

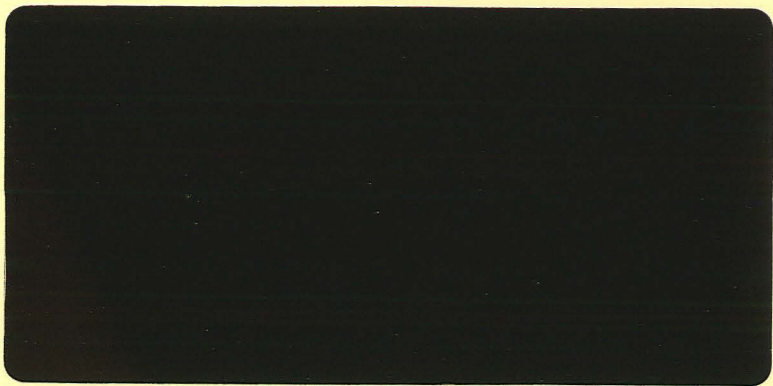
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT BAIRD'S MILL,
ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ABM 06)**



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J. M. Hall

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Quality Control
Baird's Mill, Ermine Street,
Ancaster, Lincolnshire
(ABM 06)

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AND WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT BAIRD'S MILL,
ERMINE STREET,
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(ABM 06)**

Work Undertaken For
Persimmon Homes
(East Midlands) Limited

May 2006

Report Compiled by
Neville Hall BA (Hons) DipArch AIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 9865 4432
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES


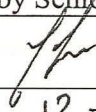


APS Report No. 45/06



Quality Control
Baird's Mill, Ermine Street,
Ancaster, Lincolnshire
(ABM 06)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Neville Hall, Tom Bradley-Lovekin
Illustration	Neville Hall
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Neville Hall

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 12-05-06	Date: 12-05-06

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EXCAVATION	1
2.2	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.3	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.4	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	2
2.5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING	2
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4.	METHODS	4
5.	RESULTS OF EXCAVATION	4
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS	4
5.2	PHASE 1 ROMANO-BRITISH DEPOSITS	4
5.3	PHASE 2 UNDATED DEPOSITS.....	5
5.4	PHASE 3 19 TH CENTURY DEPOSITS	6
7.	DISCUSSION	6
8.	CONCLUSIONS	6
9.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
10	PERSONNEL	7
11.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	7
12.	ABBREVIATIONS	8

Appendices

1	Context Descriptions
2	The Roman Pottery by <i>Margaret Darling</i>
3	The Animal Bones by <i>Jennifer Kitch</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Location of excavation area
- Figure 4 Excavation area
- Figure 5 Sections 1, 2 and 4 through ditch [001]/[010]
- Figure 6 Sections 3 and 5

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Watching brief, general working shot
- Plate 2 As Plate 1
- Plate 3 As Plate 1
- Plate 4 Excavation area from the south
- Plate 5 Excavation area from the north
- Plate 6 North part of excavation area from the west
- Plate 7 Southern and central parts of the excavation area from the northwest
- Plate 8 Southern part of excavation area from the west
- Plate 9 Northern & central parts of the excavation area from the southwest
- Plate 10 Section 1 from the south
- Plate 11 Section 5 from the east
- Plate 12 Section 3 from the west
- Plate 13 Spread (006) from the west
- Plate 14 Section 4 from the east

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation and watching brief was undertaken on land at Baird's Mill, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The excavation comprised an open area of approximately 10.5 by 21m centred on the area of the former Trench 7 of the initial evaluation.

The excavation relocated and re-recorded in greater detail the Romano-British ditch identified by the initial evaluation. Further pottery (as well as animal bone) was recovered from this feature, which dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. A significant find of a patera handle fragment or a ritual vessel was also recovered from the upper fill of this ditch although this was residual. In addition, possible demolition material was located in the upper fill of this ditch.

Three undated linear gullies found at the same depths below ground level may be associated with this phase of activity on the site.

The site was also found to contain a series of undated and thin spreads of make-up material overlying the natural underlying sands.

A series of sixteen load bearing brick pillars that formerly supported the cellar floor of the former malthouse were also identified along with a large and probably associated feature that was found at the southern end of the site.

The accompanying watching brief did not identify any further archaeological features and/or deposits following the monitored removal of the reinforced concrete bases of the former grain silos at the rear of Baird's Mill.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, "a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design" (IFA 1999).

2.2 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 may be disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999)

2.3 Planning Background

An outline application for planning permission for the demolition of the existing mill buildings and a proposed residential development on land at Baird's Mill, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted outline consent by South Kesteven District Council (Planning reference S05/0107/02). However, as the application area is situated within an archaeologically sensitive area, an archaeological condition was attached to this consent initially requiring an archaeological evaluation prior to the granting of full planning permission.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (East Midlands) Limited to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. The on-site work was undertaken between the 6th and the 10th of February 2006.

An archaeological watching brief was also required by the Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council, during the demolition of the grain silos at the rear of Baird's Mill. This monitored the removal of the reinforced concrete bases of these silos. The watching brief was carried out on the 2nd and the 3rd of March 2006.

Following archaeological evaluation further mitigation was required by the Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. This comprised an excavation, which entailed the opening up of a larger area in the vicinity of Trench 7 of the prior evaluation. The excavation was undertaken following the watching brief and between the 7th and the 13th of March 2006.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Ancaster is located some 10km to the west of Sleaford and 10km to the northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The application site is situated on the eastern side of Ermine Street, to the south of the Grantham-Sleaford railway line and at the northern end of the village of Ancaster at National Grid Reference SK 9865 4432. The site is located on a moderate southeast-facing slope that extends southeastwards to the Beck, a minor watercourse, at heights of between 40-42m AOD (Fig. 2).

The local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils along with soils of the Ruskington Association comprising gleyic brown earths to the immediate southeast of the site (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127, 304). These soils have developed on Older River sands and gravels that in turn overlie limestone of the Jurassic (GSGB 1972).

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Setting

The application site lies within an area of considerable archaeological interest, which has been a focus for human activity since the Mesolithic period.

A Late Iron Age settlement made up of enclosure ditches and hut circles is located to the south and east of the village. This developed into an undefended Roman settlement and subsequently a walled town, the centre of which is now a Scheduled Monument located to the south of this site.

Roman remains including several cemeteries have also been found to the north, and to the south and west of the village. Significant remains have also been found to the south at Roman Way. A former temporary Roman marching camp (also a Scheduled Monument) is situated to the west of the site. The application site also lies to the immediate east of Ermine Street, a Roman road, which passes through Ancaster on a north-south alignment.

A Roman pottery kiln and a group of five or six skeletons were found in 1865 during the excavation of foundations for a new malthouse at the site (Trollope 1872, 481). Numerous sherds of grey-red and cream pots were also found, which were the product of the pottery kiln. Coins of Contans and Vespasian have also been found on the malthouse site (HER 30341).

A recent archaeological watching brief carried out by APS to the immediate north of the railway line at 122 Ermine Street in 2004 located a pit and ditch of Late Roman date within the foundations for new residential dwellings (Wood 2005).

There is a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the south of the village. It is possible that occupation of the Roman town may have continued into the Anglo-Saxon period, but no such settlement evidence has been found thus far.

Ancaster is not detailed in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. However the Survey does record the presence of two churches in the nearby village of West Willoughby, one of which may be located at Ancaster (Foster and Longley 1976). Ancaster is recorded in a charter of Henry II of the mid 12th century as *Anecastre*, the place name being derived from the Old English, and denotes the "fort belonging to *Ana*" (Cameron 1998, 3).

Physical remains from the Medieval period in Ancaster are scarce apart from a cross in the village centre and the church of St Martin that contains structural elements from the 12th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 100).

A previous archaeological watching brief was carried out at the application site in 2005 by APS and involved the archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of eleven geotechnical test pits (Cope-Faulkner 2005). This identified remains comprising a wall and floor surface associated with the former malthouse.

The "old wall" identified in the 2005 watching brief marked the rear wall of the malthouse complex (Cope-Faulkner 2005, HER 36518). This complex included a granary/warehouse for the receipt of the incoming barley; barley and malt kilns, germinating rooms, an engine house for

pumping water via an artesian well from the underlying limestone and cottages for the workers and foreman (Fig. 4). The malthouse was demolished in the 1970s. Allotments were situated to the rear of the malthouse complex.

The initial archaeological evaluation identified foundations, floors and load bearing brick pillars associated with the former 19th century malthouse that formerly occupied the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Once an area of 21m by 10.5m was machine stripped and hand cleaned, a site meeting took place between APS, the clients and the curator. At the meeting it was agreed that the archaeological investigations would comprise excavations across the Romano-British ditch identified during the evaluation.

The aim of the work was to identify, investigate, record and report on the archaeological features and deposits present within the area of investigation. The proposed development site lies in an area already known to contain Romano-British settlement activity. The specific objectives of the excavation phase were to excavate a full section of the Romano-British ditch identified during the initial evaluation and to obtain further dating evidence thereof.

The general objectives of the work were to:

- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

The archaeological excavation comprised an open area of approximately 10.5 x 21m in extent (Figs. 3 and 4). This area was opened up by a 20-ton 360° mechanical excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The exposed surfaces of the newly opened up excavation area were then cleaned by hand. Each deposit exposed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections of features and deposits excavated were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 (Figs. 5 and 6). An overall site plan at a scale of 1:100 was plotted using a Total Station (Fig. 4). The recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

The watching brief was carried out during the removal of the concrete bases of the ten grain silos that were situated at the rear of Baird's Mill. This involved the breaking up of the bases by two 20-ton 360° mechanical excavators using breakers and their removal to a nearby stockpile using toothed buckets.

The exposed underlying natural sands were then observed in order to identify and record any archaeological features and/or deposits. Section drawings were recorded at a scale of 1:10. Written descriptions of the nature of any such exposed deposits or features encountered were compiled on pro-forma Archaeological Project Services record sheets. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record was maintained.

Following the excavation and watching brief the site records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and features encountered and the recognisable relationships between them and was supplemented by artefact dating. A list of context descriptions appears as Appendix 1 of this report.

5. RESULTS OF EXCAVATION

5.1 Description of the Results

As the deposits and features associated with the former 19th century malthouse and the modern deposits comprising topsoil etc. as well as the natural deposits had already been recorded in detail in the preceding evaluation, they were not duplicated during this final excavation stage.

Following post excavation analysis three phases were identified:

Phase 1	Romano-British Deposits
Phase 2	Undated Deposits
Phase 3	19 th century Deposits

5.2 Phase 1 Romano-British Deposits

The ditch [7.001] identified by the initial evaluation was relocated and re-examined in the excavation area as ditch [001]/[010]. Two sections were excavated across the line of this NNE-SSW orientated linear feature.

The ditch [001] (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2) exhibited a steeply sloping northwestern side and more moderately sloping southeastern side with a wide flattish base. Three distinctive fills were recorded in these sections.

The basal fill of the ditch was (002), a slump deposit of pale yellow-brown sand

that showed evidence of lamination. This deposit was up to 0.27m in thickness and was only evident on the southeastern side of the ditch. Three sherds of Roman pottery, two of which have been dated to the 2nd-3rd century and to the later 3rd to 4th century (Appendix 2) were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying (002) was (003), which corresponded to fill (7.003) in the evaluation and comprised a 0.35m thick dark blue grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate iron panning. No finds were recovered from this context.

The upper fill (corresponding to fill (7.002) in the evaluation) comprised (004), a firm light grey-brown clay silt with up to 25% iron panning, occasional charcoal flecking and a thickness of 0.27m. The upper fill yielded two sherds of Nene Valley colour coated ware dating to the second half of the 3rd century and a fragment of an early Roman legionary period patera handle (Appendix 2, Fig. 1) and animal bone (Appendix 3). Although residual, the patera handle fragment is a significant find. These are rare finds and derive from vessels used in a ritual offering or sacrificial context relating to military rather than civilian occupation.

Although undated, a probable dump of limestone fragments (007) into the upper fill of the ditch [001] may also be Romano-British in origin (Fig. 4). These angular limestone blocks made up to 30% of this deposit and were within a matrix of a dark grey silty sand. This deposit was similarly sectioned.

A second section excavated across the line of [010] to the southwest did not reveal the full width of this ditch (Fig. 4, Section 4). Only the southeastern side of the ditch was located, which exhibited a generally moderate slope with several intervening flattish breaks of slope, which may suggest

some evidence of at least one recut. The base of the ditch was not reached.

An identical sequence of fills was encountered in this section, with the slump deposit (013) corresponding to the slump deposit (002) in Sections 1 and 2; the secondary fill (012) similarly corresponding to the fills (003) and (7.003) and the upper fill (011) corresponding to the fills (003) and (7.002). The fills (013), (012) and (011) had thicknesses respectively of 0.05m, 0.28m and 0.34m. Only the upper fill (011) produced quantities of animal bone (Appendix 3).

5.3 Phase 2 Undated Deposits

A series of further archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded within the excavation area. However none of them yielded any datable artefacts. Consequently they remain as undated features and deposits.

Following this excavation, features previously described in the evaluation report (Hall 2006) as possible postholes (but not excavated) could be seen to be no more than thin spreads of overlying material and as such were not further investigated

A possible irregular gully [009] was identified along the northern edge of the excavation area (Fig. 4, Section 3). This was 2.90m in length, 0.60m in width and c0.20m in depth with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Its single fill (008) was a soft dark grey silty sand with no inclusions.

Although undated, a possible east-west orientated linear gully [017] cut the Romano-British ditch [001] (Figs. 4 and 6, Section 5). The gully [017] was 4.9m in length, 0.28-0.48m in width and 0.45m in depth, with a gently sloping north side and a rounded base.

The lower fill of the gully was (019), a soft mid grey sand clay silt with frequent iron panning and a thickness of 0.20m. The upper fill was (018), a soft mid grey clay sand silt with no inclusions and a thickness of 0.25m.

Gully [017] was in turn truncated by a second possible linear gully [020] orientated ENE-SSW (Fig. 4, Section 5). This was 2.28m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.28m deep with concave sides and base. Its single fill (021) was a soft dark grey brown sand silty clay with moderate iron panning.

The gully [017] cut the make up deposit (016) (Fig. 4, Section 5). This was a dark grey silty sand with 25% iron panning, no inclusions and a thickness of 0.10m. (016) in turn overlay the animal disturbance hole [014] and its fill (015) – a black silty sand (Fig. 4, Section 5).

In addition, several spreads of material situated in the central and eastern areas of the excavation and two further potential smaller spreads in the southwestern corner of the site remained unexcavated as they fell outside the mitigation brief (Fig. 4).

5.4 Phase 3 19th century Deposits

A large modern feature was identified at the southern end of the site, which may be associated with the former malthouse. However, although its extent has been plotted on plan (Fig. 4), it remained unexcavated as it fell outside the mitigation brief.

A series of sixteen load bearing brick pillars were also recorded on plan (Fig. 4), several of which were recorded in detail in the initial evaluation. These features supported the cellar floor of the former malthouse.

6. RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

As noted earlier, the accompanying watching brief monitored the removal of the concrete bases of ten grain silos that were formerly situated to the rear of the Mill. The removal of these bases revealed the natural underlying buff/yellow brown sands. No archaeological features and/or deposits were revealed by this process and no finds were made.

7. DISCUSSION

The final stage mitigation excavation relocated and re-examined the Romano-British ditch initially identified by the earlier evaluation. A full section was excavated across this ditch along with a second partial section. These sections confirmed the findings of the original evaluation. The full ditch section yielded pottery dating from the 2nd to the 4th centuries and a residual patera handle fragment. A possible demolition rubble deposit was also identified as cutting into the upper fill of this ditch.

The excavation also recorded three linear gullies, all undated, though one truncated the Romano-British ditch.

Further structural features comprising load bearing brick pillars and a large feature situated at the southern end of the site were attributed to the site of the former malthouse.

The watching brief yielded negative results.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The final stage excavation relocated and re-recorded in greater detail the Romano-British ditch identified by the initial

evaluation. This feature was probably part of a contemporary field system and may have had a drainage and/or property delineation function. Part of this feature showed evidence of recutting and widening to the southwest with slumping along its southeastern side as the result of erosion. It may be associated with the ditch found at the adjacent site to the north at 122 Ermine Street (Wood 2005).

The possible demolition material found within the upper fill of this ditch may relate to nearby though unidentified contemporary structural activity.

The three linear gullies, although undated may also be attributable to the Romano-British period as they are at the same depths below ground levels.

Further extensive structural remains and a feature associated with the former malthouse were also identified.

The accompanying watching brief did not identify any archaeological features and/or deposits in the area of the grain silos. The reinforced concrete bases of these features are likely to have removed any archaeological and particularly Roman-British potential by the depth and extent of their impact.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to thank Persimmon Homes (East Midlands) Limited for commissioning this work and the post-excavation analysis. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Neville Hall

Site Assistants: Aleck Russell, Aaron Clements, Chris Moulis, Joe Wareham
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Neville Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Neville Hall

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

HER Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

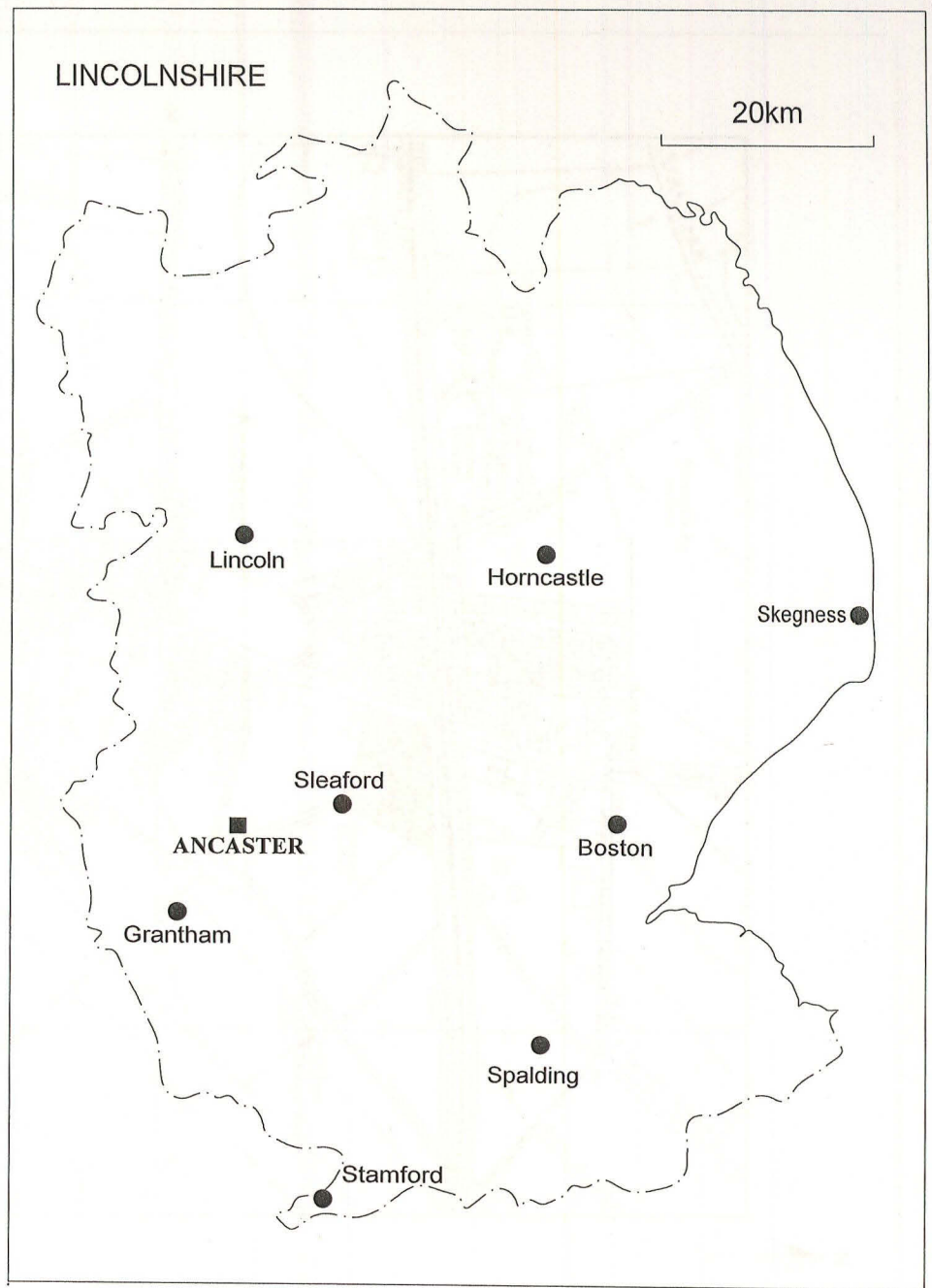
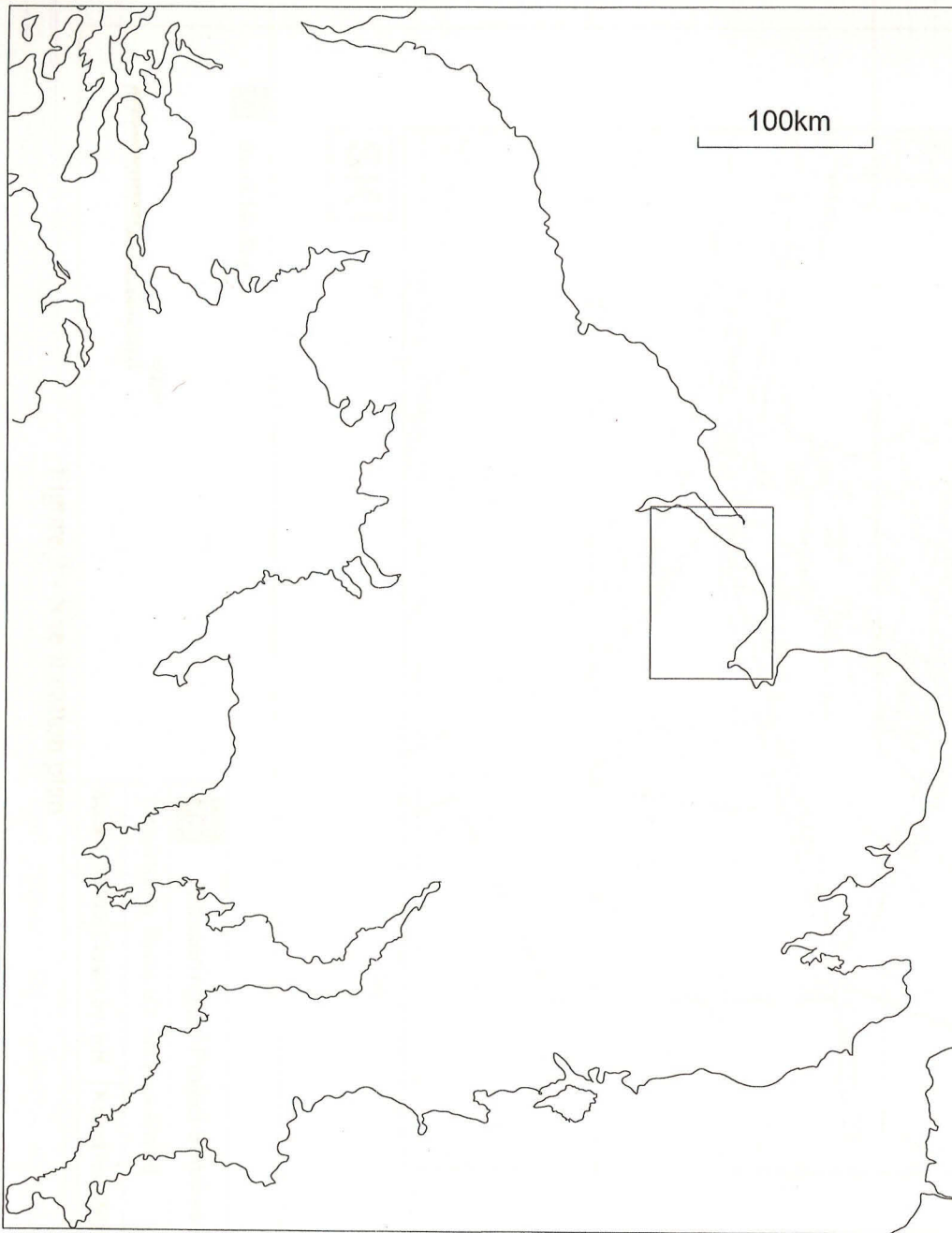
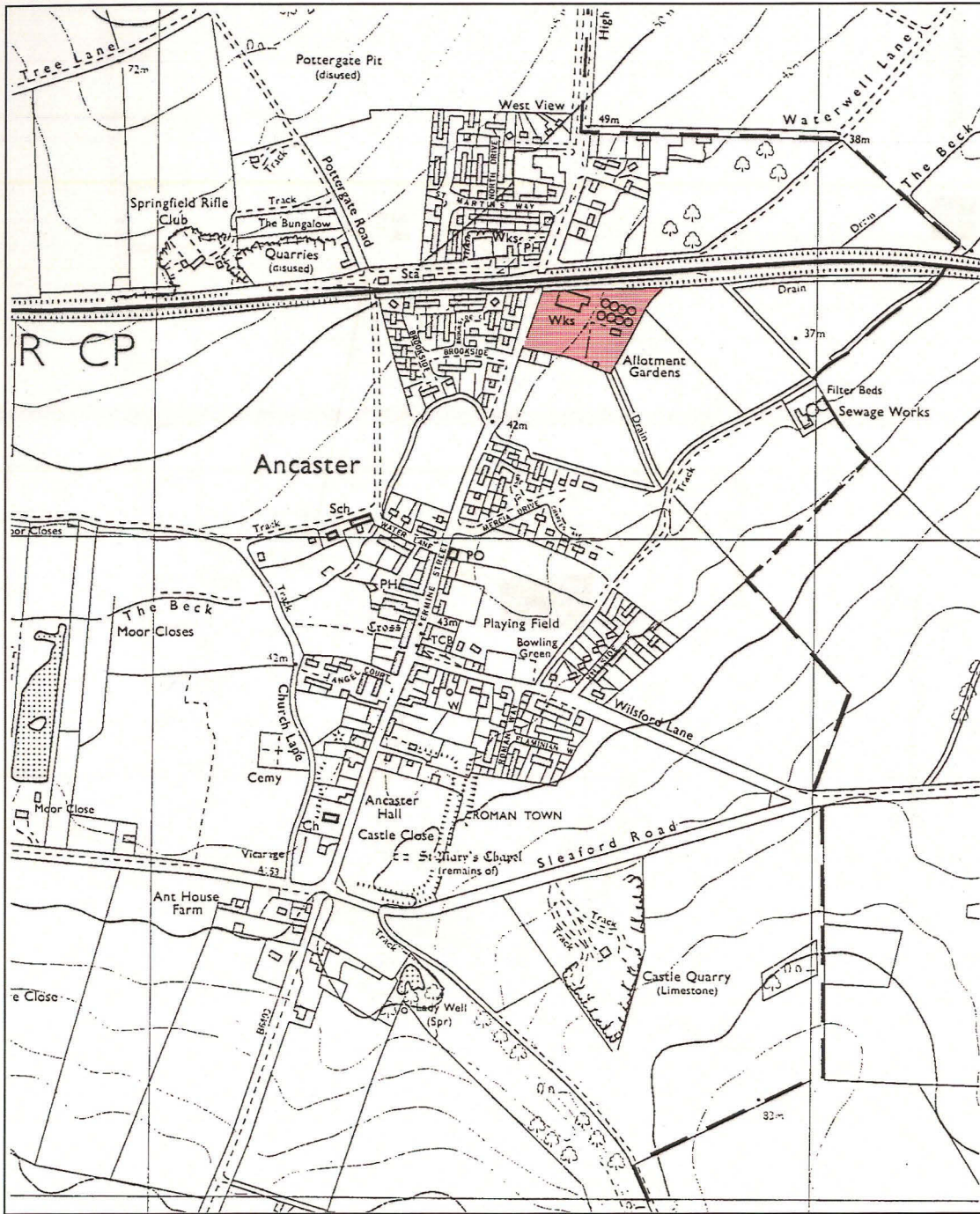


Figure 1 - General location plan



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 Bairds Mill Site

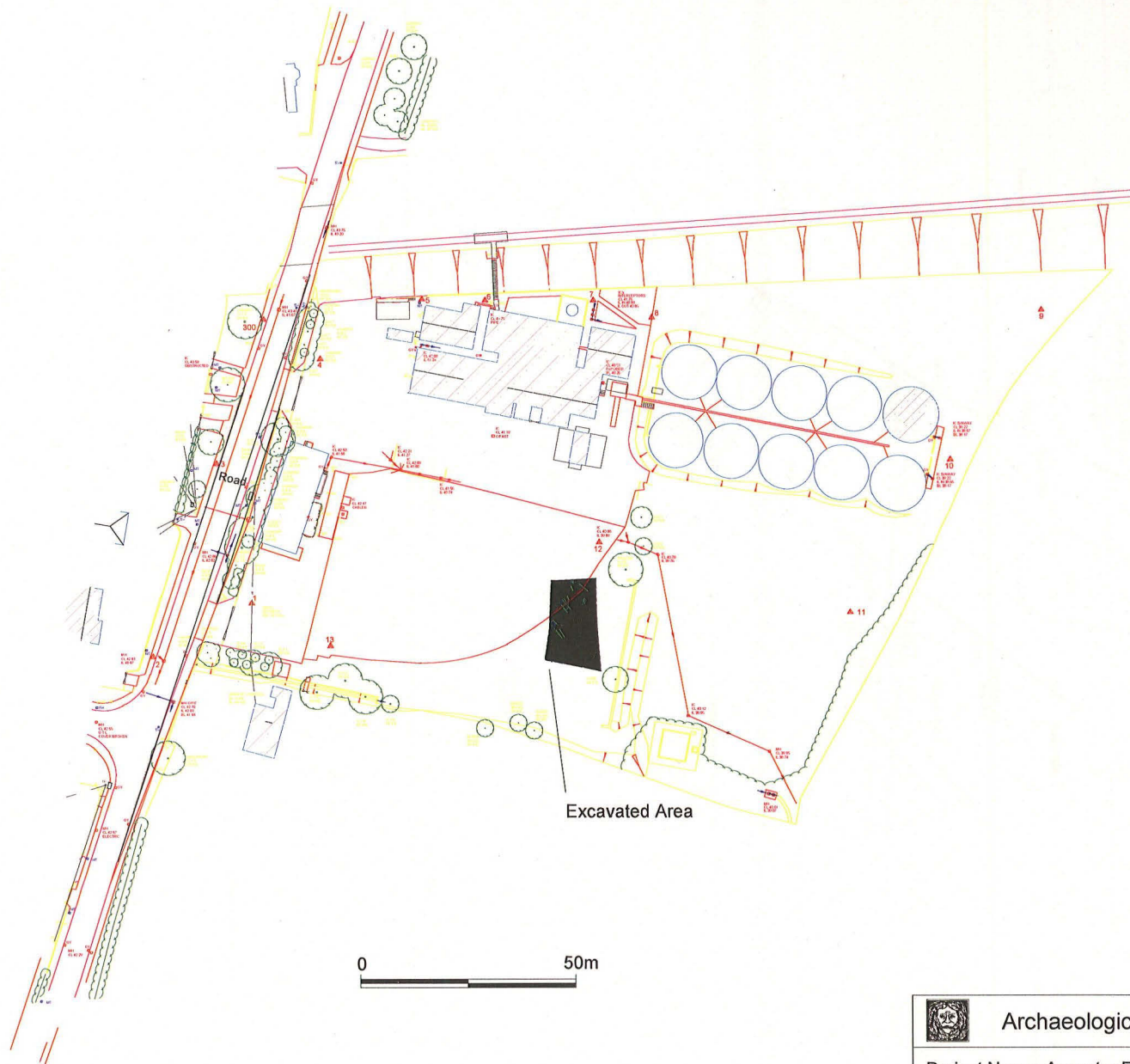


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Figure 2 - Site location plan




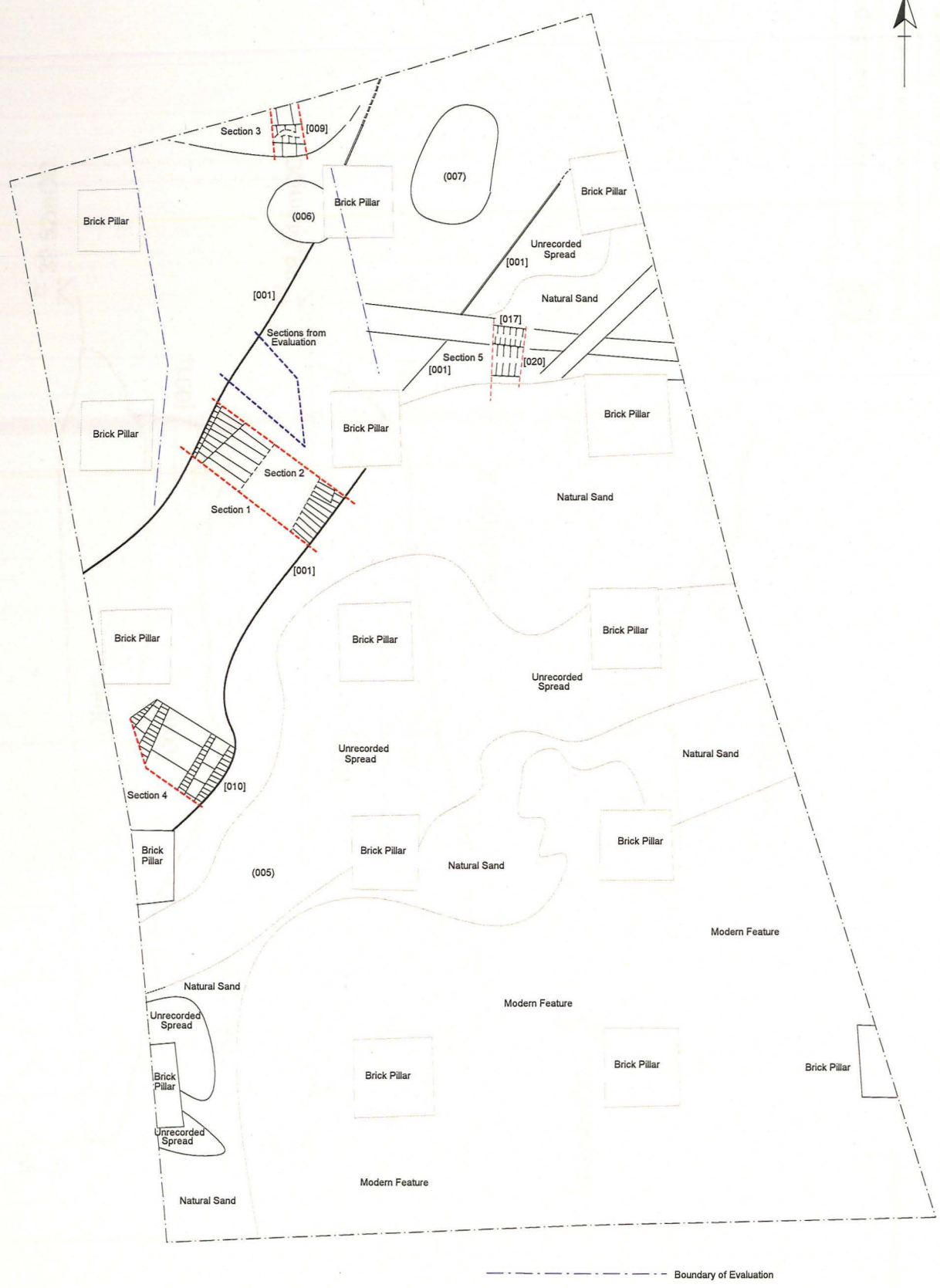
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Figure 3 Location of excavation area

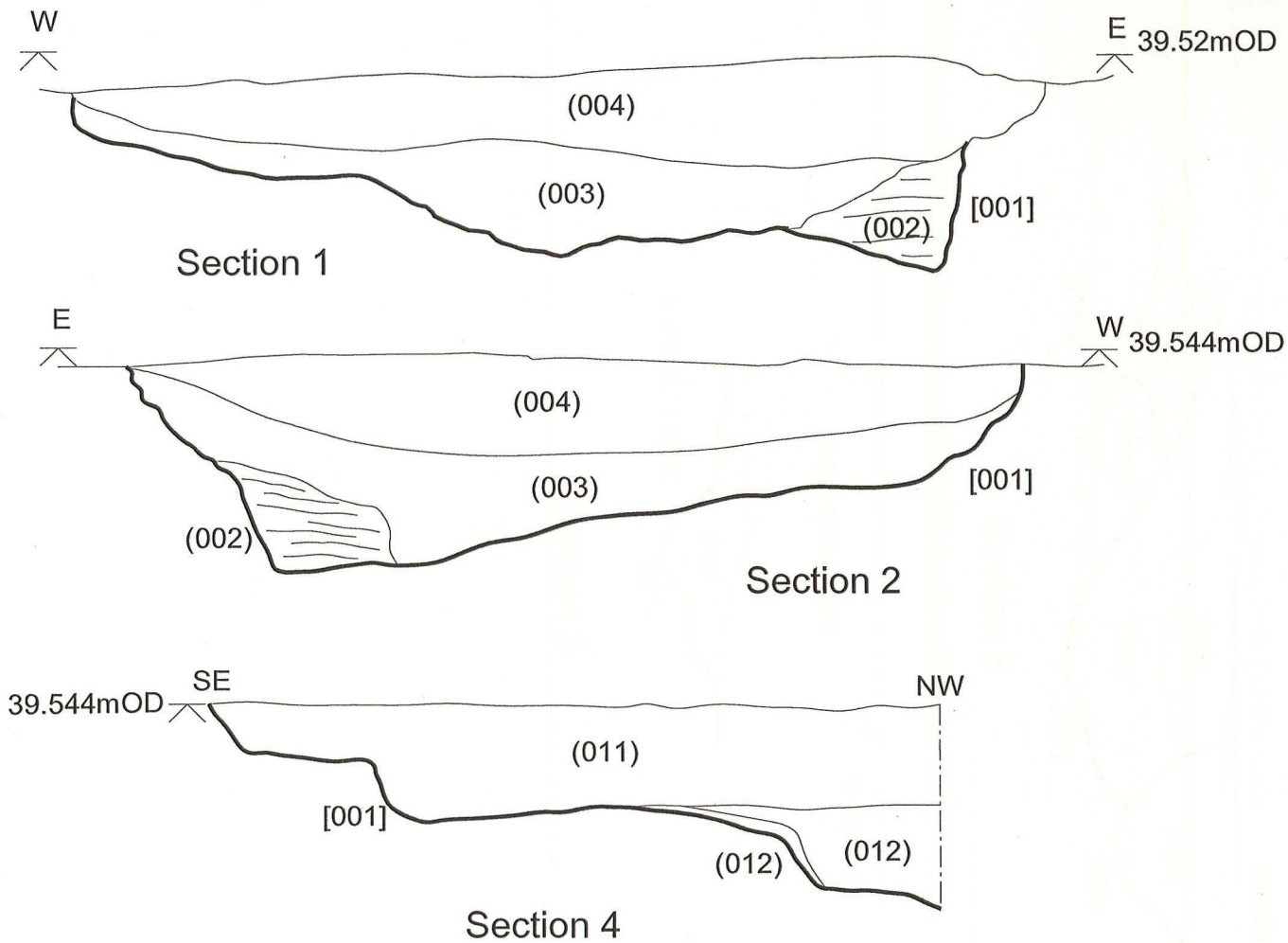


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Ancaster Baird's Mill ABM06

Scale 1:100 Drawn by: NH Report No: 45/06

Figure 4 Excavation Area




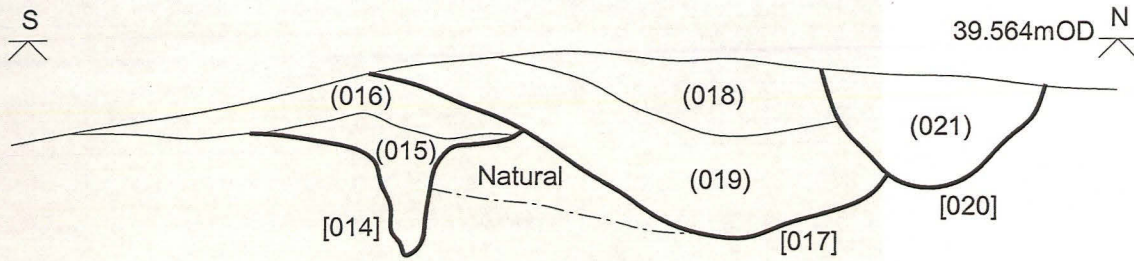
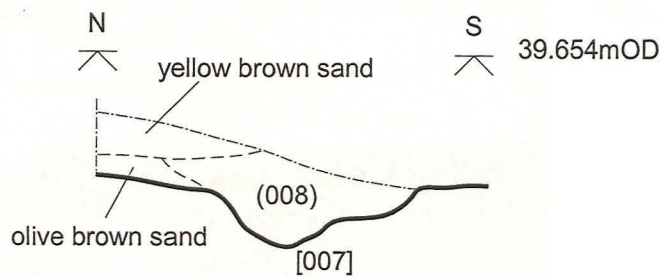
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Figure 5 Sections 1, 2 and 4 through Ditch [001]/[0101]



Section 5



Section 3



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Scale 1:20

Drawn by: NH

Report No: 45/06

Figure 6 Sections 3 and 5



Plate 1 Watching brief,
general working shot



Plate 2 As Plate 1



Plate 3 As Plate 1



Plate 4 Excavation area from the south



Plate 5 Excavation area from the north



Plate 6 North part of excavation area from the west



Plate 7 Southern and central parts of the excavation area from the northwest



Plate 8 Southern part of excavation area from the west



Plate 9 Northern & central parts of the excavation area from the southwest

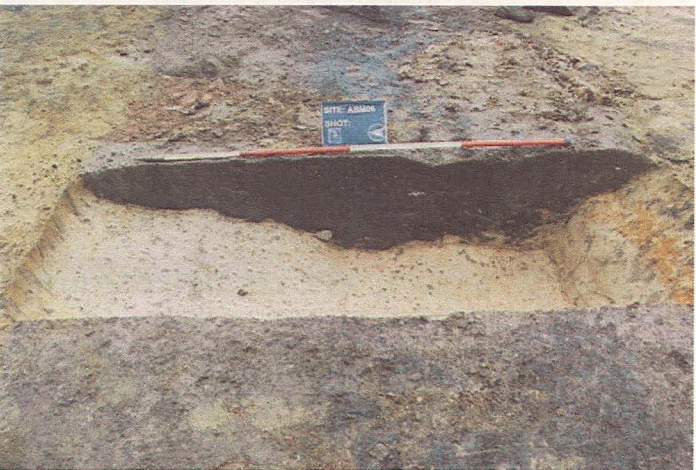


Plate 10 Section 1 from the south



Plate 11 Section 5 from the east



Plate 12 Section 3
from the west

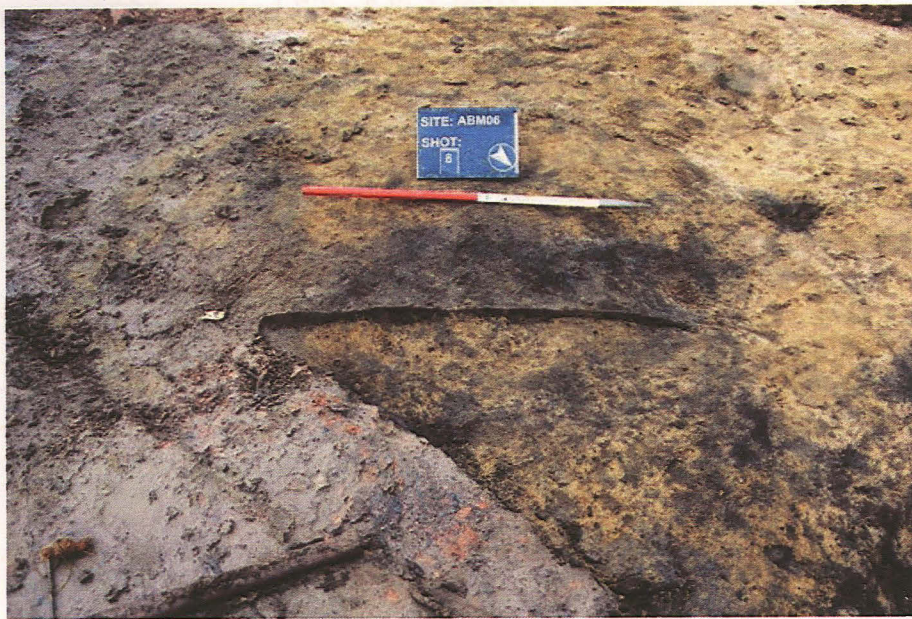


Plate 13 Spread (006)
from the west



Plate 14 Section 4
from the east

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
001	Linear cut	14m in length; 2.7m in width & 0.60m in depth	Romano- British ditch (drainage/field boundary)
002	Fill of ditch [001]	0.27m in thickness	Slump fill (against SE side of ditch only)
003	Fill of ditch [001]	0.35m in thickness	Secondary fill
004	Fill of ditch [001]	0.27m in thickness	Upper fill
005	Deposit	0.10m in thickness	Thin deposit spread over natural sands
006	Deposit	0.004m in thickness	Thin deposit spread over natural sands
007	Spread of limestone angular blocks	Width c1.1m; c3.0m in length	Possible demolition rubble in upper fill of ditch [001]
008	Fill of cut [009]	C0.20m in thickness	Fill
009	Linear cut	0.60m in width; 2.90m in length & c0.20m in depth	Possible irregular gully
010	Linear cut	C14m in length, 1.65m in width, 0.60m in depth (not fully exposed)	Continuation of ditch [001] to SW
011	Fill of cut [010]	0.34m in thickness	Upper fill; same as (004)
012	Fill of cut [010]	0.28m in thickness	Secondary fill; same as (003)
013	Fill of cut [010]	0.05m in thickness	Slump deposit (SE side only, same as (002)

Context No.	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
014	Cut	0.62m in diameter & 0.32m in depth	Possible animal disturbance
015	Fill of cut [014]	As above	As above
016	Deposit	0.10m in thickness	Make up deposit
017	Linear cut	4.9m in length, 0.28-0.48m in width, depth 0.45m	Possible gully
018	Fill of cut [017]	0.25m in thickness	Upper fill
019	Fill of cut [017]	0.20m in thickness	Lower fill
020	Linear cut	2.28m in length, 0.58m in width, 0.28m in depth	Possible gully
021	Fill of cut [020]	0.28m in thickness	Fill

Appendix 2

REPORT 219 ON POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION AT BAIRD'S MILL, ERMINE STREET, ANCASTER, LINCOLNSHIRE, ABM06

For ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A

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The pottery consists of 19 sherds from two contexts, weighing 362g. There is some abrasion. These have been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. There are no problems for long term storage. Codes are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln database and for Lincolnshire sites. The archive will be curated for future study and research.

Context 002 Ditch 001.6m below ground surface.

- 1 A body sherd from a closed form, almost certainly a fairly large jar. This has a fragment of decoration above twin-grooves. The decoration is of the juddered variety.
- 2 A base from a closed form, probably a jar or perhaps a flask, with a small base, diameter c. 6cms, which has been burnished externally.
- 3 A body sherd, abraded, probably but not certainly from a closed form.

The dating cannot be precise, but the style of juddered decoration on no. 1 is commonest in the later Roman period, broadly the later 3rd to 4th century. The base no. 2 could be of earlier date, and a 2nd to 3rd century date is probable. The body sherd no. 3 is not closely datable. None of the fabric is especially distinctive.

Context 004 Ditch 001 Upper fill.

This provided two sherds from beakers in Nene Valley colour-coated ware, and also an oxidized beaker of a folded type with a beaded funnel-neck in a coarse ware, all datable to the latter half of the 3rd century. There is also a jar base in a coarse fabric, tempered with mixed flint and quartz.

The most notable find, however, is a fragment of a patera handle (Fig 1). These are very rare finds, often associated with military sites in Roman Britain, or Romanised urban centres, and belong to shallow dishes with flanged rims, often decorated, broadly copying bronze originals. The usage of this type of vessel is in the performance of ritual offerings and sacrifice. The type is purely continental, probably deriving from the eastern part of the Roman Empire (Greene 1977, 123), with many parallels from continental sites. Apart from early finds at the legionary works depôt at Holt (for Chester) and from York, they occur at Colchester and London. Examples from London, Marsh type 32 are often hollow and usually occur in mica-dusted fabric, datable there to the 2nd century; the vessel type associated with this handle is his type 31. This example from Ancaster is solid (cf Marsh 1978, 165, fig 6.14, 32.1), and in a light oxidized fabric; the source is unknown but possibly relatively local. Given the history of Ancaster, it would seem most likely that this derives from the military period rather than the later civil settlement, and is an important find.

Despite this find, which is residual, the context is datable to the later 3rd century on the basis of the Nene Valley colour-coated beakers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Greene, K., 1977 'Legionary Pottery, and the significance of Holt', in Dore and Greene 1977, 113-132
- Marsh, G., 1978 'Early Second century fine wares in the London area', in P. Arthur and G. Marsh (eds), *Early Fine Wares in Roman Britain*, British Archaeol. Rep. British Ser., 57, Oxford, 119-223.

Archive database:

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Altn	D#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
002	GREY	J	JUDD	-	-	-	BS;JUDD FRAG ABOVE TWIN GROOVES	-	1	47
002	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE/PT WALL;BURNISH EXT;F.SMALL;DIAM6	-	1	73
002	GREY	CLSD?	-	-	ABR	-	BS	-	1	27
004	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING/WALL;COARSE FB W FLINT/QTZ	-	1	76
004	NVCC	BK?	-	-	ABR	-	BS;LTBN FAB	-	1	1
004	NVCC	BK	-	-	VABR	-	BASE DIAM20;LTRB FAB	-	1	3
004	OX	BKFOFB	-	1	-	-	RIM W BEAD;NECK;BBS;LTRB FB;GRYISH CORE;MOD QTZ	-	12	100
004	OXL	PATERA	-	-	-	01	HDLE SOLID;DOMED KNOB;BROKEN END	-	1	35
004	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
004	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MOST 1 BKFO	-	-	-

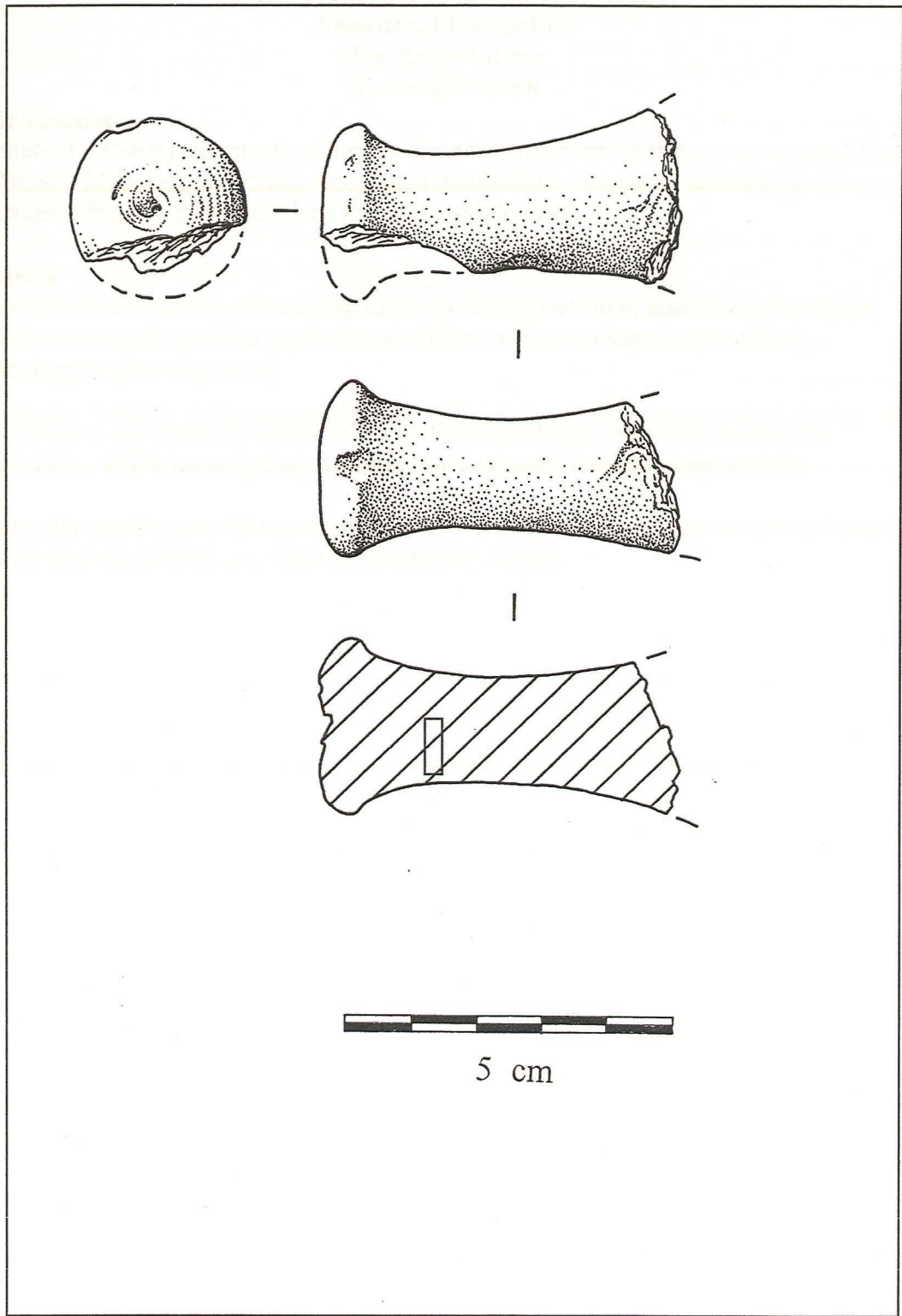


Fig 1 Legionary Period Patena Handle

Appendix 3
Land at Baird's Mill, Ermine Street,
Ancaster, Lincolnshire

The Animal Bone

By Jennifer Kitch

Introduction

A total of 6 (540g) fragments of animal bone was recovered during excavation at land at Baird's Mill, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The entire assemblage was recovered from two interventions through a single ditch.

Results

The remains are from cattle and equid (horse family) no other species were present. The bone was of a good to moderate condition, with no evidence of butchery, pathology or gnawing noted.

The remains are directly comparable with the assemblage recovered during the evaluation, which investigated the same ditch exposed during the excavation.

Due to the small size of the assemblage little further information on animal utilisation can be gained, save the presence of the species on site.

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.
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, 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).
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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
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.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.

Appendix 5 THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

- 21 context records
- 1 context register
- 4 daily record sheets
- 1 section record sheet
- 1 plan record sheet
- 1 photographic record sheets
- 6 drawing sheets (including scale drawings of plans and sections)
- 4 bags of finds

The watching brief archive consists of:

- 7 context records
- 1 drawing sheet (including a scale drawing of a section)
- 1 section record sheet
- 1 plan record sheet
- 2 daily record sheets
- 1 photographic record sheet

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:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2006.27

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ABM 06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the excavation mitigation stage of 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 investigations. *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.