
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING
AT THE PRIMARY SCHOOL,
MERCIA DRIVE,
ANCASTER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ANMD 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mouchel Business Services Ltd**

August 2009

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: S09/0582/09
National Grid Reference: SK 9824 4351
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC 2009.69
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-64489

APS Report No. **82/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Mercia Drive, Ancaster,
Lincolnshire

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Supervisor	Mark Peachey, Bob Garland
Illustration	Ross Kendall
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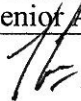
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 24/09/09	Date: 24/09/09

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at the Primary School, Mercia Drive, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored the excavation of footing trenches in the two areas of proposed building extension.

The investigation in Area One revealed a sequence of modern topsoil construction/demolition and post-medieval to early modern subsoil layers of probably agricultural origin. Trenching in Area Two revealed a modern levelling deposit above natural sand, suggesting that the area has previously been lowered.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include one fragment of Roman pottery, two medieval and one post-medieval pottery sherds. Two modern tile fragments, one fragment of animal bone and one post-medieval clay pipe stem were also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mouchel Business Services Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with building extensions at the Primary School, Mercia Drive, Ancaster, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S09/0582/09. The investigation was carried out between July 27th and August 4th 2009.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Ancaster is situated 27km south of Lincoln and 10km to the northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The

Primary School is on the eastern side of Ermine Street, which runs through the centre of the present village. The school lies near the centre of Ancaster, approximately 500m northeast of St Martin's Church on the south side of Mercia Drive at National Grid Reference SK 9824 4351 (Figs. 2 and 3).

The site lies at c. 40m OD in a slight valley extending to the northeast. The 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).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Ancaster has nationally important archaeological remains, some of which are protected as Scheduled Monuments. These remains include an Iron Age settlement, Romano-British town defences (Scheduled Monument LI 105) and a Roman fort (Scheduled Monument LI 295). The village lies on the route of Ermine Street, a major Roman road running north from London to Lincoln and York.

Previous investigations close to the site have uncovered Roman artefacts and building remains (Cope-Faulkner 2005). Unstratified Roman pottery has been found to the east and a medieval coin was recovered just to the west of the site. To the northwest, Roman pottery and building remains and rubble surfaces of possible medieval or post-medieval date have been recorded (Hall 2006). Geophysical survey immediately to the east of the school, on the playing field, located numerous linear ditch-like features. Some of these may be recent service trenches, while one coincided with the location of a boundary shown on 19th century maps. However, others may be indicative of more ancient archaeological remains (Hibbitt 2004).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Two areas (One and Two) of the site were prepared to create a new entrance lobby, children's centre and a library (Fig. 3). Both areas were initially reduced in level using a mechanical excavator (Plates 1 and 6; Figs. 4 and 6) before footing trenches were dug. Selected sections of trench in each area were cleaned by hand (Plates 2, 4 and 7). 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 the investigation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible. The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Context dates were assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The area of the new entrance lobby (Area One) was initially levelled to a depth of 0.36m (Fig 7; Section 1; Plate 2), which revealed modern construction contexts

(102) and (104). The top of subsoil context (103), a firmly compacted dark grey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and occasional wood fragments, was also exposed. After levelling was completed, 0.17m of ballast (105) was laid down by the client. Finally, the footing trenches in Area One (Fig 5; Plate 3) were excavated to a depth of 0.40m below the top of the ballast. This revealed the earliest deposit (106), a moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (Fig 7, Section 3, Plate 3) which contained occasional small pebbles and a fragment of post-medieval clay pipe. Other finds from Area One include two sherds of medieval pottery and one small sherd of Roman pottery from topsoil context (101). One sherd of post-medieval pottery, a piece of animal bone and a fragment of modern tile were recovered from the surface of subsoil context (103).

Area Two was first reduced in level by 0.47m (Plate 5) which revealed the earliest deposit (204) in this area, a natural yellow sand. On top of this was a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded, sub-angular stones (203). Subsequent digging of footing trenches (Plate 6) established the full depth of (203) to be 0.75m (Fig 7; Section 5; Plate 7). One fragment of modern tile was recovered from the deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

Dark greyish brown/dark grey sandy silt contexts (103) and (106) were probably the former subsoil, prior to construction/demolition layers (102) and (104). This subsoil was perhaps formed through agricultural use. It contained artefacts of 17th-20th century date which probably entered the area through manuring scatter. This implies that the area had an agricultural function though the later post-medieval period. Natural sand was revealed, and on top of this was a dark greyish brown sandy silt context (203),

which was a probable make-up layer for surface layer (202) which preceded the current tarmac surface (201). As the make-up layer lay directly on the natural it implies that the area was lowered previously. This action may have removed any archaeological deposits in this area of the site.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land at the Primary School, Mercia Drive, Ancaster, Lincolnshire revealed a possible post-medieval subsoil. The works made no impact on potential underlying remains.

Finds were predominantly limited to a disturbed topsoil context, although the aforementioned subsoil yielded post-medieval ceramic and clay pipe artefacts.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mouchel Business Services Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor 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: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Mark Peachey, Robert Garland
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Ross Kendall
 Post-excavation analysis: Ross Kendall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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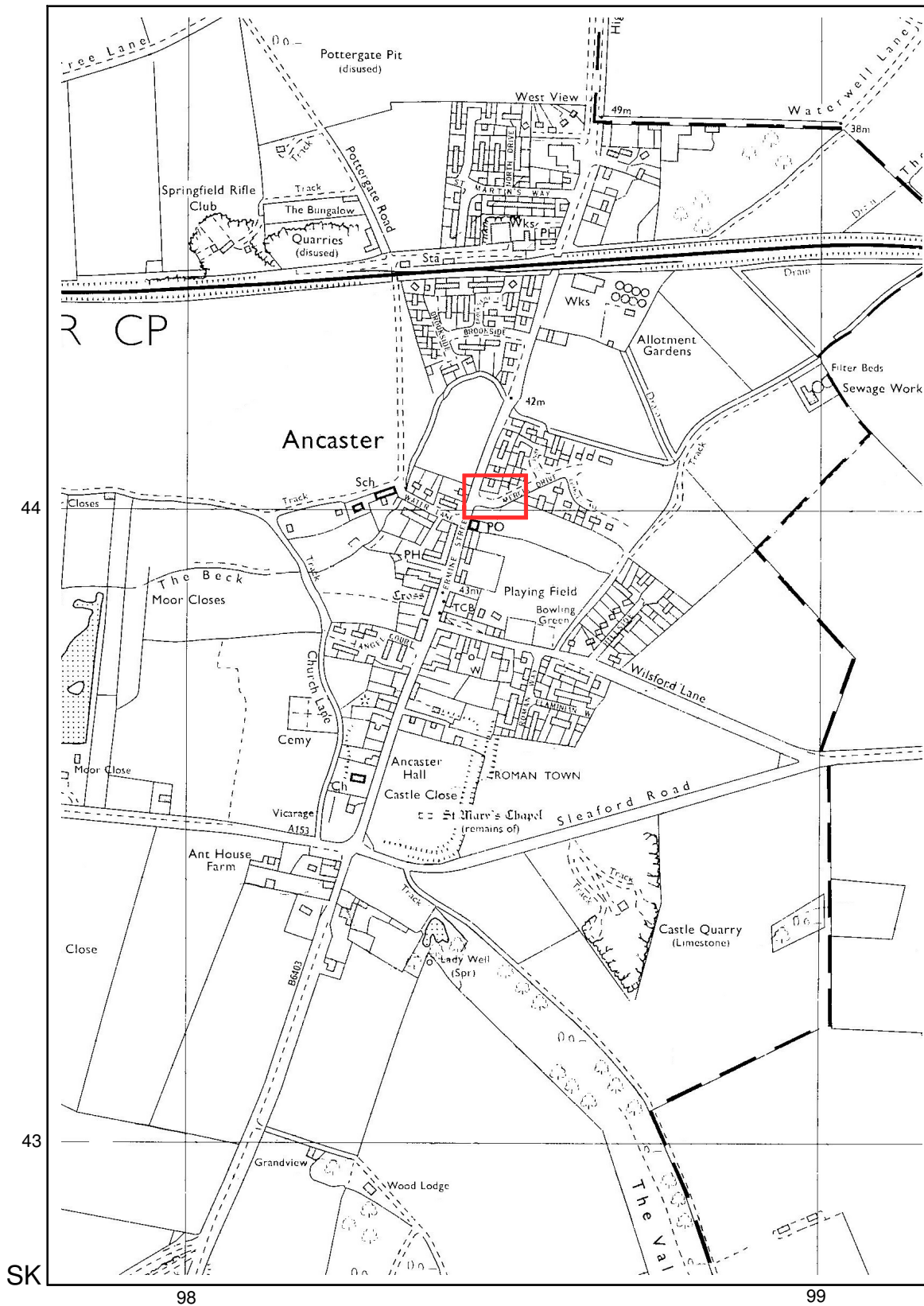
Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**


11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services



Figure 1: General location plan



 Area shown on Figure 3

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Ancaster Primary School (ANMD09)

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: RK Report No: 82/09

Figure 2: Site location plan (1:10000)

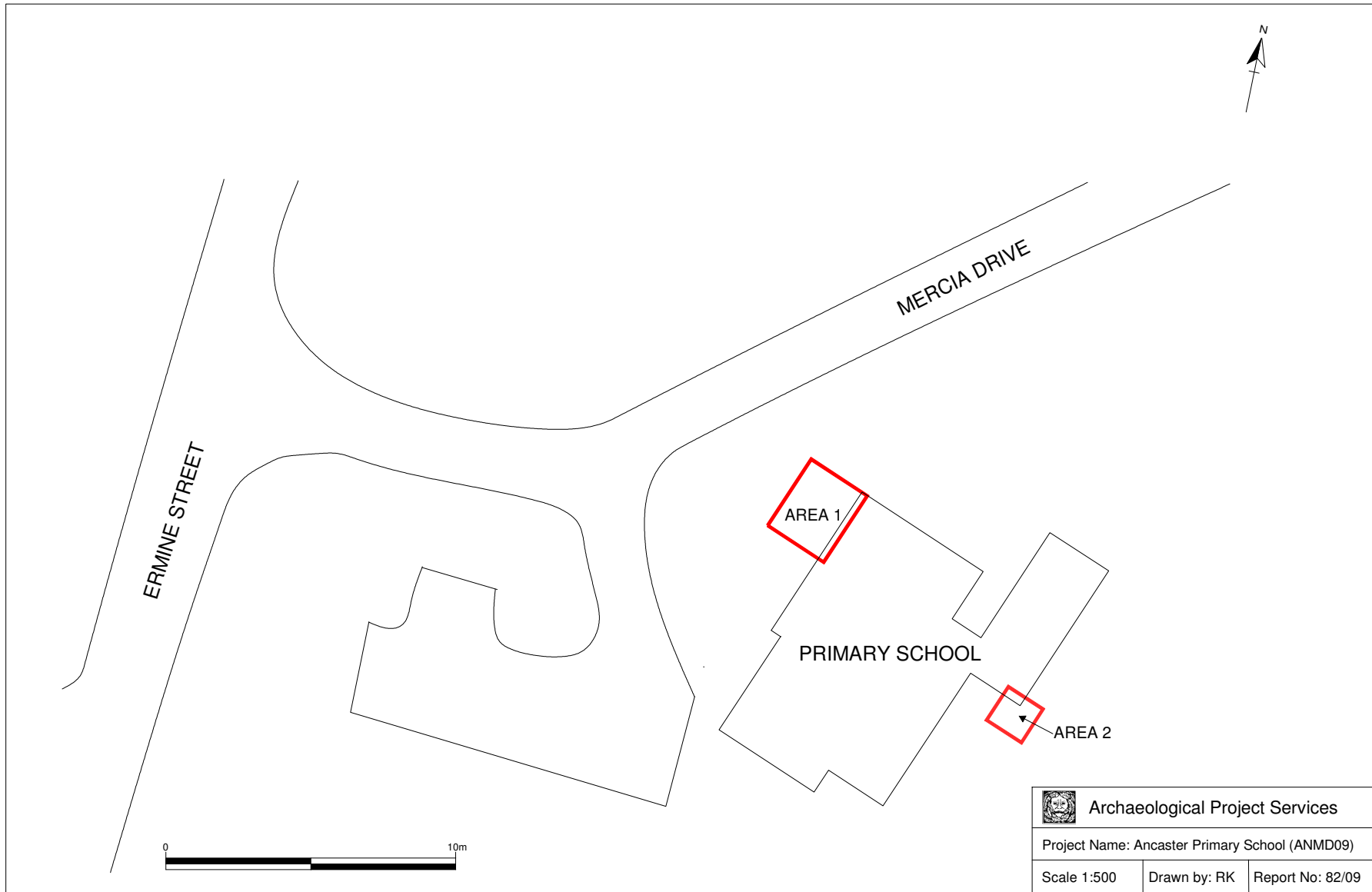


Figure 3: Site location plan

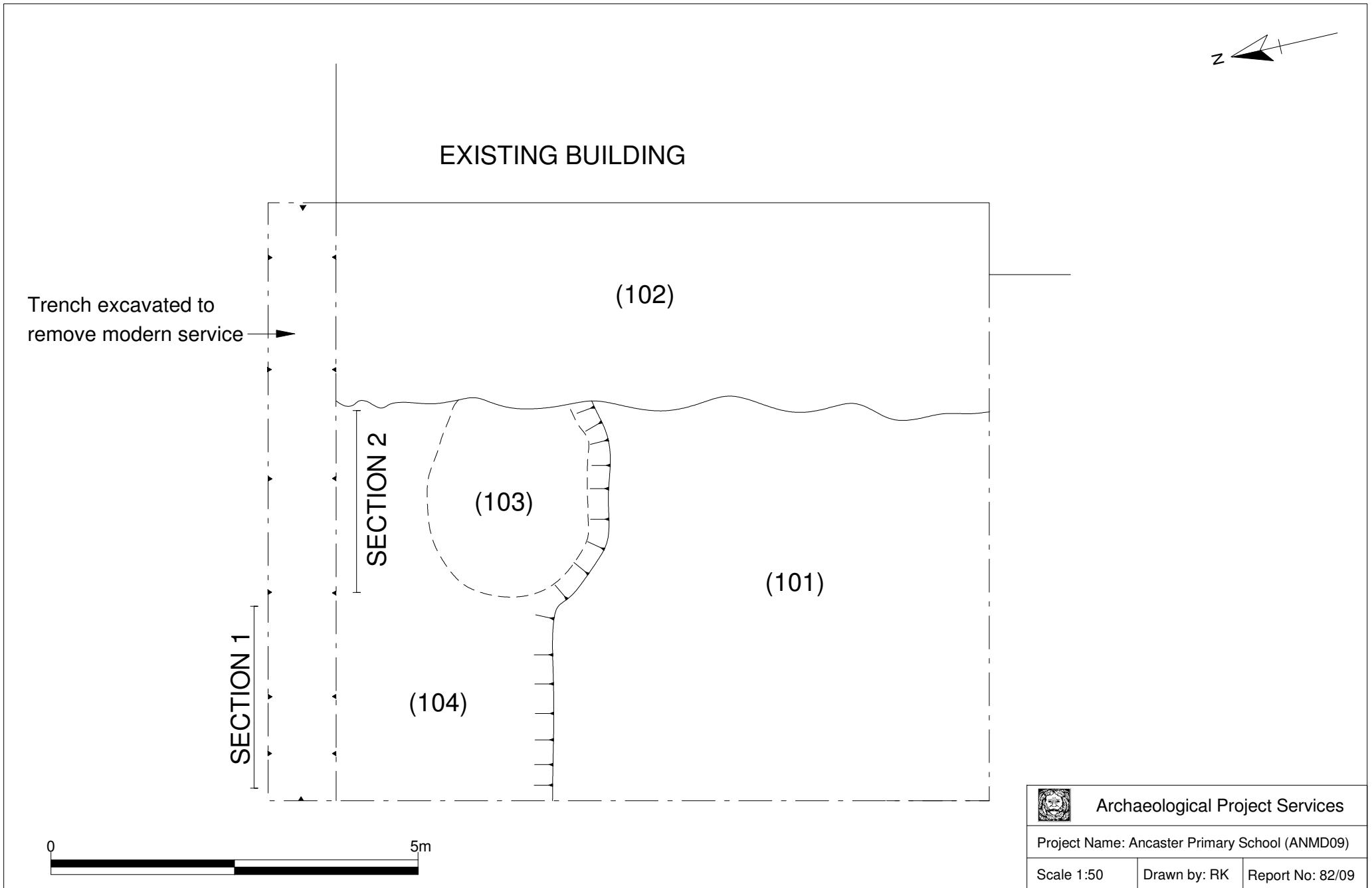


Figure 4: Area one reduced plan (prior to footing trenching)

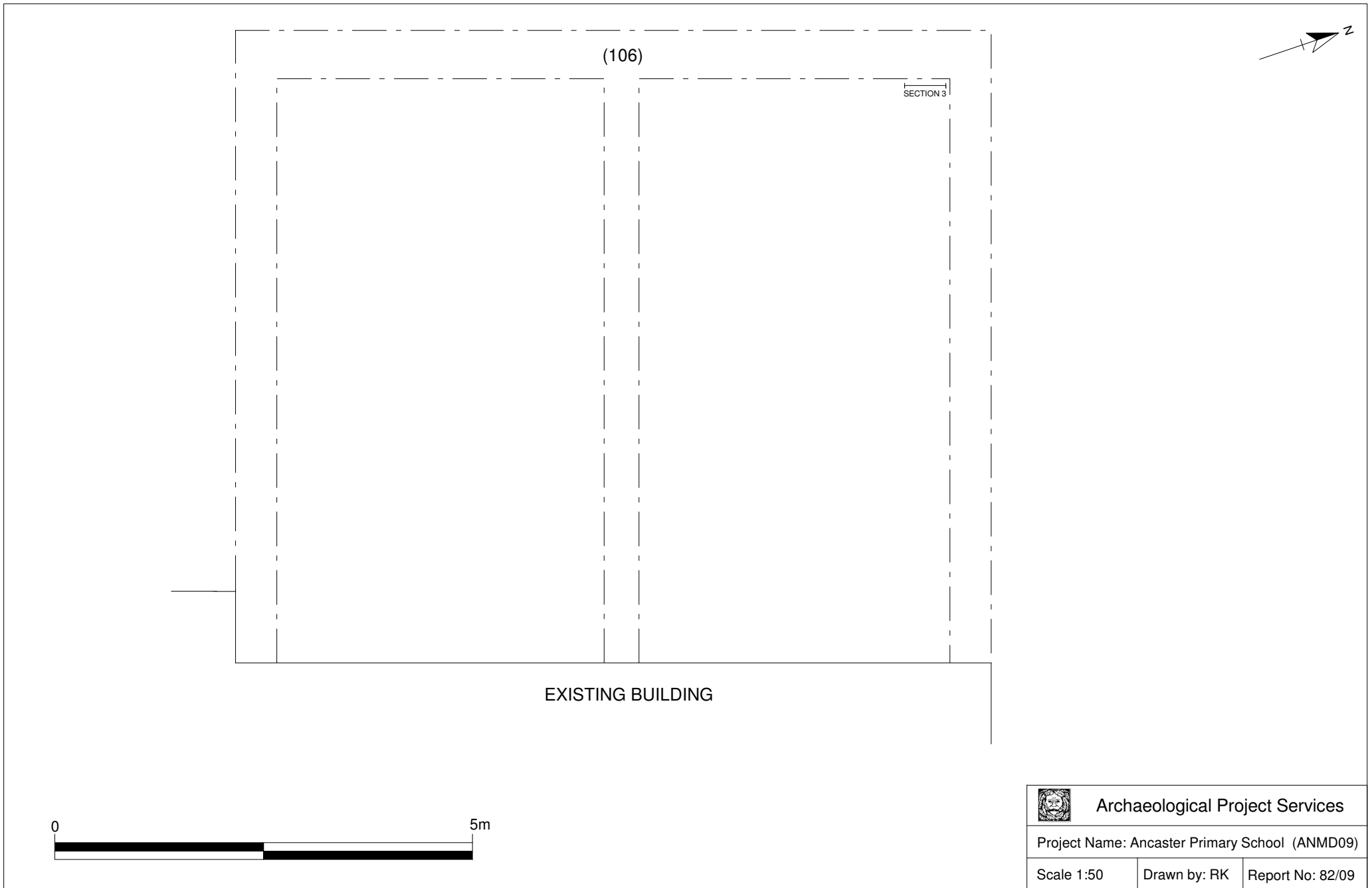


Figure 5: Area one footing trench plan

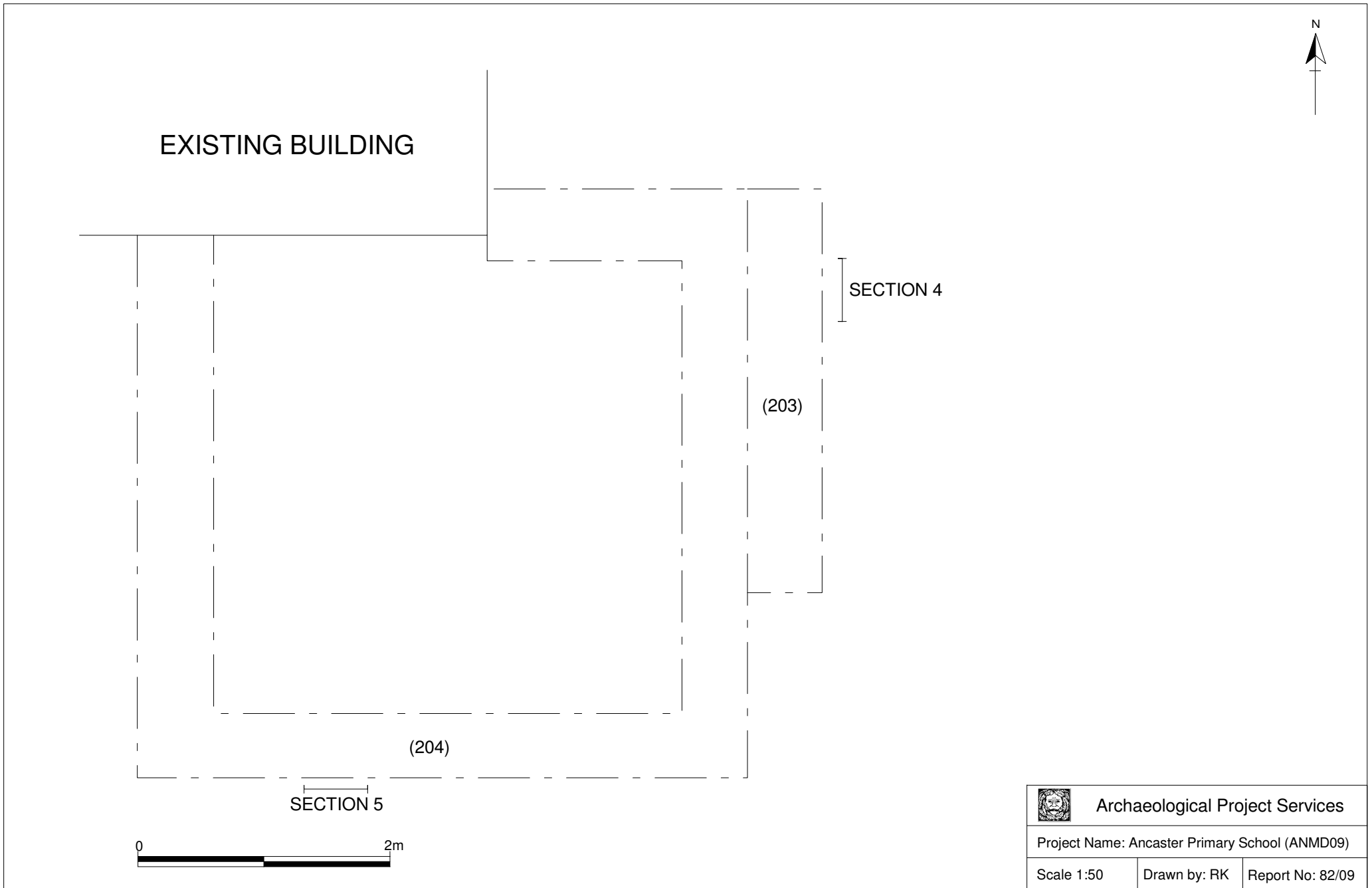
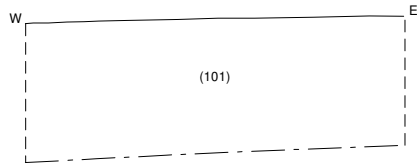
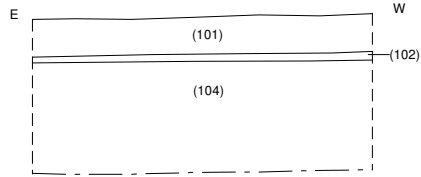


Figure 6: Area two footing trench plan

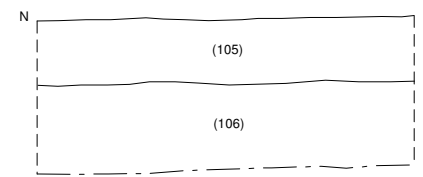
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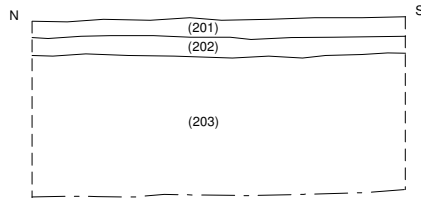
SECTION 2



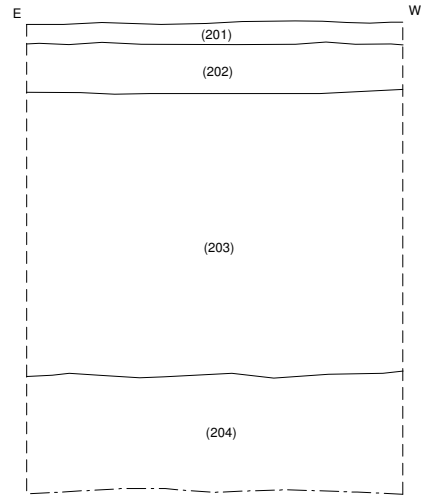
SECTION 3



SECTION 4



SECTION 5



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Ancaster Primary School (ANMD09)

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: RK

Report No: 82/09

Figure 7: Sections 1-5



Plate 1: Reducing the level of area one



Plate 2: Section 1, looking northeast



Plate 3: Area one footing trenches



Plate 4: Section 3, looking east



Plate 5: Area two with reduced level



Plate 6: Area two footing trenches



Plate 7: Section 5, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT
THE PRIMARY SCHOOL
MERCIA DRIVE
ANCASTER
LINCOLNSHIRE

**SCHEME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK**

PREPARED FOR

MOUCHEL BUSINESS SERVICES LTD

BY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Archaeologists
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

JUNE 2009

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological work is required during groundwork associated with the erection of extensions to the Primary School, Mercia Drive, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying to the north of the Roman fort and on the eastside of the Roman road, Ermine Street. Roman artefacts and building remains have been found nearby and there is the potential for burials in the area. Geophysical survey close by found linear anomalies of possible ditches.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of archaeological supervision, monitoring and recording during development groundwork on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a scheme of archaeological work during erections of extensions to the Primary School, Mercia Drive, Ancaster, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Ancaster is situated 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The Primary School is on the eastern side of Ermine Street, which runs through the centre of the present village. The school lies near the centre of Ancaster, approximately 500m northeast of St Martin's Church on the south side of Mercia Drive at National Grid Reference SK 9824 4351.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S09/0582/09) was submitted to Lincolnshire County
-

Council for construction of an extension for a lobby entrance and children's centre on the north side of the school and a second extension for a library on the south side of the school. Permission was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work during groundworks connected with the construction.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at *c.* 40m OD in a slight valley extending to the northeast. 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 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 site lies north of the defences of the Roman fort and town, close to the Ermine Street Roman road. Previous investigations and discoveries close by have found Roman artefacts and building remains. Unstratified Roman pottery has been found to the east and a medieval coin was recovered just to the west. To the northwest, Roman pottery and building remains and rubble surfaces of possible medieval or post-medieval date have been recorded. Geophysical survey immediately to the east of the school, on the playing field, located numerous linear ditch-like features. Some of these may be recent service trenches and one coincided with the location of a boundary shown on 19th century maps. However, others may be due to more ancient archaeological remains (Hibbitt 2004).
- 6.3 Roman cemeteries were often located alongside roads outside settlement areas. Being located outside of the Roman fort and town, and close to the main Roman road, it is therefore possible that burials or cremations may occur in the area.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the investigation 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 investigation 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 investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for 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 investigation will be undertaken during the groundwork phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continuously observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation 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 trenches;

- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 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 investigation 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 Collection, 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 investigation 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 investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the County Council Historic Environment Record; and to the South Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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.
- 12.2 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 County Council Historic Environment Team. They will be given written notice of 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 investigation 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 investigations of this sort 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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, The Collection, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – C Allen, Independent Specialist Roman –B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/ J Wood, Independent Specialist
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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hibbitt, DC, 2004 *Ancaster School, Ancaster, Lincolnshire, Selective Geophysical (Resistance) Survey of School Playing Field*, Grantham Archaeology Group

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

Specification: Version 1, 3rd June 2009

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Loose, friable mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent modern brick fragments and plastic, 0.37m thick	Topsoil
102	Loose, buff stone, varying thicknesses	Construction hardcore
103	Firmly compacted dark grey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and occasional wood fragments, at least 0.20m thick	Subsoil
104	Moderately firm mottled brown sandy silt with occasional small CBM and wood fragments, 0.29m thick	Modern demolition layer
105	Loose light grey ballast, 0.17m thick	Hardcore laid down by client
106	Moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, at least 0.23m thick	Subsoil
201	Hard black tarmac, 50mm thick	Tarmac ground surface
202	Loose light yellowish brown concrete and mortar, 50mm thick	Former surface beneath current tarmac
203	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded, sub-angular stones, 0.75m thick	Former topsoil or levelling deposit
204	Loose, mottled yellow fine sand, 0.32m thick	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**ROMAN POTTERY***By Alex Beeby***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*. A single sherd weighing 2 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. 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 below.

Condition

The sherd is burnt and has an abraded interior surface.

Results*Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Alterations	NoV	NoS	W (g)	Comments
101	BB1		BURNT OXID; ABR INT	1	1	2	BS
101	ZDATE						M1-L4C

Provenance

The sherd was recovered from the topsoil, context (101)

Range

There is a single piece of Black Burnished Ware 1 pottery from a domestic vessel, most likely a jar or bowl. The production site is unknown; it may be a product of the Poole Harbour Black Burnished Ware industry in Dorset, or a more local or regionally local copy. Such copies are known to have been produced for example at Rossington Bridge in South Yorkshire.

Potential

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

Summary

A single piece of burnt, Black Burnished Ware 1 pottery was recovered during the watching brief. The sherd is too small to be diagnostic of form or date.

POST ROMAN POTTERY*By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall***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 25 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 medieval to the post medieval period.

Condition

The sherds are in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
101	CIST	Cistercian ware		Jar	1	1	2	BS		Mid 15th to 16th
101	MEDLOC	Medieval Local fabrics (generic)	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy	Jar/ bowl	1	1	13	Base	Oxidised over break; common sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.8mm + occasional ca + occasional fe	13th to 15th
103	BL	Blackware		Jar/ bowl	1	1	10	BS	Grantham type?	18th to 19th

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from contexts (101) and (103).

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage. The pottery should be retained. No further work is required.

Summary

A small mixed group of pottery was retrieved from two contexts.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

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*. Two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 62 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 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.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
103	MODTIL	Modern tile	Light firing	1	15	Land drain?; flake	Modern
203	PANT	Pantile		1	47		Modern

Provenance

Modern tile fragments came from contexts (103) and (203).

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required.

Summary

Two fragments of early modern tile were retrieved from two contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single (1g) fragment of animal bone was recovered from a stratified context.

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was poor.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
103	medium mammal	unidentified	1	1	

Summary

As a single fragment, the bone has no potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipe follows the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The single clay pipe fragment is abraded, but in otherwise good condition.

Results

Table 4, Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
106			1			1	3	Stem only	17 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from context (106). It is probably a fairly local product of the Sleaford or Grantham area.

Range

A single 17th century pipe stem was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing some dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential and significance.

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
101	15th to 16th	
103	18th to 19th	Date on a single sherd
106	17th	Date on single clay pipe
203	18th to 20th	Date on a single fragment of 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
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

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].
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
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:

10	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings

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: 2009.69
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	ANMD09
OASIS Record Number:	archaeo11-64489

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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