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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ANCASTER CASTLE CLOSE,
ERMINE STREET,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ANCC 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr. Mark Scholes**

August 2009

Report Compiled by
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

National Grid Reference: SK 9837 4355
Scheduled Monument Consent No: HSD 9/2/14030
OASIS ID No: archaeol1-63078

Report No: 79/09

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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Support Services

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**Quality Control
Castle Close, Ancaster,
Lincolnshire**

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Post-excavation Analyst	Andrew Failes

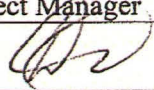
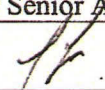
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 11/05/09	Date: 11-08-09

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	3
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

Appendices

1. Archaeological Specification
2. Context Descriptions
3. The Finds
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Borehole and Trench location
- Figure 4 Section location
- Figure 5 Sections 1-5

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Drilling of Borehole 1, looking west
- Plate 2 Close up view inside Borehole 1
- Plate 3 Close up view inside Borehole 2
- Plate 4 Close up view inside Borehole 3
- Plate 5 Close up view inside Borehole 4
- Plate 6 Trench 1, looking north
- Plate 7 Section 1, Trench 1

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Castle Close, Ermine Street, Ancaster. The watching brief monitored the excavation of four boreholes and a trench for a new water pipe.

Ancaster lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day. The site itself is a Scheduled Ancient Monument lying within the circuit defences of the Roman town.

The investigation revealed an undated layer of limestone rubble, probably associated with the dismantling of former buildings at the site, overlain by a sandy topsoil.

Finds retrieved during the investigation included 3 sherds of pottery ranging in date from post-medieval to modern, a fragment of Roman roofing tile, two undated pieces of ceramic building material and 12 fragments of bone. The majority of the bone was from cattle and represents food waste.

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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. Mark Scholes to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during groundworks associated with the erection of four gate posts and a water pipe trench at Ancaster Castle Close, Lincolnshire. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted (HSD 9/2/14030) under Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 subject to conditions recommended by English Heritage (Appendix 1). The watching brief was carried out on the 1st of July 2009.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ancaster is located 9km west of Sleaford and 11km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies in the centre of Ancaster, approximately 50m northeast of St Martin's Church, at c. 45m OD on the east side of Ermine Street. This is within the Castle Close at National Grid Reference SK 9837 4355 (Fig 2).

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), over a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ancaster lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day, some of which are of national importance and protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. It is the site of an Iron Age settlement, Roman fort and Roman Town lying on the route of Ermine Street.

The Iron Age settlement, which included hut circles and enclosure ditches, has been found to the south and east of the village.

The site lies within the circuit of the defences of the Roman town, immediately east of the Ermine Street (Figs 2 & 3), a major Roman thoroughfare, that connected London to Lincoln and beyond to the Humber estuary (Margary 1973, 228). A roadside settlement grew up around Ermine Street with a cemetery and pottery kiln to the north of the site. It is thought that Ancaster experienced a fairly rapid expansion during the 2nd century AD, prior to the later imposition of the defended circuit (Burnham and Wachter, 1990). Defences were added to the town in the 3rd century AD and a number of excavations within the interior of the defended area have taken place over the last few decades (Todd 1981). These were fairly limited in area but have recorded several buildings oriented end on to the street layout (Burnham and Wachter, 1990). The Roman fort is protected as Scheduled Ancient Monument number LI 105. Coins and coin moulds, stone sculpture and inscriptions, brooches and pottery have been found, together with a possible pottery kiln and cemeteries, outside the town walls (APS 1995).

Known Anglo-Saxon activity is restricted to a large cremation cemetery to the south of the Roman town (Meaney 1964, 151). No associated settlement has yet been identified, though it has been suggested as implying continuity of the Roman town (Meaney 1964, 151).

Ancaster is first mentioned during the 12th century. Referred to as *Anacastro*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the (Roman) fort belonging to Ana' (Cameron 1998, 3).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Martin which has elements dating to the 12th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 100) and a cross, which incorporates a Roman milestone.

The medieval chapel of St. Mary once stood in the Castle Close field, although at some distance from the present groundworks (Fig 3) (Pevsner & Harris 1989).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were recorded and, if present, their date, function and origin determined.

4. METHODS

A small drilling rig was used to excavate 4 boreholes into which gate-posts were later placed. Boreholes 1 and 2 were located close to the northern limit of the Scheduled field, approximately 30m back from the road (Fig 3). Boreholes 3 and 4 were close to the new water pipe trench which was excavated by machine and located immediately east and parallel to the existing line of Ermine Street (Fig 3). The sides of the water pipe trench were cleaned and rendered vertical where possible and the spoil from the boreholes was examined. Deposits in both the trench and boreholes were identified and finds collected. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable

relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Undated deposits

The earliest deposit recorded on site was observed in Boreholes 3, 4 and Trench 1 where it was recorded as (004), (007) and (009) respectively (Fig 5, Sections 3-5) (Plates 4-7). The deposit consisted of large pieces of limestone and limestone rubble within a loose dark greyish brown sandy matrix, at least 0.65m thick and lying approximately 0.25m below ground surface. Occasional pieces of granite were also identified within this deposit.

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Deposit (004)/(007)/(009) was overlain by a loose dark greyish brown silty sand deposit recorded in Boreholes 3, 4 and Trench 1 as (003), (006) and (007) (Fig 5, Sections 3-5) (Plates 4-7). The deposit contained occasional fragments of limestone and ranged in thickness from 0.24m to 0.40m.

A single deposit was identified in Boreholes 1 and 2, although it should be noted that the size and shape of the boreholes hindered observation, and as such, subtle changes in the composition of deposits may have gone unnoticed. In Borehole 1 the deposit consisted of friable to loose dark greyish brown silty sand (001) and contained frequent fragments of limestone and bone (Fig 5, Sections 1-2) (Plates 2-3). A total of six pieces of bone

were retrieved from this deposit including one piece of sheep/goat and 5 fragments of cattle bone. Three sherds of pottery ranging in date from 16th century Cistercian Ware to late 18th - 19th century Pearl Ware were also recovered from this deposit along with an undated fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) and a piece of Roman roofing tile. Deposit (002), identified in Borehole 2, was the same as (001) but contained slightly fewer fragments of limestone and bone. An undated flake of CBM was also recovered from this deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit identified on the site was observed in Boreholes 3, 4 and Trench 1. It consisted mainly of limestone fragments and rubble. The limestone probably represents material from former Roman buildings and fortifications that existed on the site. Over time the masonry of these buildings would have been dismantled and re-used, with the rubble and unsuitable material being discarded on site, thus forming this deposit.

The limestone rubble was overlain by a sandy topsoil deposit. In Boreholes 1 and 2 at the northern end of the site the sandy topsoil deposit was much thicker and contained a good deal more finds, suggesting this area may have been somewhat disturbed.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of four gate posts and a pipe trench at Castle Close, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The work was required as the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument lying within the circuit defences of the Roman town.

The investigation revealed an undated layer of limestone rubble, probably associated with the dismantling of former buildings at the site, overlain by a sandy topsoil.

In the northern area of the site a number of finds, including a fragment of Roman roofing tile and five sherds of pottery ranging in date from post-medieval to modern, were retrieved from a thick topsoil deposit, suggesting some disturbance in this area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Mark Scholes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Tim Allen of English Heritage provided advice on the requirement for archaeological recording during the groundworks. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Andrew Failes
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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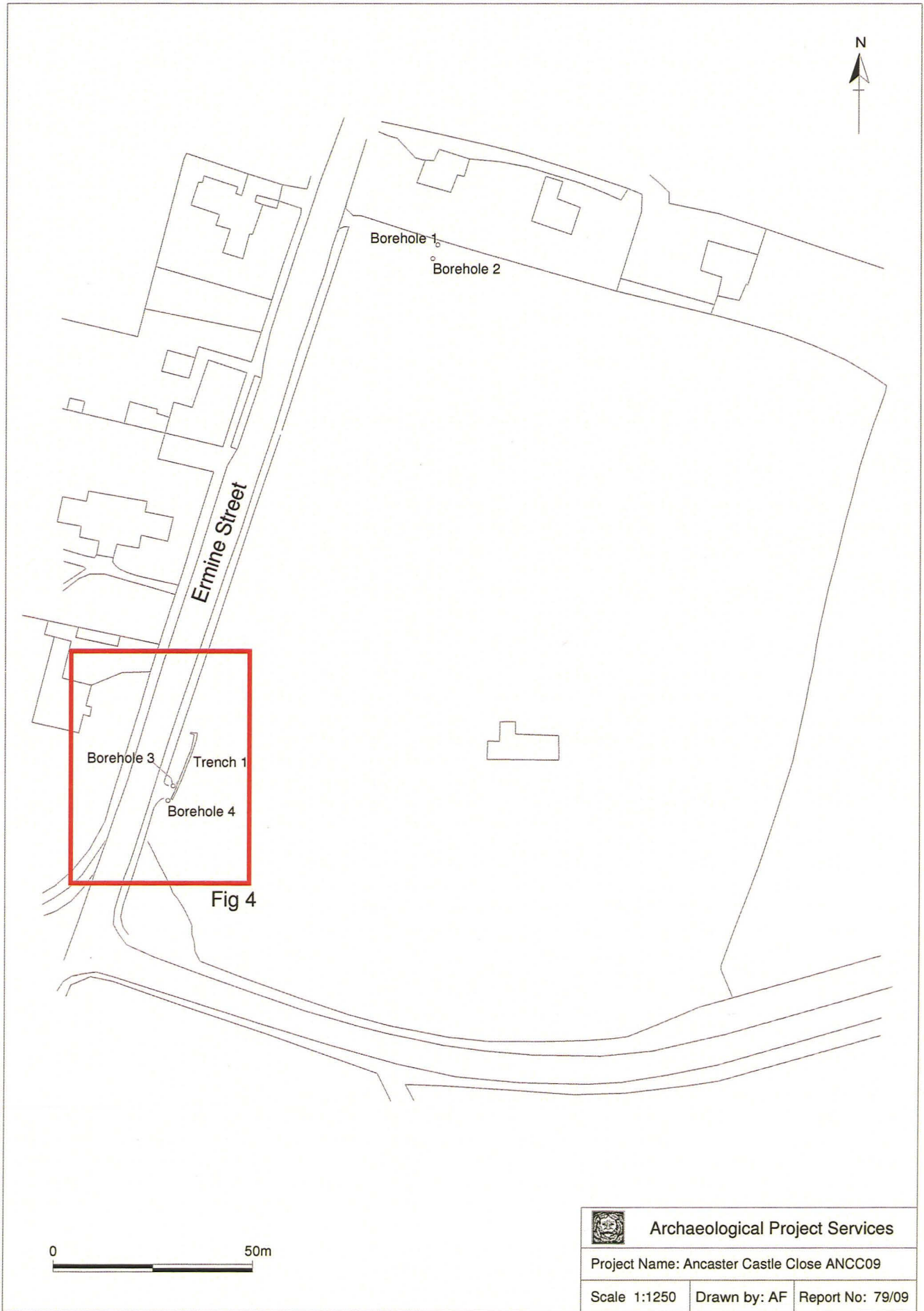
Todd, M, 1981 *The Roman Town of Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The excavations of 1955-1971*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 CBM Ceramic Building Material



Figure 1 - General location plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ancaster Castle Close ANCC09		
Scale 1:1250	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 79/09

Figure 3 - Borehole and Trench locations

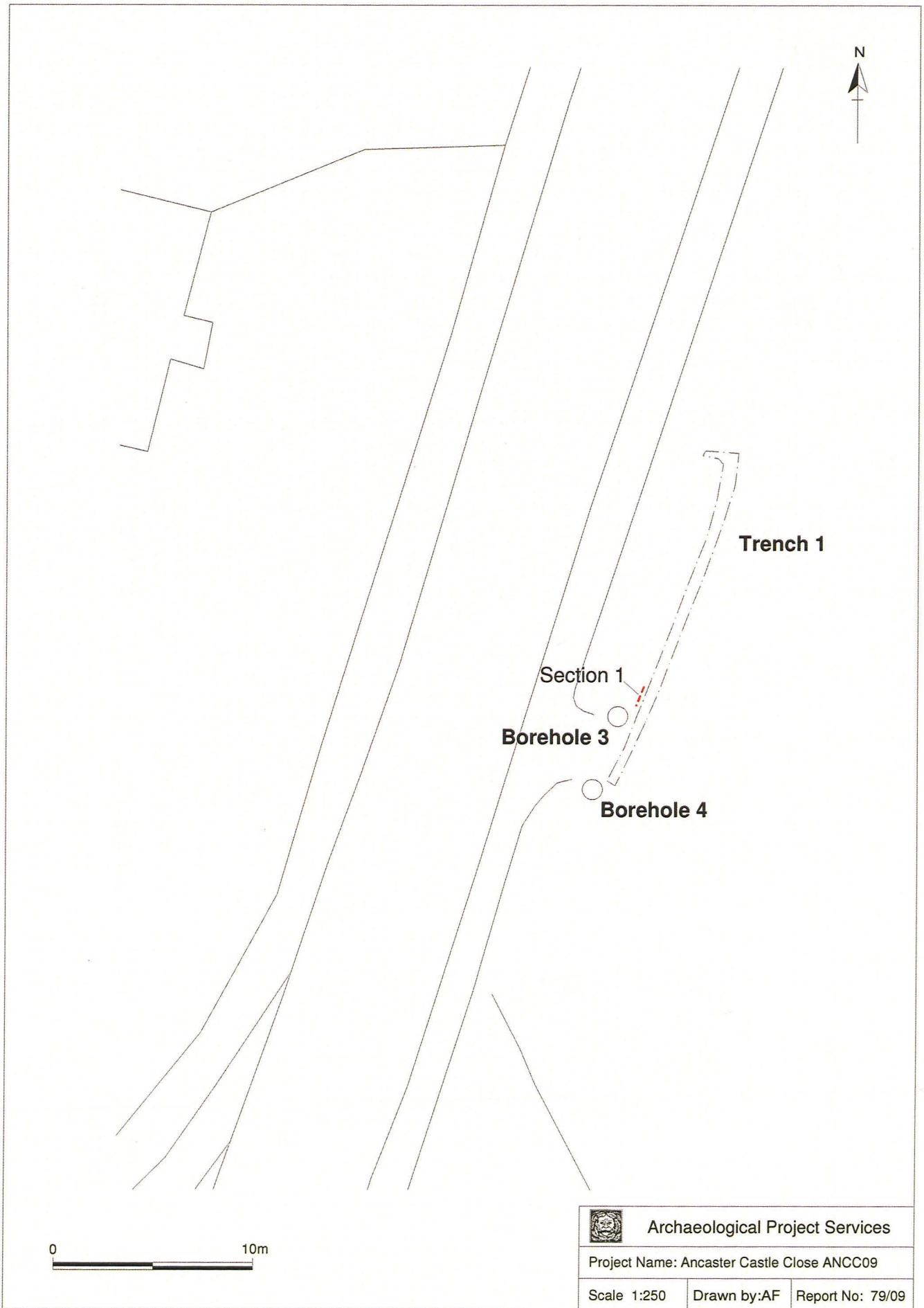
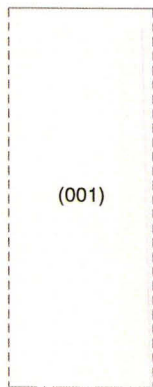


Figure 4 - Section location

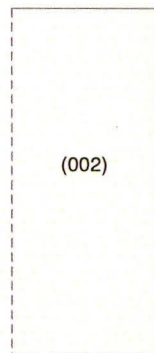
Borehole 1

Sec 1



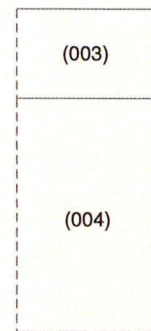
Borehole 2

Sec 2



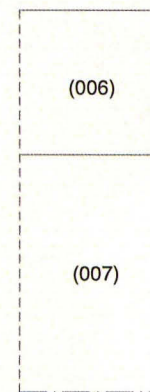
Borehole 3

Sec 3



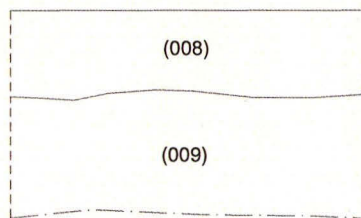
Borehole 4

Sec 4



Trench 1

Sec 5




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ancaster Castle Close ANCC09		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 79/09

Figure 5 - Sections 1-5



Plate 1 – Drilling of Borehole 1, looking west



Plate 2 – Close up view inside Borehole 1



Plate 3 - Close up view inside Borehole 2

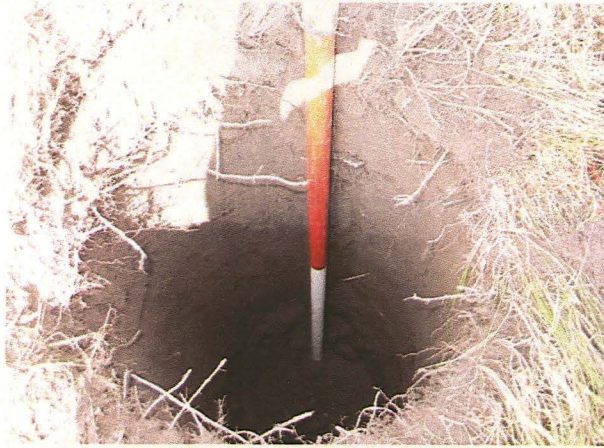


Plate 4 - Close up view inside Borehole 3



Plate 5 - Close up view inside Borehole 4



Plate 6 – Trench 1, looking north



Plate 7 – Section 1, Trench 1

Appendix 2

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION ON LAND
AT
CASTLE CLOSE, ERMINE STREET
ANCASTER**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Scheduled Monument Consent HSD 9/2/14030

**PREPARED FOR
MR AND MRS SCHOLES**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY.....	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	2
3	SITE LOCATION.....	2
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	3
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW.....	3
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
8	SITE OPERATIONS	4
9	POST-EXCAVATION.....	5
10	REPORT DEPOSITION.....	6
11	ARCHIVE.....	7
12	PUBLICATION	7
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	7
14	VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	7
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS.....	7
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	8
17	INSURANCES.....	9
18	COPYRIGHT	9
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY	9

Illustrations at rear of document

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the installation of a water supply to a water trough and the excavation of pits for two post holes at Castle Close, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the site of the Roman fort at Ancaster, protected as Ancient Monument number LI105.*
- 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 groundworks associated with the installation of a water pipe to a water trough and the digging of pits for two posts for a new gate at Castle Close, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 9837 4355.
- 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, approximately 50m northeast of St Martin's Church on the east side of Ermine Street at National Grid Reference SK 9837 4355.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted (HSD 9/2/14030) under Section

2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 subject to the following conditions recommended by English Heritage

- i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least two weeks notice, (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of works shall be given to:

Tim Allen
English Heritage
44 Derngate
Northampton
NN1 1UH

- ii) Before works are carried out, the applicant will ensure that an approved archaeological contractor has made the arrangements to enter the site at any reasonable time before and during the execution of the specified works for the purposes of inspecting the site and recording and removing for study of any matters of archaeological importance observed in the course of the inspection.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at *c.* 45m OD on the east 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 possesses 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 lying on the route of Ermine Street north to Lincoln.
- 6.2 The proposed works lie within the circuit of the defences of the Roman town, immediately east of the existing line of Ermine Street (Fig 1). The location of the proposed two new gateposts will be close to the northern limit of the scheduled area, stepped back from the road by approximately 30m to form a pull in from the road. The new water pipe will be situated further to the south, approximately 50m north of the Sleaford Road and also immediately east of Ermine Street. The Roman fort is protected as Scheduled Monument number LI 105.

- 6.3 It is thought that Ancaster experienced a fairly rapid expansion during the 2nd century AD, prior to later the imposition of the defended circuit (Burnham and Wacher, 1990).
- 6.4 A number of excavations have taken place within the interior of the defended area of the last few decades. These were fairly limited in area but did record several building oriented end on to the street layout (ibid).

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 excavations for foundation trenches and services.
- 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 Planning 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 Details of the report will be entered onto the OASIS online database. A report of the findings of the watching brief may 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 English Heritage regional inspectorate. 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.
- 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 – Carol Allen, Independent Specialist
	Roman – A Boyle, APS with B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - A Boyle, APS with J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later – A Boyle and G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, 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.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark brown to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent limestone fragments	Dark sandy topsoil
002	Friable dark brown to dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate limestone fragments	Dark sandy topsoil
003	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stones, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
004	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with very frequent limestone fragments	Layer with limestone rubble
006	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stones, 0.40m thick	Topsoil
007	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with very frequent limestone fragments	Layer with limestone rubble
008	Loose to friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional stones, 0.16m thick	Topsoil
009	Friable mid yellowish brown sand and limestone at least 0.38m thick	Layer with limestone rubble

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of artefacts, pottery and brick/tile, comprising 9 items weighing a total of 114g, was recovered. The material ranged in date from the Roman period to the late post-medieval.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing 12 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The sherds are small and in mixed condition.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
001	CIST	Cistercian ware	Cup/ mug	1	1	3	BS	Late	16th
001	MY	Midlands Yellow	?	1	1	5	Base	Knife trimmed	17th to 18th
001	PEARL	Pearl ware	?	1	1	4	BS	Flake	Late 18th to 19th

Provenance

All the pottery came from a single context (001).

Range

The assemblage contains sherds of mixed date, although all are types common to this area.

Potential

The pottery is stable and poses no problems for long term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage/

Summary

A small group of mixed date pottery was recovered from a single context.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 102 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

The fragments are in mixed condition, with a low average weight of 17 grams.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	CBM	Ceramic building material	4	43	Flakes	?
001	IMB	Imbrex	1	58	?ID	Roman
002	CBM	Ceramic building material	1	1	Flake; sand moulded; brick?	?

Provenance

Small amounts of ceramic building material were retrieved from two contexts.

Range

At least one fragment appears to be a Roman imbrex; the remaining flakes are too small to be diagnostic.

Potential

All of the material is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small group of highly fragmented brick and tile was recovered from two contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Introduction

A total of 12 (455g) fragment of faunal remains was recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The mollusc shell was recovered from

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
001	Cattle	Vertebra		1	34	
	Cattle	Humerus		4	59	
	Sheep/goat	humerus		1	4	
002	Large mammal	Skull		1	7	
	Pig unidentified	Metatarsus		1	10	
		Unknown		1	1	
	oyster	shell	top	1	6	
008	horse	tibia		2	334	

Summary

Cattle, horse, sheep/goat and pig were all identified in the bone assemblage. Apart from the horse, most of the remains represent food waste. A single mollusc shell, probably also food waste, was also recovered. Overall the assemblage of faunal remains is considered too small for meaningful analysis.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	Late 18th to 19th	
002	-	Contain non diagnostic CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Levels sheet
1	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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

Accession Number:	2009.89
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	ANCC09
OASIS ID No:	archaeo11-63078

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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