
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE OLD VICARAGE,
ERMINE STREET,
ANCASTER
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ANOV08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mrs L Sansom**

April 2008

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: S07/1544/02
National Grid Reference: SK 9824 4351
City and County Museum Accession No: 2008.42
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APS Report No. **25/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a conservatory on land at The Old Vicarage, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

Ancaster is centred on a former Roman (AD 43-410) small town alongside Ermine Street, a major thoroughfare of the period. The town became a defended settlement during the 3rd century. Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) settlement is known in the vicinity and an Anglo-Saxon (AD 43-410) cemetery was identified to the south of the village. Medieval (AD 1066-1540) activity is best represented by the parish church of St Martin which has elements of 12th century date.

The watching brief revealed a dumped layer, that may be Romano-British in date or relate to later activity. Deposits associated with the construction of the Vicarage were also revealed. Finds from the investigation include Romano-British pottery and tile, along with post-medieval pottery, tile, glass, clay pipes and metalwork. A small number of animal bones was also retrieved.

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 may be disturbed or destroyed” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mrs L Sansom to

undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a conservatory at The Old Vicarage, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S07/1544/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 4th and 5th March 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

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 is located in the centre of Ancaster immediately south of the parish church of St Martin on the west side of Ermine Street at National Grid Reference SK 9824 4351 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 45m OD.

Local soils are of the Ruskington Association, typically deep permeable fine and coarse loamy and sandy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These are developed upon drift deposits of alluvium, which overlie older sand and gravel deposits which in turn seals 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. An Iron Age settlement, with hut circles and enclosure ditches has been found to the south and west of the village.

The site lies within the defended area of the Roman town and immediately west of Ermine Street, 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 to the south of the site and a pottery kiln to the north. Defences were added to the town in the 3rd century AD and a number of buildings have been recorded through excavation (Todd 1975). The site of the walled town is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. LI105).

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 (*ibid.*).

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 are 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 Old Vicarage is a Grade II listed building dating to 1846.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine with a 0.45m wide bucket to depths of 1m below the current ground

level. Following excavation, selected areas were cleaned and rendered vertical and deposits excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. 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. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a natural deposit comprising mid brown sandy silt (010). This measured in excess of 0.25m thick.

Located along the southern edge of the footings overlying (010) was a dumped deposit of grey sandy silt and limestone (007)=(014) containing Romano-British pottery (Fig. 4, Section 1).

Partially sealing this dumped material was a 0.3m thick undated deposit of crushed limestone and limestone fragments (003)=(014), perhaps used to level the ground and create a hard surface.

Cutting (007) on the eastern side of the footings was the vertical construction cut for The Old Vicarage [008], which contained a single fill of grey brown sandy silt (009). This deposit contained post-medieval tile and residual 3rd century pottery.

Cutting (007) to the west was a modern water pipe trench, [004], 0.8m deep with a backfill of brownish grey sandy silt (005).

On the northern and eastern side of the footings a layer of soft brown sandy silt (015) at least 0.6m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2) contained 18th – 19th century pottery. This deposit probably represents dumping/levelling activity associated with garden landscaping.

Overlying this deposit was a 0.4m thick layer of mid grey brown sandy silt (012) representing a former garden topsoil.

On the southwest corner of the footings partially sealing (012) was a 0.1m thick dump or levelling deposit of crushed limestone probably used to create a hard surface similar to (003).

Sealing these deposits along the eastern side of the footings was the present garden soil comprising a 0.2m thick layer of soft mid grey brown sandy silt (002). On the western side, deposits were sealed by a modern turf layer (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sandy silt of the underlying drift geology of alluvium.

A dumped deposit containing Romano-British pottery was the earliest archaeological horizon identified in the watching brief. It is uncertain if this is Romano-British in origin, but could be remnants of the rampart of the town defences which should pass through the site in this vicinity. However, the dumped deposits could easily have derived from later activity at the site.

Post-medieval deposits relate to the construction of the Old Vicarage which is of early 19th century date.

Finds retrieved from the investigation

comprise a small quantity of Romano-British material, principally of 3rd – 4th century date. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered along with brick/tile, clay pipe, metalwork and glass. Shells and animal bone, probably derived from food waste, were also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new conservatory at The Old Vicarage, Ermine Street, Ancaster, as the site lay within the Romano-British walled town.

No definitely Romano-British remains were identified, although dumped deposits may conceivably be of this period. Later post-medieval activity was also recorded and was associated with the construction of The Old Vicarage.

Pottery of Romano-British and post-medieval date was recovered from the watching brief along with brick/tile, glass, metalwork and clay pipes along with animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs L Sansom for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone 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: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mary Nugent

Illustration: Mary Nugent

Post-excavation analysis: Mary Nugent

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

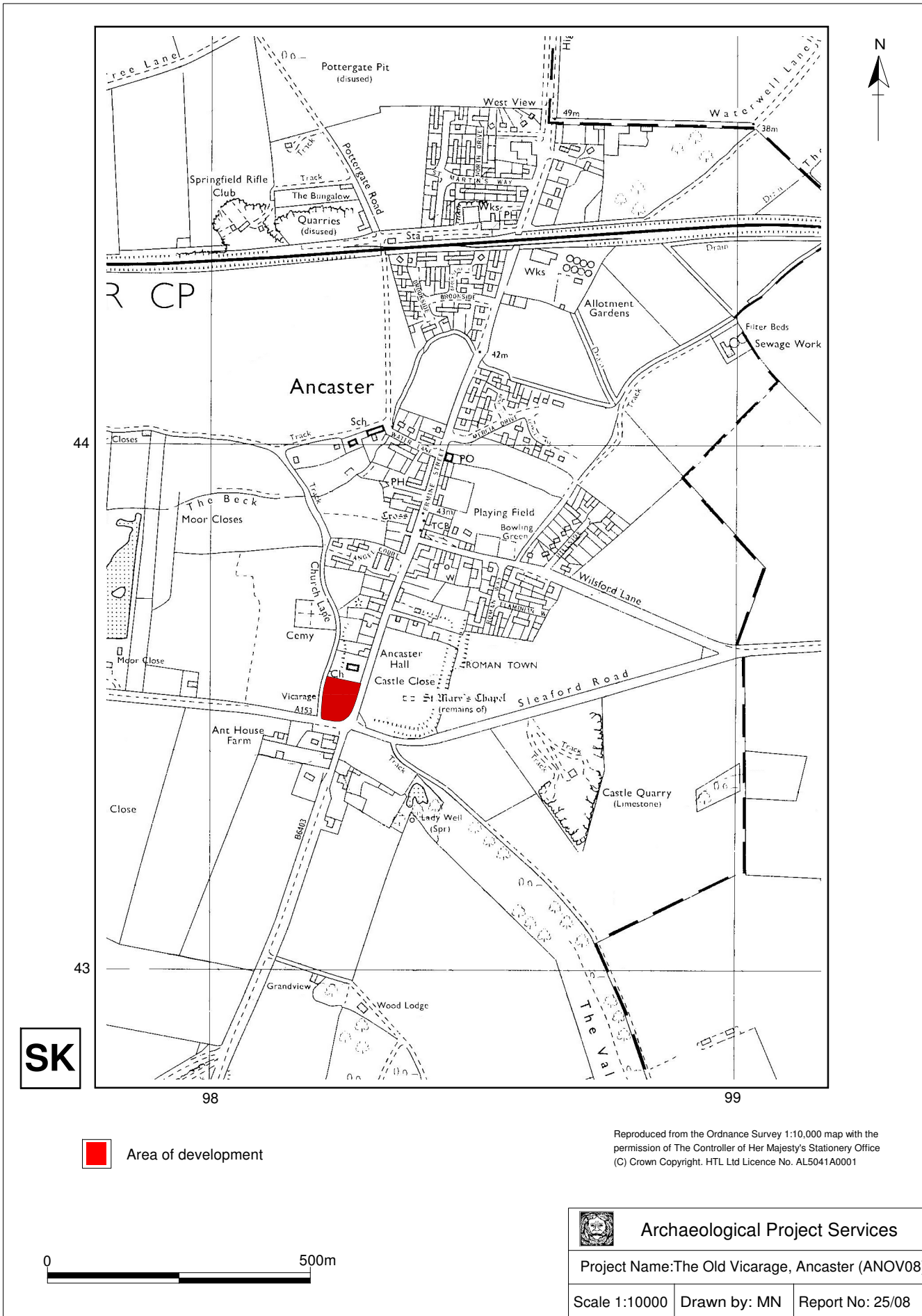
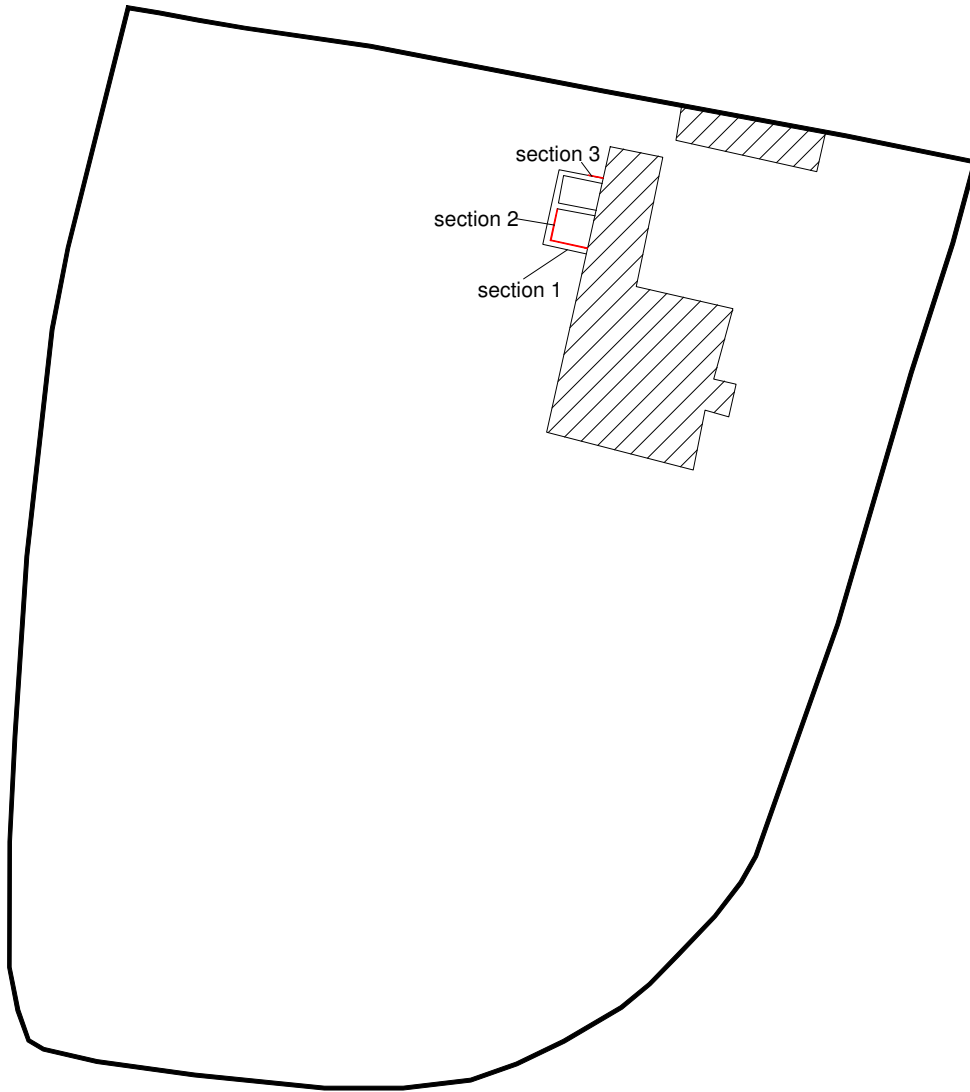


Figure 2 - Site location plan




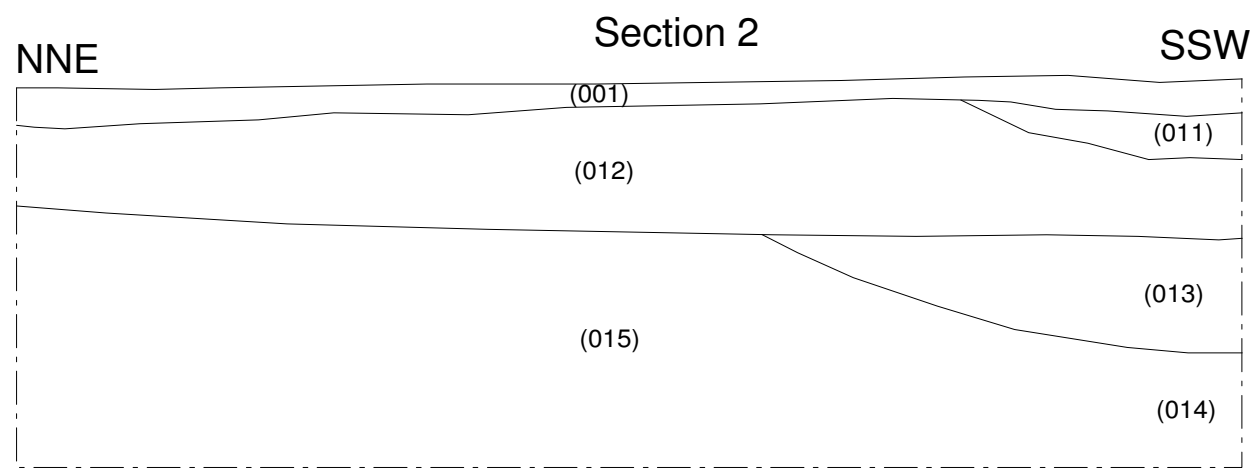
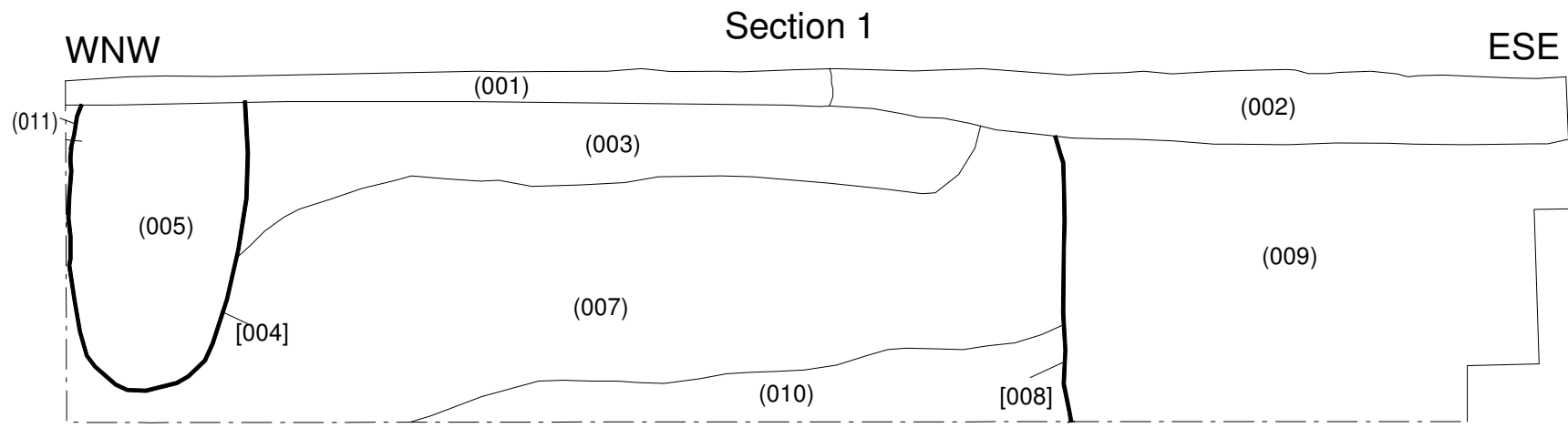
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: The Old Vicarage, Ancaster (ANOV08)		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by:MN	Report No: 25/08

Figure 3 Site plan showing section locations




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ancaster The Old Vicarage (ANOV08)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MN	Report No:25/08

Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1.
Section 1 looking
northeast



Plate 2.
Section 2
looking east



Plate 3 – General view of footings looking northeast

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF – LAND AT THE OLD VICARAGE, ERMINE STREET, ANCASTER, LINCOLNSHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a conservatory on land at The Old Vicarage, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying west of Ermine Street, a major Roman road, within the defended area of the Roman town of Ancaster.*
- 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 a conservatory on land at The Old Vicarage, Ermine Street, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 9824 4351.
- 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, to the south of St Martin's Church on the west side of Ermine Street at National Grid Reference SK 9824 4351.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S07/1544/02) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for construction of a conservatory attached to the current building. Permission was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 45m 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 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. The site lies within the defended area of the Roman town, on the west side of the Roman road. It also lies just to the south of the burial ground of St Martin's Church, in use from at least the medieval period until the early 20th century.

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 South Kesteven District Council Planning 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 – 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

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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid grey brown silt and turf 0.1m thick	Modern garden turf deposit
002	Soft mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments 0.2m thick	Topsoil
003	Hard but loose pale yellow brown compacted limestone fragments up to 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit to create hard surface
004	Cut 0.8m deep with vertical sides	Water pipe trench
005	Soft mid to dark brown grey sandy silt 0.8m thick	Backfill in [004]
006	VOID NUMBER	
007	Firm mid grey sandy silt with abundant limestone rubble from large roughly hewn blocks up to 400mm by 300mm to small fragments 0.7m thick to limit of excavation	Dump deposit
008	Cut with vertical sides	Construction cut for The Old Vicarage
009	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments up to 0.8m thick to limit of excavation	Backfill of [008]
010	Firm mid brown silty sand 0.26m thick to limit of excavation	Natural
011	Firm light yellow brown crushed limestone and limestone fragments up to 0.1m thick	Dump/leveling deposit
012	Soft mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments 0.2m thick.	Buried garden topsoil
013	Hard but loose pale yellow brown compacted limestone fragments up to 0.3m thick. Same as (003)	Levelling deposit to create hard surface
014	Firm mid grey sandy silt with abundant limestone rubble from large roughly hewn blocks up to 400mm by 300mm to small fragments. Same as (007)	Dump deposit
015	Soft mid brown sandy silt with moderate cobble size limestone fragments	Mixed garden soil type deposit
016	Number allocated to unstratified finds	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

Roman, Post Medieval and Early Modern material was recovered from the site. The range of finds includes pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe, metal, glass and bone; the artefacts came from four contexts, one of which is unstratified.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Barbara Precious and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling 2004 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The assemblage consisted of 11 sherds from a maximum of 11 vessels, weighing 457 grams. The pottery dates to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1; a summary of the dating and wares types is included in tables 1 and 2.

Condition

The average sherd weight is 41 grams which indicated the material consists of large, fairly fresh fragments. Two of the sherds have external sooting and another is burnt over the broken edge. This may suggest these vessels were used over a fire or hearth.

Results

Table 1, Summary of dating from the site

Cxt	Date Range of pottery	Comment
007	3rd+	
009	3 rd	Residual; single Roman sherd
015	4 th	Residual

Table 2, Summary of the Roman pottery

Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoS	NoV	W (g)
GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	Reduced	10	10	450
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware	Fine	1	1	7
TOTAL:			11	11	457

Provenance

Dumped deposit (007) contains Roman pottery although it is associated with recent disturbance. The Roman pottery from backfill of construction trench (009) and garden soil (015) is associated with later material. It is highly likely all of the pottery is residual.

Range

Most of the Grey wares are locally produced, although it is notable that two vessels from (015) were manufactured at Swanpool in Lincoln (Webster, 1947). This adds to the evidence for the distribution of these products into the southern half of the county. The single sherd of colour-coated ware is also interesting due to its vitrified fabric; this may be a New Forest product (Tyers, 1996, 171) although these are rarely found in Lincolnshire, suggesting it is more likely to be a late, over-fired Nene Valley vessel.

Context (015) contains two wide mouthed bowls, one with a deep neck which dates to the 4th century. A Grey ware copy of a mid 2nd to mid 3rd century samian ware form, Dr38, is also present in this context (Webster, 1996, 51).

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage and should be retained. A single vessel from context (001) is suitable for illustration.

Summary

A small group of Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The range of pottery is limited although the assemblage does contain large, fresh sherds despite being residual.

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. Two sherds from two vessels, weighing 148 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 3. The pottery ranges dates to the post medieval period.

Condition

The sherds are in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 3, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
015	SLIP	Slipware	Cream	Bowl?	1	1	19	BS	Fe slipped; black glaze	
016	BL	Blackware	MP type	Jar/ bowl	1	1	129	Base	Spalled during firing	Late 16th to mid 17th

Provenance

Context (015) is garden soil and (016) represents unstratified finds.

Range

Both Slipwares and Blackwares are common in Post-medieval assemblages and were produced at several centres locally and regionally.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A small assemblage of Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site. The group is too small for interpretation, although it suggests limited activity in the Post-medieval period occurring on the site.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 117 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 4.

Condition

Results

Table 4, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
009	CBM	Ceramic Building Material		1	3	Flake; soot	
009	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Hard oxidied + fe	1	53	Flat roofer; mortar	16th to 18th
015	RTMISC	Roman or Post Roman Tile		1	15	Flake	
015	RTIL	Roman tile	Light firing	1	46	Soot over break; signature?; TEG?	

Provenance

The ceramic building material comes from backfill of construction trench (009) and garden soil (015). Both of these represent recent activity.

Range

The roofing tile is a mixture of Roman and Post-medieval material. A single unidentifiable flake also came from (009).

Potential

The PNR and RTIL fragments should be retained; the rest of the material is suitable for discard.

Summary

A small mixed group of ceramic building material was recovered from the site.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of mixed artefacts, clay pipe, metal and glass, comprising 5 items weighing a total of 318g, was recovered from two contexts, one of them unstratified. All the pieces are post-medieval in date. A small amount of faunal remains, all mollusc shells, 3 pieces weighing 28g, were also retrieved. The assemblage was recorded in accordance with the *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (2003).

Condition

All the items are in good condition and present no long-term storage problems.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
015	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	4	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	3	
016	Iron	Socketed strap hinge, late post-medieval	1	128	18 th -early 19 th

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	Iron	Bifid coat hanger, one hook broken off, late post-medieval	1	55	century
	Glass	Dark green wine bottle base, moderate kick-up, very heavy iridescence, 18 th -early 19 th century	1	128	

Provenance

The items were recovered from a dump deposit (007), construction trench fill (009), topsoil (015) and as unstratified finds (016).

Range

The assemblage was restricted to items of clay pipe, metal and glass, and faunal remains.

Potential

Comprising unstratified material of post-medieval date, the assemblage is of very limited potential, but may indicate activity at the site from the 17th century.

THE FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 31 (811g) was retrieved from the investigation.

Condition

The bones are in generally good to moderate condition.

Results

Table 6, Faunal Remains Identified to species

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
007	sheep/goat	scapula	1	14	juvenile
	oyster	shell	1	14	complete
009	cattle	metacarpus	1	136	juvenile
	cattle	scapula	1	122	
	cattle	rib	1	8	
	sheep/goat	femur	1	16	
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	18	
	sheep/goat	radius	2	26	
	sheep/goat	scapula	1	12	
	sheep/goat	tibia	2	42	
	oyster	shell	1	13	complete
015	cattle	scapula	7	210	fragmentary
	large mammal	unidentified	1	10	
	sheep/goat	molar	1	4	
	sheep/goat	rib	1	6	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	1	8	
	mussel	shell	1	1	fragment
016	cattle	scapula	2	90	butchery marks
	sheep/goat	skull	1	28	
	sheep/goat	metacarpus	1	12	
	sheep/goat	rib	1	6	
	sheep/goat	tibia	1	15	

Provenance

The items were recovered from a dump deposit (007), construction trench fill (009), topsoil (015) and as unstratified finds (016).

Potential

As a small assemblage, the faunal remains have little potential. They should be retained in the site archive.

Discussion

The animal bone is dominated by sheep/goat and cattle and represents waste disposal at the site. There are a large number of shoulder blade fragments, although the significance of this can not be determined.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	comment
007	3rd+	
009	16th to 18th	Date on CBM; contains residual 3rd C pottery
015	18 th to 19th	Contains residual 4th C pottery
016	Unstratified	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	CP	Cook pot
B38	Bowl, copy of Samian form 38	CXT	Context
BIA	Burnished intersecting arcs	J	Unclassified Jar
BL	Burnished line	NoF	Number of Fragments
BWM	Wide mouthed bowl	NoS	Number of sherds
BWM3	Wide mouthed bowl type 3	NoV	Number of vessels
BZ	Burnished zone	OPN	Open form
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	SWL	Inscribed wavy lines
CLSD	Closed form	W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1: Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Alter	Draw	Comments	NoS	NoV	W(g)
007	GREY	BEV	BZ	BURNTEX	01	RIM TO GIRTH; ROUNDED CARINATION	1	1	32
007	GREY	J	BZ			BS	1	1	45
007	GREY	CP	BZ			RIM	1	1	38

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Alter	Draw	Comments	NoS	NoV	W(g)
007	GREY	CLSD	BL	SOOTINT; WORN		BASE; STRING	1	1	23
009	GREY	J	SWL			BS	1	1	13
015	GREY	B38	BZ	SOOTE		RIM TO GIRTH; SPOOL	1	1	76
015	GREY	BWM3	BIA			RIM TO GIRTH; SPOOL	1	1	165
015	GREY	BWM?	BA			BS	1	1	15
015	GREY	J		PITTED		BS	1	1	31
015	GREY	J				BASE; STRING	1	1	12
015	NVCC?	OPN		VITRIF		BASE; NFCC?	1	1	7

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.
Bovate	A unit of land, usually between 15 to 40 acres, roughly equivalent to a typical peasant landholding.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Bag of Finds

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
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC 2008.42

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ANOV08

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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