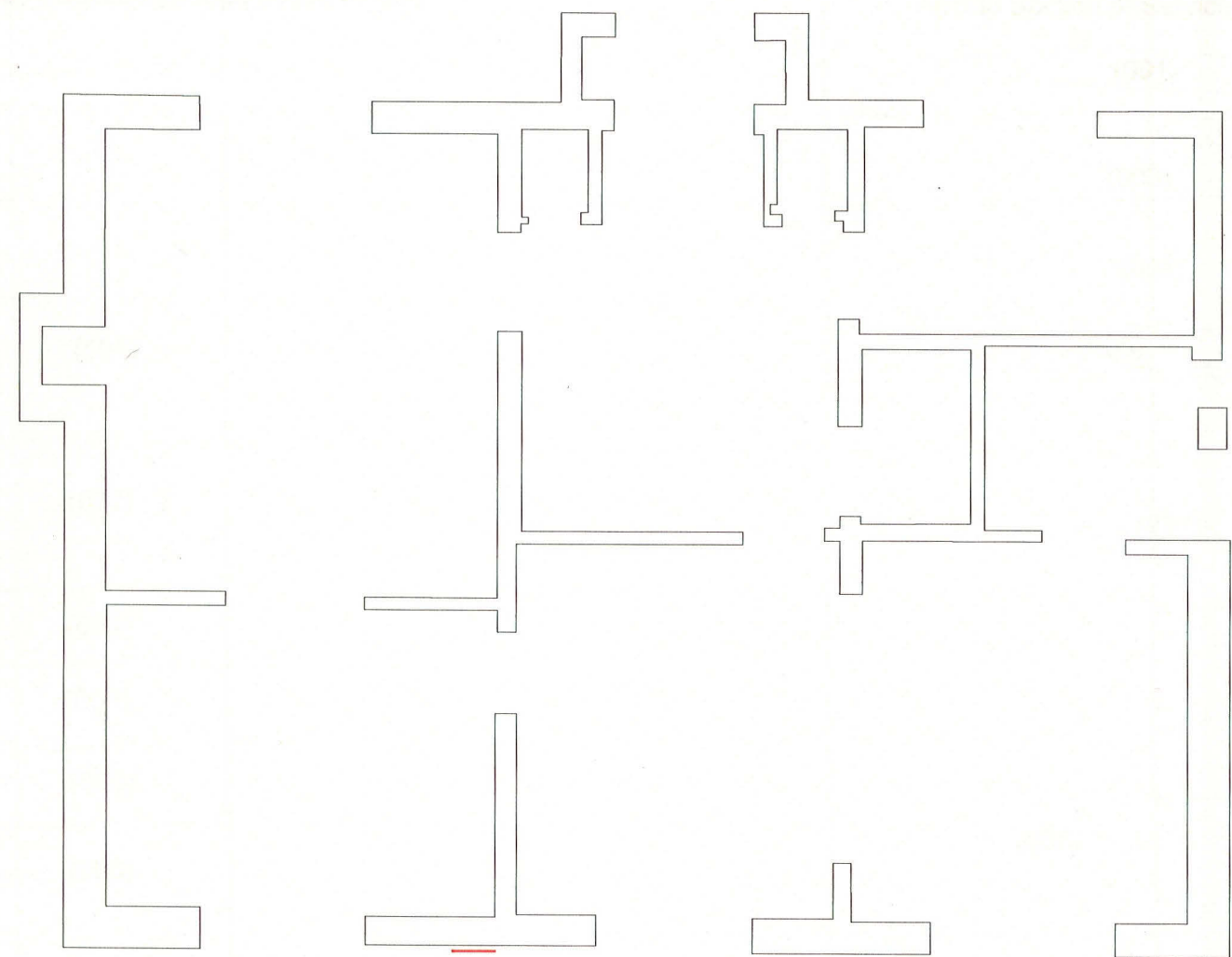
Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street AES03/AE504/AESB04

Scale 1:100

Drawn by: MW

Report No: 188/04

Figure 4 Service trench



Representative section




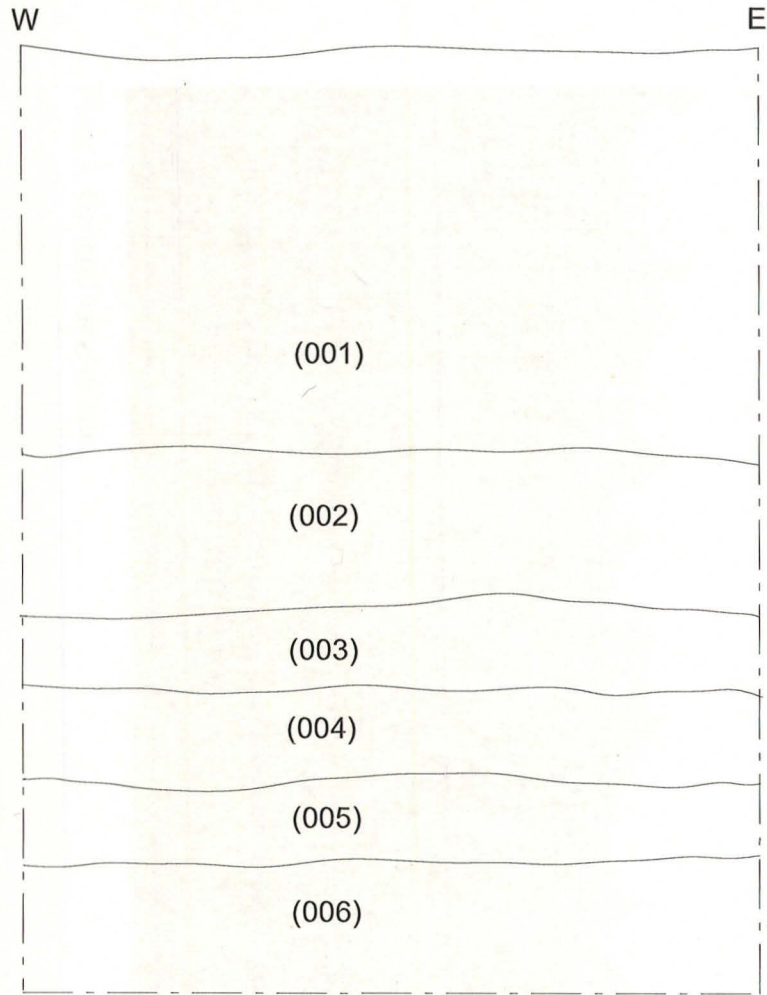
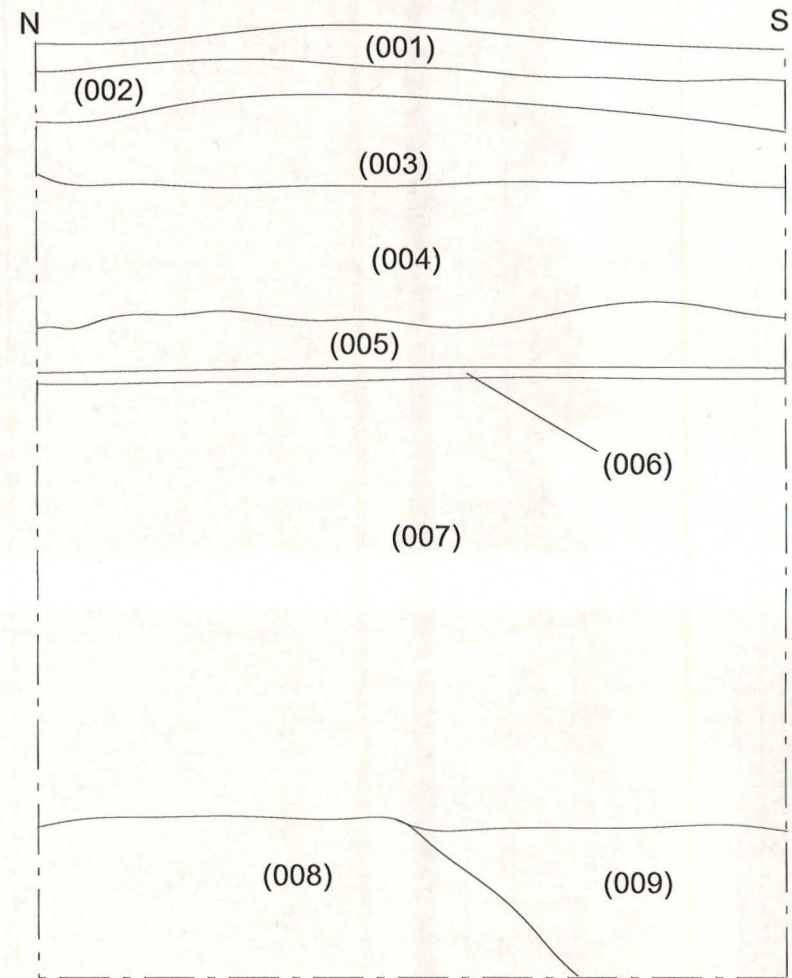
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street AES03/AES504/AESB04		
Scale 1:600	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 188/04

Figure 5 Plan of house plot 5.

AES504 Section through house footing.



AES03 Section of Service trench.




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ancaster Ermine Street AES03/AES504/AESB04		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 188/04

Figure 6 Representative sections



Plate 1 General view of service trench



Plate 2 View of service trench in section



Plate 3 General view of site

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
ERMINE STREET
ANCASTER
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR GILBERT**

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

MARCH 2003

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16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT 6

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Illustrations at rear of document

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a service trench on land (Gilbert's Motors site) at Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.*

- 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 south of a marching camp. The site has been subject to archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) which revealed finds of Roman date and evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation.*
- 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 construction of service trenches on land (Gilbert's Motors site) at Ermine Street, Ancaster Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 9835 4393.
- 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 centre of Ancaster, on the west side of Ermine Street at National Grid Reference SK 9835 4393.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development on the site (Fig 1). Permission was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works including a programme of trial trenching.
- 4.2 As a result of the trial trenching (Archaeological Project Services 2001), the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist has advised that a watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a service trench. The watching brief applies to a length of service trench to be constructed from the east end of the site (Ermine Street) to a point approximately half-way along the east - west axis of the site, the location of trial trench 04 (Fig. 2).
- 4.3 Further conditions apply to the development of Plots 5 and 7 and are the subject of separate specifications.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c43m OD on the west side of Ermine Street. Local soils are predominantly deep

permeable 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).

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.
- 6.2 The site has been subject to a desk-top assessment (Archaeological Project Services 1995) and subsequently to a programme of trial trenching (Archaeological Project Services 2001). The trial trenching revealed finds of Roman date and evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation.
- 6.3 The trial trenches excavated in the eastern half of the site (Trenches 04 and 05, Fig 2) revealed medieval and post-medieval features and deposits. In Trench 5 two pits were identified, one of which produced medieval pottery, together with the remains of a substantial post-medieval structure, part of a building which previously stood perpendicular to Ermine Street. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from the deposits in Trench 5 indicating activity of that date in the vicinity, although no structural remains or features of the period were identified. The deposits and features revealed in Trench 04 were of post-medieval date.

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 service trench.
- 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.
- 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
- 8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police 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 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 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

Archaeological Project Services, 1995 *Desk-top assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development at Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire (AES95)*, unpublished report

Archaeological Project Services, 2001 *Archaeological evaluation on land at Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire (AESA01)*, APS Report No. 161/01

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT ERMINE STREET, ANCASTER

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, 28/03/2003

APPENDIX 2 Context Summary

AES03 Service trench

Context	Description	Interpretation	Thickness
001	Tarmac	20 th Century tarmac	0.06m
002	Grey ash rich layer	20 th Century pre-tarmac layer	0.08m
003	Crushed limestone layer	20 th Century hardcore	0.11m
004	Sandy rubble rich layer	20 th Century demolition material	0.19m
005	Asphalt	Buried 20 th Century surface	0.08m
006	Yellow sand and crushed limestone	Buried 20 th Century hardcore	0.02m
007	mid reddish brown silty sand	Buried subsoil	0.6m
008	Yellowish brown silty sand	Natural	0.2m
009	Greyish brown silty clay	Natural silt deposit	0.2m

AES504 Plot 5

Context	Description	Interpretation	Thickness
001	Dark silty loam	Topsoil	0.52m
002	Dark grey brown silty sand	Subsoil	0.22m
003	Reddish brown silty sand	Natural silt layer	0.1m
004	Light grey, shell rich silt	Natural silt layer	0.11m
005	Dark grey sandy silt	Natural silt layer	0.11m
006	Light yellowish brown sand	Natural sand layer	0.18m

Appendix 3 Environmental Report

Ancaster

Environmental Archaeology Report

Introduction

The brief for the development on Ermine Street, Ancaster, included the sampling, dating and possible subsequent analysis of the peat deposits identified during the evaluation on the site.

A small 1.3 by 1.2m trench was excavated by the site owner to permit access to the deposits at the north west corner of the north west house plot (180cm north of the north wall, and 130cm east of the north west corner of the house). The trench was excavated on the line of a former boundary with the base of the old fence posts visible in both the east and west sections. A monolith sample was taken through the organic sediments, and an adjacent column of samples for macrofossil analysis. The sequence was as follows:

	Modern ground surface at 160cm
57-160 cm	fill and rubble
50-57	grey brown and black slightly fibrous shelly silt
40-50	brown organic rich, slightly fibrous, slightly rooty, shell rich coarse silt
20-40	brown organic rich, fibrous, shell rich coarse silt with occasional wood fragments
10-20	very fibrous, brown well rooted silt
0-10	well rooted slightly calcareous grey brown sandy silt with reed fragments with sands below.

A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the upper part of the silt sequence.

A small horizontally laid compressed plant stem was recovered from the base of the organic silt sequence and submitted to Beta Analytic Inc. Florida for radiocarbon dating.

Radiocarbon results

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	¹³ C/ ¹² C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 196793 SAMPLE : ANC/BASE/04 ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (leaf): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 1460 to 1650 (Cal BP 490 to 300)	410 +/- 40 BP	-30.1 o/oo	330 +/- 40 BP

The radiocarbon analysis produced a result suggesting that the sampled organic sediments represented perhaps most of the post-medieval period, after which the land was raised by dumping.

The probable recent age of these deposits indicated by the radiocarbon results has led to the recommendation by the Community Archaeologist that no further work is undertaken.

D.James Rackham 16th January 2006

Fig. 1. Radiocarbon calibration curve.

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-30.1:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-196793

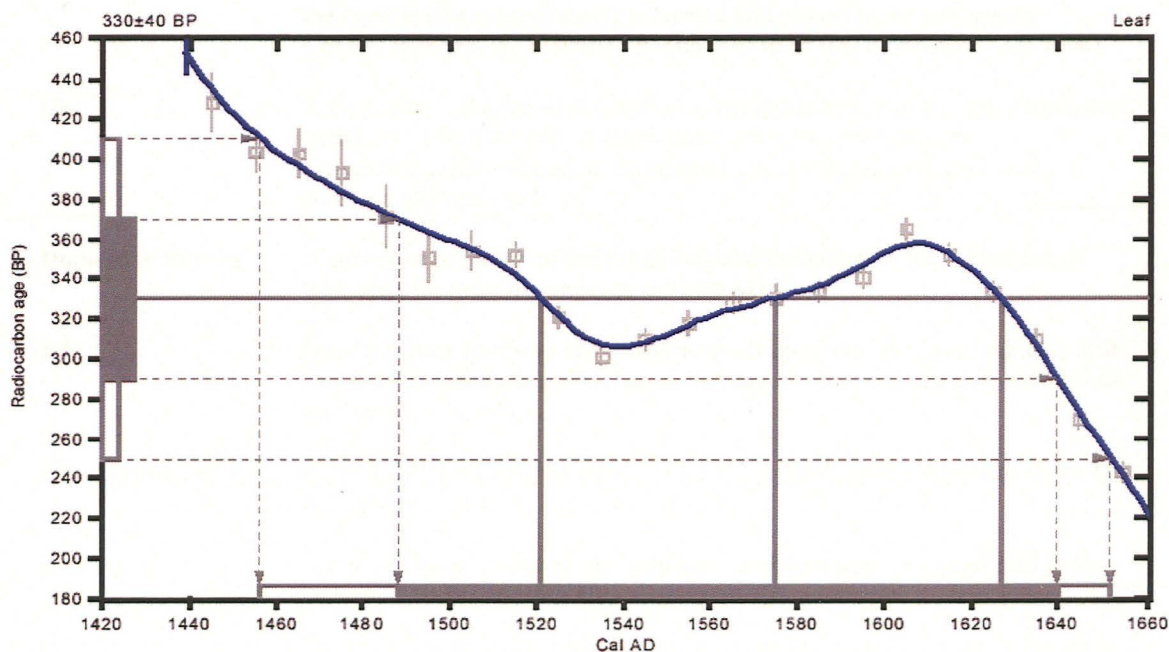
Conventional radiocarbon age: 330±40 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 1460 to 1650 (Cal BP 490 to 300)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 1520 (Cal BP 430) and
Cal AD 1580 (Cal BP 380) and
Cal AD 1630 (Cal BP 320)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 1490 to 1640 (Cal BP 460 to 310)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used
Intcal98

Calibration Database
Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxi-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et al., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), p1041-1083

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(2), p317-322

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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.
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).
Glaciofluvial drift	Deposition of material by the ebb and flow of melting ice at the end of the last Ice Age.
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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
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.

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

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:

- 15 Context records
- 2 Context record sheets
- 2 Section record sheets
- 2 Plan record sheets
- 5 Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
- 2 Photographic record sheets

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: 2001.253

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: AES03, AES504 & AESB04

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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