

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT:
ERMINE STREET, ANCASTER, LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Application: N/A
NGR: SK 9858 4439 to SK 9812 4304
AAL Site Code: ANER 12
OASIS ID: allenarc1-129010
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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by GEW² to carry out an archaeological watching brief for a new electrical cable trench running through the village of Ancaster in Lincolnshire.
- Ancaster is an archaeologically sensitive area with evidence of prehistoric activity and abundant Roman remains recorded locally. The route of the trench took it through the centre of the modern town, along the route of Ermine Street, which is itself on the line of the important Roman road of the same name.
- The watching brief identified the survival of Roman and post-Roman deposits, along with possible stone-built structures and two infant burials. Disarticulated human remains of infants who had not reached full term were also found within buried soils at two locations along the trench.
- Despite its location alongside Ermine Street no deposits were encountered in the trench which could be confidently associated with Roman road construction.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by GEW² to undertake an archaeological watching brief in Ancaster, Lincolnshire, during the groundworks for a new service trench that ran through the village from Cranwell c.6.5km to the northeast to Copper Hill situated c.2km south-southwest of Ancaster.
- 1.2 The excavating, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*' (IfA 1999, revised 2001 and 2008) and the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2012).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to 'The Collection' (Lincoln Museum) within six months of the completion of the project and will be stored under the Museum Accession Number LCNCC: 2012.43.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The village of Ancaster is situated within the administrative district of South Kesteven approximately 8km west-southwest of central Sleaford and 26.5km south of central Lincoln. The area of cable trench monitored follows the eastern side of Ermine Street, which runs through the centre of the village (Figure 1). The area monitored ran from just to the north of a railway bridge at the north end of the village at NGR SK 9858 4439 to near to the junction with an access to Pits Hill Farm at NGR SK 9812 4304, a distance of c.1.45km. The southern part of the route, southwards from Paddock Close, also passes through the Ancaster Conservation Area.
- 2.2 The village is situated in the Ancaster Gap, an east – west orientated glacial river valley cutting through the escarpment of the Lincoln Edge. The local geology of the area comprises bedrock deposits of limestone of the Inferior Oolite Group. There are no superficial deposits recorded on the upper slopes of the valley, with sand and gravel deposits, alluvium and peat recorded in the base of the valley towards the centre of the village (British Geological Survey 1972).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 The development entailed the provision of a 4MVA power supply to the Mid UK Recycling Limited facility at Barkston Heath. The site was operating on generators and required a more secure supply in advance of installing additional plant at the site. Due to the load required, the power supply had to be provided from a primary substation at RAF Cranwell.
- 3.2 The works were outside the normal planning process, but were governed by the 1989 Electricity Act. In line with this act, the client consulted with the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological investigations required. Due to the high archaeological potential of the cable route through Ancaster, passing through the Ancaster Conservation Area and close to the Scheduled

Monument of Ancaster Roman Settlement (List Entry Number 1005004), it was requested that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted through the village.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The cable route passes through an area of significant archaeological potential. Prehistoric activity in the area is represented by several scatters of worked flint of Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age date found around the village (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter LHER) References 30315, 30355, 36533, 39160 and 61722). A Bronze Age cremation was found at Turnbull's Sandpit, to the west of Ancaster on Willoughby Road (LHER Reference 30305) and there are numerous possible Bronze Age Beaker burials known from Ancaster parish (May 1976).
- 4.2 Evidence for earlier Iron Age settlement activity is recorded at Castle Quarry c.425m southeast of the village centre (LHER Reference 30340) and there is Late Iron Age settlement evidence recorded just to the west of the village (May 1976), and also beneath the later Roman town (LHER Reference 30328). At Ant House Farm on the south side of Sleaford Road Late Iron Age inhumations have been excavated, with finds recovered including a fantail brooch and Gallo-Belgic ware pottery (LHER Reference 34206).
- 4.3 Early Roman activity is represented by two temporary marching camps identified on the high ground overlooking the Ancaster Gap (LHER References 30322 and 30323). Evidence for military ditches of early Roman date are recorded just to the west of the Roman town, cutting Iron Age features (Clay 2010). The site developed into a civilian settlement, and received defences in the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD, enclosing an area of c.4 hectares, although there is ample evidence for extra-mural settlement as well (Whitwell 1992). The site straddled Ermine Street, the major route from London to the north, the line of which broadly follows the current main road through the village.
- 4.4 Roman period cemeteries are recorded to the north (LHER Reference 30329), south (LHER Reference 30330) and west of the village with the latter site partially being covered by the modern cemetery of St Martins Church (LHER Reference 30327 and Whitwell 1992).
- 4.5 The town's fortifications were upgraded late in the Roman period with the addition of large fan shaped bastions, paralleled at several defended sites in the region, and possibly representing artillery towers. It has been suggested that such sites were manned by Germanic mercenaries, or *foederati*, and there is evidence of early Anglo-Saxon period burials in the Roman cemetery to the south of the town as well as scattered finds of the period that may represent these individuals. This may indicate some continuity of settlement activity at Ancaster following the traditional end of the Roman period in the early 5th century (Whitwell 1992 and LHER References 30334 and 30335).
- 4.6 The nature and extent of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area is unclear. The place name is Old English in origin, meaning 'Ana's Roman Station' (Cameron 1998), but there is no record of Ancaster in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD, the name being first documented in the 12th century. It is possible that the former Roman town and any associated Saxon settlement were incorporated into the neighbouring parishes of Wilsford and West Willoughby.

- 4.7 The parish church of St Martin's, just to the west of Ermine Street, retains some possible Saxon elements, but is largely of 13th and 14th century date with later additions and alterations (Pevsner and Harris 2002). A chapel of St. Mary is also documented within the area of the Roman town, the foundations of which were still visible in 1965 (LHER Reference 30301).
- 4.8 Medieval settlement activity appeared to extend along the line of Ermine Street, partially within the Roman town and extending northwards for a short distance (LHER Reference 30339). The current settlement continues to be a ribbon development extending along Ermine Street northwards from the Roman town, with a number of well appointed 17th, 18th and 19th century houses fronting the road, such as Ancaster Hall and Launde House (Pevsner and Harris 2002).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The fieldwork was carried out by Kevin Trott and Maria Piirainen of AAL between 2nd and 27th March 2012. The service trench followed the east side of Ermine Street and the work was monitored from the railway bridge in the north to High Dike c.1.1km south of the village centre. Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked 360^o mini excavator fitted with a 400mm wide toothless bucket. A hydraulic breaker was used to remove solid obstructions (Appendix 1: Plate 1).
- 5.2 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20). Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy. All photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1.
- 5.3 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 10. Two digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. grave [23]).

6.0 Results (Figures 2 – 5 and Plates 2 – 15)

- 6.1 The uppermost layer of the trench mostly consisted of a tarmac surface, 01, which formed the road or pavement. To the north of the junction between Charlestown and Ermine Street the trench cut through modern layers of road build up, 12, 17 and 18, which comprised a mix of loose sand and crushed limestone, crushed concrete, limestone rubble and tarmac. An assemblage of finds, which included 21 sherds of 4th century AD Roman pottery, along with a small number of oyster shells and animal bone fragments was recovered from the road build up layers but was evidently residual. A layer, 13, comprising firm dark brown silty sand, was observed north of the railway bridge, and was sealed by the road build up layer 18 (Figure 4: Section 4.1 (NGR 498586 344392) and Plate 2). An assemblage of Roman pottery comprising 29 sherds of 4th century date, along with two unidentified animal bones, was recovered from the layer, which is most likely of 4th century origin. The layer extended to the south of Charlestown as far as no. 106 Ermine Street, opposite the junction with Brookside, a total distance of 127m, where it had been truncated away by modern services. The survival of the Roman layer against

the line of Ermine Street illustrates the potential for Roman layers to be sealed directly by modern deposits in this area of Ancaster.

- 6.2 An undated buried soil layer, 62, was encountered to the south of the junction between Ermine Street and Brookside. Its relationship with layer 13 to the north had been removed by modern service trenches and other disturbance. A second undated buried soil layer, 34, comprised firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments and was located a short distance to the south. It may have been a continuation of layer 13 and had been sealed by a thick layer of topsoil, 33, where the trench ran into the grass verge against the side of the road (Figure 4: Section 4.2 (NGR 498528 344208) and Plate 3).
- 6.3 Further south, Ermine Street crosses The Beck, which flows through Ancaster, and close to the crossing the trench was moved onto the pavement once again from the grass roadside verge. There was considerable modern disturbance from here as far south as the Post Office, opposite Water Lane, a total distance of 202m and only a series of modern deposits, 02, 45, 55, 59, 60 and 66 were revealed (see Figure 4: Section 4.3 (NGR 498469 344055) for representative deposit model and Plate 4). In the area outside the Post Office modern layers sealed an undated layer, 67, comprising dark brownish grey sandy clay and limestone fragments, which in turn sealed a second undated layer, 68, which comprised light orange brown clayey sand. The origin and date of both layers is unknown but their survival may indicate the presence of deposits which pre-date the modern disturbance in this area.
- 6.4 In front of no. 66 and 68 Ermine Street, midway between Water Lane and Wilsford Lane, the trench cut through two large undated features, [69] and [71], which measured 1.75m and 1.3m wide respectively and were encountered beneath modern layers 01 and 66 (Figure 4: Section 4.4 (NGR 498441 343956) and Plates 5 and 6). The base of neither feature was visible within the trench. The features may have been the remains of ditches or pits but further interpretation was not possible based on the evidence revealed within the narrow trench. Both features had been cut into an undated layer 67, which comprised dark brownish grey sandy clay and sealed a further undated layer, 68, which consisted of light orange brown clayey sand. Neither of the undated layers were visible on the southern side of feature [71], where the feature appeared to have been cut directly into a light brown silty sand, 73, which was most likely of natural origin.
- 6.5 A short distance to the north of Wilsford Lane, modern layers 01 and 02 sealed a buried soil, 04, which comprised dark brown silty sandy clay and produced a small assemblage of pottery which included several 13th century sherds (Figure 5: Section 5.1 (NGR 498411 343852) and Plate 7). Layer 04 sealed a second layer of buried soil, 03, which extended for distance of at least 120m along the trench from north of Wilsford Lane to Paddock Close further to the south. It comprised light brown sandy silt and produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery, including late Roman grey wares and colour-coated wares, along with a single sherd of post-medieval Bourne-type pottery which seems most likely to have been intrusive. The earliest deposit encountered in this part of the trench was a further buried soil, 14, exposed in the base of the trench, which had been sealed by layer 03. The layer comprised light brown sand and was undated. It is apparent that deposits with archaeological potential survive in this area of the trench although interpretation is hampered by the limited evidence afforded by the narrow trench. It is unclear from the evidence encountered whether the deposits in this area are the

remains of buried soils associated with agricultural activity or are the product of activities undertaken within the Roman and medieval settlement itself.

- 6.6 A layer, 15, comprising sandy silt and limestone rubble was encountered directly beneath the modern pavement and associated make-up layer outside no. 40 Ermine Street, on the north side of Wilsford Road (Figure 5: Section 5.2 (NGR 498403 343825) and Plate 8). It sealed the remains of a possible wall, 16, which had been constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks measuring 460mm x 40mm x 15mm on average. Up to three courses of the wall survived which seem to indicate that the wall was orientated approximately northeast to southwest. It extended across the trench at an oblique angle but with little of the wall visible within the trench its precise orientation was difficult to ascertain. The wall appeared to have been cut into layer 03, (not visible in section 5.2) and therefore must have been late Roman or later in date (see para 6.5 above) but it was not possible to arrive at a more precise date from the available evidence.
- 6.7 Layer 03 extended as far south as the junction between Ermine Street and Paddock Close. On the northern side of this junction layer 03 was partially sealed by a thin buried soil, 29, which produced a sherd of medieval pottery and a sherd dated to the early post-medieval (15th – 16th century) period and was, in turn, sealed by a buried soil layer, 02, of post-medieval date (Figure 5: Section 5.3 (NGR 498375 343758) and Plate 9). Layer 03 sealed an undated layer, 21, at this location, which comprised dark brown sandy silty clay. This deposit sealed two shallow, north to south orientated grave cuts, [23] and [26], which had been cut into natural sand, 22. Human remains within the graves proved to be poorly preserved with skeleton 25, from grave 23, being the best preserved. Parts of the skull, the upper arm bones from both arms, a left radius and ulna and seven largely complete ribs had survived of an infant of around 40 weeks gestational age. The remains of skeleton 28, from grave [26] were far less complete and only left and right femurs and a left tibia survived. This individual may have been slightly older than the individual from grave [23] at 41 or 42 weeks. The ages suggest that both individuals were either still-births or had died shortly after birth.
- 6.8 On the south side of the junction between Ermine Street and Paddock Close, post-medieval layer 02 sealed a further buried soil, 32, (Figure 5: Section 5.4 (NGR 498365 343735) and Plate 10) which produced a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery but had been heavily disturbed by modern services. Beneath it, a further buried soil layer, 31, produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery, and a fragment of clay pipe that may have been introduced to the deposit when the service trench which had disturbed layer 32 was dug. A deposit of sand, 30, sealed by layer 31 is of unknown origin.
- 6.9 Approximately 13m south of Paddock Close, outside no. 18 Ermine Street (Moreland House), a modern bedding layer, 35, which comprised light brownish orange sand and formed the base for the entrance steps of Moreland House, sealed an undated layer, 36, which comprised firm mid greyish brown silty sand with limestone cobbles (Figure 5: Section 5.5 (NGR 498359 343721) and Plate 11). This, in turn, sealed a buried soil, 37, which comprised dark brown silty sand with occasional limestone fragments and produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, along with six fragments of unidentified animal bone. It sealed a c.1.7m wide stone structure, 38, constructed from at least one large stone slab and cobbles bonded with a lime mortar 39. The structure was only partially visible in the base of the trench and as a result it was not possible to establish its form or function.

- 6.10 A short distance to the south, outside no. 16 Ermine Street, the remains of a further structure were revealed beneath the modern pavement (Figure 5: Section 5.6 (NGR 498352 343705) and Plate 12). The structure was constructed from limestone blocks which measured 360mm x 90mm x 90mm on average. Traces of sandy mortar on some of the blocks probably indicate that the blocks had been bonded. At least seven courses of blocks survived and 1.4m of the structure was revealed, orientated approximately north to south. The structure was most likely a wall but its origin is uncertain. It appeared to have been cut into two underlying deposits, 36 and 37, the earliest of which, 37, produced a single sherd of Roman greyware, whilst layer 36 was undated. The wall could therefore date to anytime from the Roman period through to the recent past.
- 6.11 South of Paddock Close a side lane leads from Ermine to Street to the doctor's surgery and is also called Ermine Street. Approximately 25m south of this lane the modern pavement sealed a layer of modern made ground, 44, which comprised mid greyish brown silty sand with limestone fragments (Figure 5: Section 5.7 (NGR 498334 343648) and Plate 13). The made ground overlay a possible ditch or pit, [42], which measured 2.3m wide (its full depth was not visible within the trench). It had moderately steep sides and contained a single fill, 43, comprising firm dark brown silty sand with limestone fragments. The fill produced five sherds of Roman greyware and part of a Roman tile, along with a small assemblage of animal bone and oyster shell. The feature had been cut into a layer, 41, which comprised coarse light brown sand and limestone fragments and may have been a demolition layer. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the layer along with a fragment of painted wall plaster.
- 6.12 To the south, near to the northwest corner of Castle Close, a layer of modern hardcore, 45, and a modern bedding layer, 46, sealed a buried soil, 47, comprising dark brown silty sand with limestone fragments (Figure 5: Section 5.8 (NGR 498327 343626)). Finds from this layer included five sherds of medieval pottery, a small assemblage of tile, including both medieval and Roman fragments, 40 sherds of late 3rd – 4th century pottery, a small number of oyster shells, one handmade iron nail and a small assemblage of human bones which consisted of five largely complete ribs and a left femur, all from an infant who died before it reached a gestational age of 30 weeks. The finds assemblage suggests that layer 47 dates to the medieval period although the number of Roman finds suggests that Roman deposits have been disturbed in the near vicinity. The infant bones could be of medieval date but may equally be of Roman date. If the latter is the case their presence in layer 47, in relatively good condition given the delicate nature of infant bones, suggests that their original place of deposition was close by.
- 6.13 Further south, opposite St Martin's Church, the modern pavement and bedding layers sealed a modern service trench, [49], which had been cut into an undated layer, 51, which comprised compact mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent limestone rubble (Figure 5: Section 5.9 (NGR 498310 343570)). This layer sealed a buried dark brown soil, 52, which in turn sealed a second buried soil, 53, which comprised mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. A mixed assemblage of finds were recovered from this deposit, including a 19th century clay pipe stem, a sherd of medieval pottery, a small assemblage of Roman pottery of late 4th century date and seven fragments of Roman tile. A fairly large and varied bone assemblage was also recovered from the layer which included the left humerus from an infant aged less than 30 gestational weeks. Given the mixed dates of finds from the layer the date of the human

remains is uncertain. A deposit of limestone rubble, 54, was revealed in the base of the trench, sealed by buried soil 53. A 2m length of the deposit was visible but it was unclear whether it represented, a surface, a layer of demolition rubble, the remains of a wall or some form of structure.

- 6.14 At the crossroad between Ermine Street, High Dike, Willoughby Road and Sleaford Road, the trench crossed the carriageway and the road surface sealed a disused service trench [06] and bedding layer, 05 (Figure 5: Section 5.10 (NGR 498264 343456) and Plate 14). The bedding layer sealed an undated layer of light yellow sand, 08, which seems most likely to have been related to road construction but its age is uncertain.
- 6.15 Further south, approximately 50m from the crossroads, outside Ancaster House Cottage, the pavement sealed a buried soil, 10, which comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional limestone fragments and produced a small assemblage of 19th century pottery (Figure 5: Section 5.11 (NGR 498232 343364) and Plate 15). It sealed a layer, 11, which comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional limestone fragments and which produced 23 fragments of late 3rd century pottery, along with a small assemblage of animal bone and oyster shells. The layer was extensive and petered out c.78m to the south by High Dike Lodge. Throughout the layer sealed limestone bedrock, 63.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The results from the watching brief were always likely to be limited by the depth to which the trench was dug and of course its width, these two factors combining to make interpretations of features and deposits difficult as archaeological remains were never revealed in their entirety. In several instances remains were only glimpsed in the base of the trench and their extent along the trench was masked by the survival of later deposits at the maximum trench depth. The depth and narrow width of the trench also severely limited access.
- 7.2 Very little natural geology was exposed during the groundworks and it was mainly limited to the southern end of the trench. Deposits and features of likely Roman date were frequently encountered along the trench and in some instances it is likely that undated deposits may also have originated during this period.
- 7.3 Of particular interest were two graves revealed on the northern side of the junction between Ermine Street and Paddock Close. Human remains from the graves indicate that the individuals in both graves were infants who would have been either stillborn or died shortly after birth. Roman cemeteries have been recorded to the north, south and west of the modern town but the identification of two graves here does not necessarily mean the presence of a further cemetery. The burial of infants in graves or small pits within settlement areas, often in association with houses, is well attested in the Roman period, with local examples of the practice at Navenby, (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011), 14km to the north.
- 7.4 The remains of possible stone-built structures were encountered at several locations along the trench, with possible Roman structures on the northern side of Wilsford Lane, between Paddock Close and the junction of the two Ermine Streets, and also opposite St Martin's church. The recovery of a fragment of painted wall plaster of possible Roman date a short

distance to the south of the two Ermine Streets may also be an indication of a further structure in that area. None of the remains were exposed to the extent that they could be interpreted beyond the level of 'possible structure' but they do imply the possible survival of Roman structures on the eastern side of Ermine Street throughout much of the modern town.

- 7.5 Other than graves, only three possible cut features of archaeological significance were revealed, two a short distance to the south of Water Lane, the other further to the south, a short distance to the south of the junction between the two Ermine Streets. Only the southern feature could be dated to the Roman period, with the northern two features remaining undated. Such a small number of cut features is something of a curiosity given the survival of possible structures and deposits of Roman date. It is possible that there were simply very few ditches and pits in the Roman settlement along the line of the trench or their apparent absence may simply be the result of their lack of visibility within the confines of the narrow excavation area.
- 7.6 The route of the trench had the potential to reveal deposits associated with Roman Ermine Street and its junction with the Roman road to Sleaford, which probably followed the course of Sleaford Road in modern Ancaster. No deposits which could be confidently attributed to the pre-modern period were revealed in the area where the trench cut across the modern carriageway however. An undated deposit of sand revealed in this area could conceivably be related to early road construction or maintenance but is perhaps more likely to be of relatively recent origin.
- 7.7 Post-Roman deposits of archaeological significance were extremely limited along the route of the trench, although the walls revealed a short distance to the north of Wilsford Lane and to the south of Paddock Close could date within this broad period. At least some of the buried soils revealed could also be of medieval or post-medieval date but their significance is not clear.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief methodology was appropriate to the nature and extent of the proposed development. It identified remains of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and early modern date within the trench. In general, the results support results from previous work in Ancaster, which indicate the survival significant archaeological remains through large parts of modern Ancaster.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank GEW² for this commission and for their cooperation during the groundworks.

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General working shot showing electric cable trench along High Dike and Ermine Street, looking northeast



Plate 2: Section 4.1, looking west-southwest. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 3: Section 4.2, looking west-southwest. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 4: Section 4.3, looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 5: Section 4.4, showing pit [69], looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 6: Section 4.4 showing pit [71], looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 7: Section 5.1, looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 8: Section 5.2 showing structure 16, looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 9: Section 5.3 showing graves [23] and [26], looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 10: Section 5.4, looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 11: Section 5.5 showing structure 38 and surface 39, looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 12: Section 5.6 showing wall 40, looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 13: Section 5.7 showing pit [42], looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 14: Section 5.10 showing service trench [06], looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m



Plate 15: Section 5.11, looking east-southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m

Appendix 2: Later prehistoric and Roman Pottery Report

By Ian Rowlandson with Samian report by Gwladys Monteil

Introduction

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004a) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit- CLAU (see Darling and Precious *forthcoming*) and the fabrics outlined in the recent Navenby publication (Rowlandson 2011). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The pottery has been bagged by fabric and vessels selected as suitable for illustration have been bagged separately for ease of future reference. The archive record, presented below, is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database that is available from the author in a digital format.

Condition

The ceramics presented for assessment totalled 239 sherds, weighing 4.615kg total RE 4.80, from 42 contexts from a scheme of archaeological monitoring. The majority of the sherds are fresh with an average sherd weight of 19.31g/sherd.

This group contains a typical late Roman assemblage with much of the pottery present similar in both form and fabric to contemporary deposits from both Lincoln and Navenby. This group provides a good representation of the late Roman wares used by the inhabitants of Ancaster. It should be retained and deposited in the relevant museum to facilitate further analysis.

Dating

The detailed archive is presented at the end of this report. The dating summary is tabulated below. Contexts marked with '*' also contain post Roman ceramics.

Dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
02	4C*	An oxidised sherd and a single amphora sherd.	2	15	0
03	L4*	A medium sized group including late Roman greywares and colour-coats. The group is dated by the presence of a sherd of Oxfordshire red colour-coat from a hemispherical flanged bowl.	46	771	119
04	ROM*	A small group including greyware and shell-gritted sherds.	9	138	0
11	L3+	A mixed group including a fragment of decorated samian, greyware and Nene Valley colour-coated sherds.	23	265	28
12	4C	A small group including greyware and a fragment from a colour-coated beaker.	21	389	68
13	4C	A medium sized group including fragments from a colour-coated dish copying samian form 36, a beaker and a greyware bowl with a bead and flange	29	535	52
19	4C/L4?	A small group including fragments from a large greyware jar or bowl and a sherd of a late Roman white slipped fabric with red painted decoration.	18	344	25
20	M2-M3+	A rim sherd from a Nene Valley Greyware bowl with a triangular rim.	1	15	4
31	ROM	A small abraded group.	3	13	5
32	ROM	A single greyware sherd.	1	5	0
37	ROM	A single shell-gritted sherd.	1	9	0
41	ROM	A single greyware sherd.	1	5	0
43	ML3	A small group including a rim fragment from a shell-gritted Dalesware jar.	5	79	11

Dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
47	L3-4*	A medium sized group of late Roman greywares including fragments from a wide-mouthed bowl, a sherd from a colour-coated bowl with a bead and flanged rim and a shell-gritted sherd.	40	953	68
53	L4*	A medium sized group with a range of greyware including a fragments from a wide-mouthed bowl and a bowls with a bead and flanged rims.	32	739	83
56	L3-4*	A small group including a late Roman greyware sherd with stabbed decoration	4	32	0
64	3C+	A rim sherd from a large greyware storage jar	1	185	13
74	4C*	A single sherd from a late Roman dish	2	123	4

The groups of Roman pottery present are mostly composed of late Roman pottery. A single sherd that appears likely to be from the pre-Roman Iron Age was retrieved from context 04 dated to the Roman period by the associated greyware.

Due to the constraints of the project this assemblage is not worthy of further discussion by groups due to the nature of the retrieval method. The pottery is discussed further by fabric and form below.

Fabrics and forms

Fabric summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	2	0.84%	19	0.41%	6
SAMEG	Samian	East Gaulish	1	0.42%	5	0.11%	0
AMPH	Amph	Miscellaneous amphorae	1	0.42%	10	0.22%	0
AMPH?	Amph	Miscellaneous amphorae	1	0.42%	11	0.24%	0
DR20	Amph	Dr 20 amphorae	4	1.67%	87	1.89%	0
GAU4	Amph	Gauloise 4	1	0.42%	17	0.37%	0
MONV	Mort	Nene Valley mortaria	1	0.42%	58	1.26%	11
CC	Fine	Other colour-coated wares	4	1.67%	38	0.82%	5
NVCC1	Fine	Nene Valley Colour-coat- light firing fabric	12	5.02%	94	2.04%	30
NVGCC	Fine	Nene Valley grey colour-coated ware	1	0.42%	12	0.26%	0
OXRC	Fine	Oxfordshire red colour-coated	1	0.42%	27	0.59%	0
CR	Oxid	Roman cream wares (various)	1	0.42%	17	0.37%	0
OX	Oxid	Misc. oxidized wares	1	0.42%	8	0.17%	4
OXWS	Oxid	Oxidized with white slip	2	0.84%	35	0.76%	0
BBT	Reduced	Black Burnished type copies	7	2.93%	114	2.47%	20
BBT?	Reduced	Black Burnished type copies	1	0.42%	9	0.20%	0
COA	Reduced	Miscellaneous coarse wares	1	0.42%	82	1.78%	0
DSSA	Reduced	Early- mid Roman sandy ware	1	0.42%	46	1.00%	0
GFIN	Reduced	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	1	0.42%	7	0.15%	0
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	158	66.11%	3232	70.03%	348
GREYC	Reduced	Coarse Greyware	11	4.60%	315	6.83%	20
GROG	Reduced	Grog-temperred wares	1	0.42%	8	0.17%	0
IAGR	Reduced	Native tradition/transitional grit-tempered wares	3	1.26%	59	1.28%	0
LCOA?	Reduced	Late coarse Lincoln fabric?	1	0.42%	30	0.65%	0
LGRL1	Reduced	Lincoln grey ware with light firing core fabric 1	1	0.42%	9	0.20%	0
NVGW	Reduced	Nene Valley grey ware	3	1.26%	28	0.61%	10
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dalesware type	5	2.09%	75	1.63%	16

Fabric summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
IASH	Calcareous	Native tradition shell-tempered	2	0.84%	50	1.08%	0
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	9	3.77%	96	2.08%	0
SHELP	Calcareous	Shell gritted including Punctate Brachiopods	1	0.42%	17	0.37%	10

Form summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
A	Amph	Unclassified form	6	2.51%	114	2.47%	0
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	4	1.67%	18	0.39%	12
BKFO	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	1	0.42%	4	0.09%	0
37	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.42%	4	0.09%	0
B38	Bowl	Imitation samian 38	1	0.42%	27	0.59%	0
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	5	2.09%	85	1.84%	16
BFBH	Bowl	Bead and flange high bead	1	0.42%	25	0.54%	7
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed	3	1.26%	97	2.10%	26
BGR	Bowl	With grooved rim	1	0.42%	28	0.61%	11
BTR	Bowl	Triangular rimmed	1	0.42%	15	0.33%	4
BFL	Bowl- large	Flange rimmed	1	0.42%	41	0.89%	4
BL	Bowl- large	Large	2	0.84%	156	3.38%	0
BWM	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No 1225-30	4	1.67%	74	1.60%	29
BWM3	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No. 1229-30	3	1.26%	139	3.01%	21
BD	Bowl/dish	-	2	0.84%	42	0.91%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	40	16.74%	611	13.24%	0
31R	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.42%	15	0.33%	6
D	Dish	Unclassified form	2	0.84%	46	1.00%	7
D36	Dish	Imitation samian 36	2	0.84%	49	1.06%	14
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	6	2.51%	102	2.21%	36
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	2	0.84%	12	0.26%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	4	1.67%	60	1.30%	30
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	1	0.42%	9	0.20%	0
J162	Jar	Narrow necked; as D&P 968	1	0.42%	35	0.76%	12
J168	Jar	Storage; as D&P 1027	2	0.84%	236	5.11%	25
JCUR	Jar	Curved	4	1.67%	146	3.16%	73
JDW	Jar	Dales ware	3	1.26%	59	1.28%	16
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	7	2.93%	54	1.17%	37
JEVC	Jar	Everted rim- curved as Gillam type 135	1	0.42%	25	0.54%	17
JL	Jar	Large	26	10.88%	1123	24.33%	41
JS52	Jar	Storage (form as Webster 1949 Fig 12.48)	1	0.42%	9	0.20%	0
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	1	0.42%	14	0.30%	8
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	2	0.84%	84	1.82%	17
MRR	Mortaria	Reeded rim	1	0.42%	58	1.26%	11
OPEN	Open	Form	2	0.84%	31	0.67%	0
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	92	38.49%	952	20.63%	0

The Samian by Gwladys Monteil

Introduction

Three sherds of samian ware were recovered from excavation at Ancaster and submitted for assessment. Each sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x 20 binocular microscope in order to identify the fabric. A spot-dating catalogue was then compiled where each entry consists of a context number alongside fabric, form and decoration identification, sherd count, rim EVEs, weight, notes and a date range. Rubbings of the decorated fragments were undertaken during analysis. They were mounted, scanned and submitted as illustrations.

The assemblage

The assemblage is small with only three sherds recovered from two contexts for a total weight of 24g, a maximum number of three vessels and a very small total rim EVE figure of 0.06. No repairs, traces of burning or wear were noticed during recording.

All the fragments are 2nd c. AD in date and include two plain forms and a decorated bowl. The two plain fragments are from context (003) and probably belong to the later part of the date range (a Central Gaulish Dr.31R rim and an East Gaulish dish base). The third fragment, a bodysherd from a decorated bowl form Dr.37 from context (011) is earlier. A little of its decoration remains (Fig.1): an ovolo with a rosette ending tongue, possibly B36 (Rogers 1974), a beaded line and the top of what seems to be detail Q40 (*ibid*). Motif Q40 was used by a number of Hadrianic Central Gaulish potters but the ovolo and the beaded line possibly point to the work of Drusus II (Stanfield and Simpson 1990, pl. 88-9) AD 120-145.

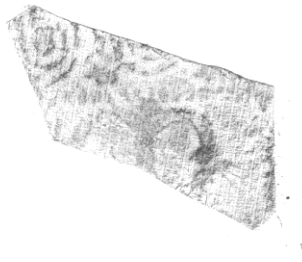


Fig.1 Central Gaulish Dr.37 from context (011)

The Other Roman Wares by Ian Rowlandson

There are small quantities of amphorae present amongst the assemblage mostly of the common Dressel 20 form. Given that all of the groups found during this project date to later Roman period these sherds are residual from the earlier Roman occupation of the site. Within the group there is a fragment from a single Nene Valley mortarium with a reeded rim, context 13.

The colour-coated pottery present includes small quantities of the typical Nene Valley types common in the region and a sherd of Oxfordshire red colour-coat known from other sites in Ancaster (Darling 2004b, Doherty 2007) and considered by Darling to be indicative of a later 4th century date.

There are few oxidised wares present; most notable is a late Roman white-slipped ware decorated by a band of zig-zag lines between two horizontal borders in orange paint. The orange, oxidised fabric of the vessel appears similar to examples of the Lincoln SPOX fabric and, although OXWS as a fabric grouping is usually associated with early Roman deposits in the city of Lincoln, examples of a similar fabric have been found at Navenby (Rowlandson 2011, context 1001). Although another source for this vessel is possible it is most probably a 4th century product of the Lincoln area.

Small quantities of Black Burnished Ware type 1 copies are present from an undefined source and a small quantity of the LGRL1 and DSSA fabrics found at Navenby were also recognised (Rowlandson 2011). The majority of the reduced wares present are hard fired and burnished types typical of those produced in Lincoln and *environ* in the later 3rd-4th century AD. A high proportion late Roman Lincoln or perhaps 'Lincoln type' greywares often attributed to Swanpool have been previously noted in assemblages from Ancaster (Darling 2004b) and Navenby (Rowlandson 2011). From the ANER12 assemblage a range of flanged bowls (BFB, BFBH and ?BIBF, see archive), large jars and wide-mouthed bowls (BWM3) present appear very similar to Lincoln area products. The other greywares including narrow necked jar form J162 and the storage jar with a 'D-shaped' rim (J168) also support a late Roman date for the assemblage. Also present are sherds in a coarse fabric similar to the Lincoln LCOA fabric (LCOA) and another similar fabric (COA). This fabric is typically found in the latest Roman deposits in Lincoln made into the 'double lid-seated jar' form (Darling 1977). Although no rims in of this type are present amongst the ANER12 assemblage other investigations at Ancaster have produced these distinctive jar types (Darling 2004b). This would suggest that the inhabitants continued to use Roman pottery to some extent up until the end of production some time at the end of the 4th century or into the 5th.

A limited range of shell-gritted sherds are present including the single pre-conquest sherd mentioned above. The presence of a small quantity of Dalesware shell-gritted types within the group are of interest as Ancaster sits to the southern limit of sites which regularly used the distinctive Gillam 157 lid-seated jar type (1970). Although typically considered to be a product of northern Lincolnshire with production sites near Scunthorpe proposed (Darling 2009) it should be noted that one rim sherd from the ANER12 assemblage contains the punctate brachiopod shells typical of shell-gritted wares from south Lincolnshire and the South Midlands. As such it must be further stressed that it is unlikely that all of the shell-gritted Dalesware found in the county was manufactured in north-west Lincolnshire and that other production sites remain to be found (see also Vince 2006).

Conclusions

The constraints of the project have resulted in a number of groups ranging from a single sherd up to just under fifty sherds many of which contain post-Roman pottery or tile. Due to the nature of the project it is difficult to draw many conclusions from the assemblage. The key points that can be drawn from this assemblage are:

- 1- The majority of the pottery present dates to the late Roman period.
- 2- There is little pottery present in this group that dates to the 1st century AD or earlier. This may be due to the area of Ancaster investigated or, more likely, that earlier deposits were not encountered and survive at a greater depth than were disturbed.
- 3- Much of the late Roman pottery present appears similar to the 'Swanpool' greywares that were produced to the south of Lincoln in the late Roman period in both form and fabric. This has also been noted by this author in his recent consideration of the pottery from Navenby (Rowlandson 2011). Although it remains possible that scientific analysis might provide a different source it appears likely that much of the 4th century pottery in this assemblage was produced in the vicinity of Lincoln.

Recommendations

All of the pottery should be retained and deposited in the relevant museum.

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Specialist Samian Archive – G. Monteil															
Context	Vessel part	Fabric	Form	Dec	Condition	No ves	sherd	W(g)	RE	RD	BE	BD	Edate	Ldate	Comments
11	body		DR37	DEC	abr	1	1	4					120	150	fabric is between MV and CG, ovolo with large rosette ending tongue (B15?), beaded line and top of Q40? Drusus II? Prob Hadrianic
3	rim	SAMCG	DR31R			1	1	15	0.06	280			150	200	
3	base	SAMEG	dish		abr	1	1	5			0.125	90	150	250	ext abraded, hardly any slip left

ANER12- Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	
02	AMPH	A		1	ABR		BS; ?DR20		1	10	0	0	
02	OXWS	CLSD		1			BS; COARSE WITH WHITE SLIP- ?LINCOLN FABRIC 'SPIR'		1	5	0	0	
03	CC	CLSD		1	BURNT?		BS OVERFIRED; DARK EXTERNAL; ?COLOUR COAT		1	9	0	0	
03	DWSHT	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
03	GREY	-		8	ABR		BS		8	61	0	0	
03	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS; SANDY		1	17	0	0	
03	GREY	-		1			BS		1	15	0	0	
03	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	25	15	6	
03	GREY	BFL		1	VAB		RIM		1	18	25	10	
03	GREY	BFLL		1			RIM		1	41	28	4	
03	GREY	BWM		1	ABR		RIM; RIM SCRAP ?DIAM		1	14	40	7	
03	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	22	26	3	
03	GREY	BWM3		1	ABR		RIM		1	32	32	4	
03	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	19	0	0	
03	GREY	CLSD	LA	1	CALC DEP INT MORTAR?		BS		1	7	0	0	
03	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	5	0	0	
03	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
03	GREY	CLSD	BL	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
03	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
03	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		2	31	0	0	
03	GREY	CLSD	BL	1			BS; ?BURNISHED VERTICAL ELIPSES		1	13	0	0	
03	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	16	16	7	
03	GREY	J168		1			RIM; D-SHAPED LATE ROMAN STORAGE JAR FORM		1	51	22	12	
03	GREY	JBL		1	ABR		RIM SCRAP		1	13	26	8	
03	GREY	JCUR		1			RIM		1	24	13	30	
03	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	8	18	7	
03	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	8	15	8	

ANER12- Roman pottery archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
03	GREY	JL		1	ABR		BS		1	66	0	0
03	GREY	OPEN		1	ABR		BS		1	22	0	0
03	GREYC	-		1	VAB		BS		1	21	0	0
03	GREYC	-		1	BURNT		BS		1	17	0	0
03	GREYC	JL	HM?	1	ABR		BS		2	103	0	0
03	LGRL1	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	9	0	0
03	NVCC1	BK		1			BS		1	1	0	0
03	NVCC1	D36		1	ABR		RIM		1	13	26	7
03	NVGW	CLSD		1			BS		1	5	0	0
03	OXRC	B38		1	VAB		BS FLANGE		1	27	0	0
03	SAMCG	31R		1			RIM		1	15	28	6
03	SAMEG	D		1	ABR		BASE; GM WRITES ext abraded, hardly any slip left		1	5	0	0
04	DR20	A		1	ABR		BS		1	21	0	0
04	GREY	-		4	VAB		BS		4	28	0	0
04	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		2	43	0	0
04	GREY	-		1	VAB		BS SOME SPARSE SHELL		1	5	0	0
04	IASH	-	HM; B EXT	1			BS; REDUCED; SHCC; PROBABLY PRECONQUEST		1	41	0	0
11	AMPH?	-		1	BURNT?		BS; FRAGMENT OF AN AMPHORA OR TILE POT		1	11	0	0
11	BBT	BD	BSC	1			BASE		1	18	0	0
11	COA	JL		1	VAB		BS; COARSE QUARTZ GRITTED LATE ROMAN		1	82	0	0
11	GFIN	CLSD		1			BASE		1	7	0	0
11	GREY	-		5	ABR		BS		5	29	0	0
11	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	7	15	5
11	GREY	JEVC		1			RIM; OFFSET SHOULDER		1	25	15	17
11	IASH	JS52	COMB	1	ABR		BS; OX/R/OX; SHELL GRITTED 1ST C AD STORAGE JAR- AS LATE LA TENE II TYPE		1	9	0	0
11	NVCC1	BK	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0
11	NVCC1	FJ	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0
11	NVCC1	FJ	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		1	9	0	0
11	NVGW	DPR		1			RIM		1	8	18	6
11	SAMCG	37	MOULD	1	ABR		BS; GM WRITES fabric is somewhere between MV and CG, ovolo with large rosette ending tongue (B15??), beaded line and top of Q40? Drusus II???? Prob Hadrianic anyway		1	4	0	0
11	SHEL	-		1	ABR		BS ? DATE		6	51	0	0
12	BBT	BGR		1			RIM		1	28	18	11
12	DWSHT	-		1	CAL DEP INT		BS		1	9	0	0

ANER12- Roman pottery archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
12	GREY	-		8			BS		8	98	0	0
12	GREY	BS		1	VAB		BS		1	13	0	0
12	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	24	30	12
12	GREY	CLSD	BSC	1			BS		1	12	0	0
12	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	33	0	0
12	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; FTM		1	28	0	0
12	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	56	0	0
12	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	48	18	13
12	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	17	18	11
12	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	6	16	5
12	NVCC1	BK		1			RIM		1	12	9	12
12	NVCC1	DPR		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	20	4
13	BBT	BD		1			BS		1	24	0	0
13	CC	BKFO		1			BS; DARK SLIP RED FABRIC ?SOURCE		1	4	0	0
13	CR	CLSD		1			BS; YELLOW SURFACE		1	17	0	0
13	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR; SOOT OVER RIM		RIM; PUNCTATE BRACIOPOD SHELL PRESENT IN THIS SHERD		1	8	0	0
13	GAU4	A		1			BS		1	17	0	0
13	GREY	-		10			BS		10	63	0	0
13	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM; BROKEN RIM AND FLANGE- NO DIAM- ?BIBF FORM		1	22	0	0
13	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	54	26	7
13	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	14	26	7
13	GREY	CLSD		1			BS SHLDR		1	14	0	0
13	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	8	12	12
13	GREY	J?		1			BS; FABRIC ?LGRL2; LIGHT FIRED CORE		1	9	0	0
13	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	14	18	8
13	GREY	JL	BDL	1			BS		1	72	0	0
13	GREYC	JL	HM	1			BS		1	65	0	0
13	GREYC	JL	HM?	1	ABR		BS		2	33	0	0
13	MONV	MRR		1	ABR		RIM		1	58	24	11
13	NVCC1	BKSCF		1	BURNT		BS		1	3	0	0
13	NVCC1	D36		1			RIM		1	36	20	7
19	BBT?	OPEN		1			BS		1	9	0	0
19	DR20	A		1			BS- FINE; LATER FABRIC		3	66	0	0
19	GREY	-	BL	1			BS		1	17	0	0
19	GREY	-		5			BS		5	36	0	0
19	GREY	BFL		1	ABR		RIM		1	25	21	9
19	GREY	D		1			RIM		1	41	20	7
19	GREY	JBL		1			RIM		1	71	36	9
19	LCOA?	CLSD		1			BS		1	30	0	0
19	NVCC1	BFB		1	VAB		RIM; FRAG		1	4	0	0

ANER12- Roman pottery archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
19	NVCC1	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		1	3	0	0
19	NVGCC	-		1			BS		1	12	0	0
19	OXWS	CLSD	PA	1			BS; WHITE SLIP ORANGE PAINT; PAINTED HORIZONTAL LINES LATE ROMAN ?SOURCE		1	30	0	0
20	NVGW	BTR		1			RIM		1	15	24	4
31	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0
31	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	4	14	5
31	GROG	-	HM	1			BS		1	8	0	0
32	BBT	-	LA	1			BS		1	5	0	0
37	SHEL	-		1			BS		1	9	0	0
41	GREY	-		1			BS		1	5	0	0
43	BBT	DPR	BIA	1			RIM		1	17	28	4
43	DWSHT	JDW		1	CALC DEP		RIM		1	37	29	7
43	GREY	-		2	ABR		BS		2	14	0	0
43	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE; FTR		1	11	0	0
47	CC	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	16	16	5
47	CC	CLSD		1			BASE; FTM		1	9	0	0
47	GREY	-		8			BS		8	46	0	0
47	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	44	32	7
47	GREY	CLSD	BWL	1			BS		1	16	0	0
47	GREY	CLSD		2			BASE		2	24	0	0
47	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; FTM		1	18	0	0
47	GREY	CLSD	BHL	1			BS		1	19	0	0
47	GREY	J162	CORDON	1			RIM; BURNISHED WITH SPARSE SHELL; LATE ROMAN FORM		1	35	14	12
47	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	7	14	3
47	GREY	JL	BSC	1			BS		7	230	0	0
47	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	22	12	20
47	GREY	JL		1			RIM SHLDR		1	93	17	21
47	GREY	JL		4			BS		4	110	0	0
47	GREY	JL	BSC	4			BS		4	207	0	0
47	GREYC	CLSD		2	SOOT EXT		BS		3	21	0	0
47	SHEL	-		1	ABR		BS- FABRIC?		1	12	0	0
47	SHEL	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	24	0	0
53	BBT	DPR	BL	1	VAB		RIM		1	16	22	5
53	DSSA	CLSD		1	VAB		BASE; PEDISTAL		1	46	0	0
53	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	14	18	9
53	GREY	-		1			BS		1	28	0	0
53	GREY	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	20	0	0
53	GREY	-		1	CALC DEP?		BS		1	21	0	0
53	GREY	-		12			BS		12	186	0	0
53	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	18	22	5
53	GREY	BFBH		1	BURNT		RIM		1	25	16	7

ANER12- Roman pottery archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
53	GREY	BL		1			BS SHLDR; ?BWM		1	41	0	0
53	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	63	30	10
53	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	23	0	0
53	GREY	JCUR		1			RIM		1	50	17	13
53	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	14	12	4
53	GREY	JL	LA	1	BURNT		BS; BURNT OXIDISED		1	40	0	0
53	GREYC	JCUR		1	SOOT OVER RIM		RIM		1	55	18	20
53	IAGR	CLSD		1	SOOT EXT		BS		1	26	0	0
53	IAGR	CLSD	BWL	1			BS		1	14	0	0
53	IAGR	J		1			BS SHLDR; GROG AND SPARSE SHELL		1	19	0	0
53	NVCC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0
53	SHELP	JCUR		1	ABR		RIM		1	17	14	10
56	BBT	-		1	VAB		BS		1	6	0	0
56	GREY	-		2	ABR		BS		2	17	0	0
56	GREY	CLSD	STAB; BHL	1			BS; BURNISH LATE ROMAN		1	9	0	0
64	GREY	J168		1			RIM; LATE ROMAN 'D-SHAPED RIM'		1	185	28	13
74	GREY	BL		1	ABR		BASE		1	115	0	0
74	OX	DPR		1			RIM; BURNISHED SPOX TYPE ?SOURCE		1	8	18	4

Appendix 3: Post-Roman Pottery Report

By Jane Young

Introduction

A group of sixty-nine Post-Roman pottery sherds recovered from the site was examined for this report. These sherds represent sixty-four different vessels ranging in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern period. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are in a fairly fresh to fresh condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (below 50 grams), although many sherds have been freshly broken and were recovered without the joining fragments so deposited sherd size may have been much higher. Four vessels are represented by more than one sherd and no cross-contextual joins were noted. A number of the early modern vessels appear to have been subjected to intense post-firing heat causing the glaze to melt and the sherds begin to distort.

The Range and Variety of Materials

A range of twenty-two, different identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to early modern periods and includes local and regionally imported vessels. A narrow range of vessel types was recovered with forms mainly limited to various types of jugs, bowls and jars.

Table 1 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	11	9
BERTHG	Grantham-type Brown-glazed Earthenware	1550	1750	1	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	16	15
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	6	6
BS	Brown stoneware	1680	1850	1	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	2	2
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3	3
GAMG	Grantham Area Medieval Glazed ware	1200	1550	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	3	3
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	6	6
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	1	1
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	3	2

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	3	3
PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware	1175	1400	2	1
REFR	Refined Red Earthenware	1730	1800	1	1
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1	1
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	1	1
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	2	2
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2

Saxo-Norman (late 10th to 12th century)

Two sherds, both recovered from deposit 04, are of Saxo-Norman type. The single Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS) sherd comes from a small jar. The sherd has internal and external soot residues suggesting perhaps that it has broken during use, or fallen into the hearth after breakage. The jar can only be generally dated to between the late 10th and 12th centuries, however it is rare to find the ware used in this part of Lincolnshire after the mid 12th century when more local types become readily available. The other sherd is from a glazed Stamford ware (ST) jar or pitcher in Fabric B. This vessel is of mid/late 11th to 12th century date.

Medieval (13th to 15th)

Twelve sherds representing ten vessels are of medieval type. The small group is unusual in that it contains six vessels, each from a different unknown non-local production site. Two Light-bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware (NOTGL) jugs and a Grantham Area Medieval Glazed ware jug or jar are expected types in the area. The Grantham-type sherd cannot be closely dated but the two Nottingham jugs are of 13th century date. Two shell-tempered sherds from a single large bowl in Peterborough Shelly ware (PSHW) are also likely to be of 13th century date, although they could belong to the late 12th century.

The six non-local sherds (MEDX) are all from jugs. Each vessel is in a different fabric, none of which are from the known main production sites in the East Midlands, East Anglia or Yorkshire, although one of the sherds from deposit 04 is in a highly micaceous fabric and may be an Essex product. The five vessels from deposit 04 are all likely to be of 13th century date, but the sherd recovered from deposit 47 may be of later date.

Late medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th)

Eight sherds are from vessels of late medieval to early post-medieval type. Six of these vessels are in post-medieval Bourne-type ware (BOU). Three of the sherds come from jars whilst the other three could be from jugs or jars. All but one of the sherds are in sandy or slightly sandy fabrics suggesting that the vessels are of pre-mid 16th century date. A Midlands Purple jar rim (MP) recovered from deposit 29 is in an unusual fabric. The sherd contains abundant large crushed white quartz grains visible to the naked eye as well as aggregated sandstone and crushed flint. The jar belongs to the 15th or 16th centuries. A single Cistercian ware (CIST) cup sherd of mid 15th to 16th century date was found in deposit 02.

Late post-medieval (17th to 18th century)

Thirty-six sherds representing thirty-two vessels are of late post-medieval type. Most of these vessels are coarseware jars or bowls in black (BL) or brown (BERTH and BERTHG) glazed earthenwares. What is surprising is the range of fabrics in use on the site. Little is known about the local late post-medieval coarseware industry and some of the recovered vessels could represent local production sites. Only four of the vessels can be identified as Staffordshire or Derbyshire products with any certainty and these all belong to the late 17th or more probably 18th centuries. The division between some of the black-glazed and some

of the very dark brown-glazed sherds is somewhat subjective and dependent on a good light source. As it is possible to fire the same batch of vessels to both black and dark brown by regulating the firing temperature this is not too worrying, especially as some of both types appear to share some fabrics. Eleven of the vessels are large pancheon-type bowls including the only Grantham-type Brown-glazed (BERTHG) vessel to be recovered. Three cylindrical and six rounded jars were also recovered together with two possible chamber pots. Most vessels are of late 17th to 18th century date, although potentially the Grantham-type sherd could date to as early as the mid 16th century

Four slipware sherds were found on the site. The three late 17th to 18th century Staffordshire-type vessels include a small sherd from a Staffordshire Mottled ware cup (STMO). The other two vessels comprise a plain black-glazed bowl in a fine cream fabric and a decorated press-moulded dish (STSL). The other slipware vessel is a large bowl in a pale orange to cream fabric (SLIP). This vessel is from an unknown centre and has a partial internal white slip giving an almost banded yellow to orange internal glaze. The bowl was well used as it has a ware mark around the inner rim edge, either from stirring or from a lid. It is of similar date to the Staffordshire-type vessels.

Four stoneware sherds are of late post-medieval type. Three sherds, possibly all from jars, are in 18th century Nottingham-type Stoneware (NOTS). One of the vessels is decorated with machine roller-stamping. The fourth sherd is from a small jar in an under-red cream fabric (BS). This sherd is also of 18th century date and is most likely to be a Staffordshire product.

Early modern (19th to 20th century)

Eleven sherds, most of which appear to have been burnt, are of early modern type. Three sherds are from unglazed earthenware garden pot of 19th to 20th century date (LERTH). The other vessels include glazed earthenwares (CREA, REFR and WHITE) and stonewares (ENGS). Of note is a heavily burnt vessel from deposit 61, which appears to have been an industrial or pharmaceutical stand.

Discussion

This is a small assemblage, which provides us with an opportunity to look at the use of post-medieval pottery in Ancaster. Overall the pottery recovered is in a fairly fresh to fresh condition suggesting the potential for a high degree of primary deposition, but no large groups were recovered. The complexity of such a small assemblage is puzzling, but this may just reflect the lack of large studied groups from the area. The assemblage suggests activity in the area in the Saxo-Norman, high medieval (probably 13th century), late medieval, late post-medieval and early modern periods.

The early modern material has been discarded and the retained collection should be kept for future study.

References

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Post Roman Pottery Archive

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decor	part	description
02	BERTH	coarse light grey/light orange	jar/chamber pot	1	1	11		base	int & ext very dark brown glaze; late 17th to 18th
02	BERTH	coarse light orange	jar ?	1	1	16		BS	int very dark brown glaze; late 17th to 18th
02	BERTH	coarse light orange to buff	cylindrical jar	1	1	17		rim	int very dark brown glaze; 18th; flat topped rim
02	BERTH	fine light orange	large bowl	1	1	57		base	int mid brown glaze; late 17th to 18th
02	BERTH	fine red sandy	large bowl	1	1	21		BS	int very dark brown glaze; late 17th to 18th
02	BERTH	med orange sandy + ca	cylindrical jar	1	1	162		base	int very dark brown glaze; 18th
02	BL	coarse buff	jar	1	1	6		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; Staffs/Derbs
02	BL	coarse light brown-orange	large bowl ?	1	1	8		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; Staffs/Derbs
02	BL	coarse marbled cream & light orange	large bowl	1	1	13		BS	int glaze over orange slip; late 17th to 18th
02	BL	coarse orange	large bowl	1	1	18		rim	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; hammerhead rim; stacking scar on rim
02	BL	coarse pale orange	large bowl	1	1	25		BS	int glaze over orange slip; light orange ext slip; late 17th to 18th
02	BL	fine red sandy	jar/chamber pot	1	1	6		BS	int & ext glaze; late 17th to 18th
02	BL	light orange fine	large bowl	1	1	13		rim	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; reeded everted rim; orange/red slip
02	BL	light orange fine	large bowl	1	1	41		rim	int glaze over orange slip; everted rim; late 17th to 18th
02	BL	vitrified coarse grey	large jar	1	1	27		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; Staffs/Derbs
02	BOU	fine sandy	jar ?	1	1	4		BS	
02	BOU	fine sandy + ca	jar ?	1	1	4		BS	hard fired
02	CIST		cup	1	1	10		BS	thick walled
02	GAMG		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS	abraded
02	NOTS		jar	1	1	7		BS	
02	NOTS		jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	
02	NOTS		small jar	1	1	7	machine rouletting	BS	underfired; earthenware
02	STMO		cup	1	1	3		BS	
02	STSL	fine cream fabric	bowl	1	1	13		BS	int red slip with black glaze over
02	STSL	light orange coarse fabric	press moulded dish	1	1	10	yellow & dark brown striped & tan spots	BS	int glazed
02	WHITE		mug ?	1	1	10		BS	discarded; 19th to 20th
03	BOU	fine fabric	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decor	part	description
04	LFS		small jar	1	1	5		BS	int & ext soot
04	MEDX	OX/light R/dark R/light R/OX	jug	1	1	10		BS	abrupt colour changes; shoulder cordon; pocked mottled reduced green & orange glaze; common mixed subangular quartz incl polycrystalline 0.2-0.6mm some aggregated sandstone moderate fine fe mod laminated metasediment; fresh breaks with no joining sherds
04	MEDX	OX/R fine sandy	jug ?	1	1	7		BS	abundant subangular quartz 0.1- 0.3mm sparse to mod aggregated sandstone sparse to moderate fine ca;? Notts/North Leics
04	MEDX	OX/R med sandy	jug	1	1	12		BS	cu glaze over white slip; abundant mixed subangular to subround quartz most 0.2- 0.4mm but up to 0.8mm incl polycrystalline mod fine fe sparse ca but up to 5mm
04	MEDX	OX/R med- coarse sandy	large jug ?	1	1	3		BS	fresh breaks with no joining sherds; moderate mixed subangular quartz 0.2-1.0mm sparse ca sparse fe comm flattened voids
04	MEDX	OX/R/OX fine sandy	jug	1	1	9		BS	thin reduced glaze; micaceous fabric with abundant fine background quartz below 0.1mm v occ larger quartz comm fine red fe occ flint occ ca;? Essex
04	ST	Fabric B	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS	glaze
09	BERTH	coarse light orange	jar	1	1	11		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th
09	BERTH	fine light orange	jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS	int glaze over red slip; late 17th to 18th
09	BERTH	orange medium sandy + ca	large bowl	3	1	81		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; orange slip
09	BL	coarse brown	large jar	1	1	12		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; Staffs/Derbs
09	BL	coarse light orange	cylindrical jar	2	1	63		rim & BS	int glaze; 18th; square rim
09	BL	coarse light orange	jar	1	1	28		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th; abundant large cream clay pellets
09	BL	coarse light orange + ca	large bowl	1	1	67		rim	int glaze; 18th; rolled rim; orange slip
09	BS	cream fabric	small jar	1	1	3		BS	underfires; fresh breaks with no joining sherds Staffs ?
29	MP	purple	jar	1	1	52		rim	folded triangular rim; abundant visible large white quartz; abundant large crushed quartz incl polycrystalline moderate aggregated sandstone sparse crushed flint sparse ca

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decor	part	description
29	NOTG L	jug		1	1	5		BS	cu glaze; reduced fabric; poss not a Nottingham product
47	MEDX	White/OX/dark R/OX coarse sandy	jug	1	1	6		BS	heavily pocked cu glaze over white slip; common coarse sub angular quartz up to 2mm sparse larger; poss an odd NOTGL
47	NOTG L		jug	2	1	21		BS	misfired mottled cu glaze; fresh breaks with no joining sherds; quite common ca incl
47	PSHW		large bowl	2	1	36		rim	everted rim;? ID
50	BERTH G		large bowl	1	1	92	rim		everted rim; int glaze; coarse purple-brown fabric with purple ext surfaces & marbled with thin cream lenses; hard fired; 17th to mid18th
50	SLIP	pale orange-cream fine sandy	large bowl	1	1	119		rim	everted rim; worn inner rim edge; part int white slip giving orange to yellow glaze; late 17th to 18th
53	BOU	reduced fine sandy +	jug/jar	1	1	6		base	fresh breaks with no joining sherds ca
56	BOU	OX/R/OX fine sandy	jug/jar	1	1	61		BS	fresh breaks with no joining sherds
56	BOU	oxid fine-med sandy + ca	jar	1	1	15		BS	
61	CREA		cup ?	1	1	8		BS	discarded; burnt; covered in fe concretion
61	ENGS	industrial stand		1	1	76		rim	burnt; covered in fe concretion & waste glaze incl breaks
61	ENGS	light grey	bottle	1	1	15		BS	discarded; burnt
61	ENGS	light grey	jam/lard jar	1	1	15		BS	fluted; discarded
61	LERTH	fine oxid	small flower pot	1	1	13		BS	discarded
61	LERTH	fine reduced	earthenware flower pot	1	1	43		BS	burnt; marked .WEL; discarded
61	REFR		jar ?	1	1	35	base	burnt; discarded	
61	WHITE		small vessel	1	1	8	base	footring base; burnt; discarded	
74	BL	coarse oxid	jar/bowl	1	1	22		base	wear mark on underside; late 17th to 19th
74	BL	light orange fine	jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	int glaze; late 17th to 18th
74	CREA		cup	1	1	30	colour transprinted rose design	rim	discarded; overglaze green painted rim edge; fluted cup; mid 19th
74	LERTH	fine red	flower pot	1	1	11		BS	discarded

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material Report

By Jane Young

Introduction

Forty-three fragments of ceramic building material weighing 5982grams were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern period. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material recovered is mainly in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition and individual fragment size is mostly in the medium to large range (51 to 935 grams). Several fragments have mortar adhering, which in a few cases covers broken edges suggesting reuse of the tile. One tile has a soot deposit that extends over the broken edge.

The Ceramic Building Material

A limited range of ceramic building, mainly Roman and post-Roman roof tile, was examined. The types are shown in Table 1. Four of the fragments are either too small, or too undiagnostic to assign to a single period (RTMISC).

Table 1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BOX	Roman box tile	1	38
BRK	Brick	1	317
FLOOR	Floor tile	1	935
IMB	Imbrex	4	497
MODTIL	Modern tile	1	97
NIB	Nibbed tile	2	329
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	12	757
RTIL	Roman tile	4	176
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman brick or tile	4	234

Roman

Twenty-two identifiable Roman tile fragments were recovered from the site. The collection includes examples Tegula (TEG), Imbrex (IMB) and box flue tile (BOX). A wide range of fabrics is present suggesting that the material does not all come from a single building, or that it is of different dates. The thirteen Tegula fragments found include two flanges. The two examples comprise a wide Bett's Type 7 and one that changes from a Type 2 to a Type 31 along the length of tile (Betts 1986). All four of the Imbrices are in different fabrics and are of different thickness, with one example at 27mm possibly representing a ridge tile. The single fragment of box-flue tile has combing formed by a comb with 5 or more teeth. Four other

fragments are certainly of Roman date (RTIL) but are too fragmentary to determine type.

The medieval to early modern tile and brick

Fourteen flat roof tile fragments from no more than twelve individual tiles were recovered from the site. It was only possible to positively identify a single medieval tile with any certainty. This fragment was recovered from deposit 04 together with 13th century pottery. The fabric of the tile suggests that it may have been from one of the Baston/Bourne production sites. Most of the other fragments, including one tile with a pulled bar suspension nib, are likely to be of late post-medieval to early modern date and are in heavily marled fabrics.

A fragment from a large unglazed floor tile of the 'quarry' type was recovered from deposit 60. This tile which dates to between the 18th and early 20th century, has been hand-moulded by the slop-moulding method and is 46mm thick. A mould-decorated glazed wall tile of late 19th to 20th century date came from deposit 61. This tile was heavily burnt and has been discarded. The single brick recovered from the site was found in deposit 60. The brick has been handmade by the sand-moulded method and can only be generally dated to between the 18th and early 20th centuries, although the presence of a sunken margin may suggest the earlier part of this range.

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic building material recovered dates between Roman and late 19th or 20th centuries. The Roman tiles may suggest the presence of a substantial building in the immediate area of the site with the wide range of fabrics indicating a variety of workshops for the material. The post-Roman material is more consistent in fabric range but little is known about the supply to Ancaster in the medieval or later periods and the later material could be coming from outside of the local area.

Little is known about the ceramic building material sequence in this area and therefore all of the retained material should be retained for future analysis.

References

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Ceramic Building Material Archive

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
02	PNR	coarse oxid sandy		1	51		flat roofer; fine quartz bedding;16th to 20th;14mm thick
02	RTMIS C	medium oxid sandy		1	136		17mm thick; mortar
02	TEG	medium oxid sandy		1	136		part curved signature; 24mm thick
03	TEG	OX/R/OX fine sandy		1	103		end;22mm thick; mortar incl over breaks
04	PNR	OX/R/OX? med sandy		1	12		flat roofer; flake; fabric incl mod-comm fine rounded ca;? Baston/Bourne; medieval
04	RTIL	OX/R/OX fine sandy + ca		4	176		same tile split into flakes; prob TEG
29	TEG	oxid coarse sandy		3	673		same tile; fresh breaks no joing frags; 22mm thick; end; part knife trimmed edge; poss cloth folds & impression on underside
43	TEG	oxid med-coarse sandy	Flange Type wide 7	1	91		mortar; fresh break no joining frags; mod ca in fabric; mortar
47	BOX	med oxid sandy		1	38		combed with 5(+) teeth;17mm thick
47	IMB	fine oxid sandy		1	262		very thick ? ID as ridge; well-smoothed ext surface;27mm thick; looks like post-med BOU
47	IMB	med oxid sandy		1	42		abraded; thin at 14mm
47	PNR	coarse marbled cream & red		1	21		flat roofer; 13mm thick; corner; 13th to 18 th
47	RTMIS C	fine oxid sandy		1	56		Flake
47	RTMIS C	med dark oxid sandy		1	34		prob a thin TEG; 15mm thick; abraded
47	RTMIS C	med oxid sandy		1	8		Flake
47	TEG	med oxid sandy		1	38		20mm thick; part cut-out?
47	TEG	OX/light R/R/light R/oxid fine		1	530		looks like post-med BOU fabric; 26mm thick; fresh breaks with no joining frags
50	PNR	dull OX/R/OX fine-med sandy		1	13		flat roofer; 14mm thick; 13th to 18th
50	PNR	fine red sandy		1	43		flat roofer; 14mm thick; late 17th to 19 th
50	PNR	OX/R/OX med sandy		1	40		flat roofer; cut edge;17mm thick; late 17th to 19 th
53	IMB	dull OX/R/OX fine-med sandy		1	73		17mm thick
53	IMB	OX/R/OX fine-med sandy		1	120		edge; 18mm thick
53	TEG	coarse oxid sandy	Flange Type 2 to 31	1	447		Much chipped/abraded; flange tapers & alters shape; knife trimmed side; mortar
53	TEG	OX/R/OX fine-med sandy		1	96		mortar; flake

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
53	TEG	OX/R/OX med sandy		2	178		same tile; 30mm thick
53	TEG	OX/R/OX med-coarse sandy		1	310		Mortar; soot incl broken edge; 15 to 22mm thick
60	BRK	coarse marbled orange & cream marl		1	317		handmade; sand moulded; sunken margin; 18th to early 20 th
60	FLOOR	red med sandy		1	935		slop moulded; corner; large tile 115mm+; 46mm thick; 18th to early 20 th
60	NIB	coarse marbled orange & cream marl	pulled central bar	2	329		same tile; 15mm thick; poss abortive round nail hole to right corner; mortar; 18th to early 20th
60	PNR	coarse light orange marl		1	39		flat roofer; mortar; 16mm thick; 18th to early 20 th
60	PNR	coarse orange marl		1	147		flat roofer; mortar; 15mm thick; 18th to early 20 th
60	PNR	coarse marbled light orange & red marl		1	275		flat roofer; corner; mortar; 18mm thick; 18th to early 20th
60	PNR	coarse marbled orange & cream marl		2	96		same tile; flat roofer; 16mm
60	PNR	med-coarse orange-red sandy		1	20		flat roofer; mortar; 14mm thick; 18th to early 20 th
61	MODT IL	white earthenware		1	97	discarded	burnt; moulded floral dec; late 19th to 20th

Ceramic Dating Archive

context	date	comments
02	mid 19th to 20th or 18th	single later sherd otherwise good 18th coarseware group
03	mid 15th to 16th	single sherd
04	13th	unusual group; prob 1st half century
09	18th	good coarseware group
29	mid 15th to 16th	
43	Roman	single tile only
47	13th	good small group Roman tile + some med tile
50	late 17th to mid 18th	
53	mid 15th to 16th	single sherd; good small group Roman tile
56	mid 15th to 16th	
60	18th to early 20th	CBM only
61	late 19th to 20th	burnt group from ash pit
74	mid 19th to mid 20th	

Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Report

By Kevin Trott

Four plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered from four contexts (2, 31, 50 and 53). All the fragments were relatively fresh, with the stem fragment from Context 2 exhibiting signs of contact with a heat source.

The plain stem and bowl/foot attachment from context 50 displayed a partial raised foot lip with segmented relief and probably dates to the 17th century. The remainder of the plain stem assemblage is likely to be of either 18th or 19th century date.

Context	Weight	Dimensions	Description
2	2	L: 33mm D: 5mm IBD: 2mm	Heat affected
31	4	L: 45mm D: 6mm IBD: 2mm	Slightly abraded
50	5	L: 43mm D: 10mm IBD: 3mm	Foot relief
53	2	L: 22mm D: 7mm IBD: 3mm	Slightly abraded

Recommendations

The clay pipe assemblage consists of mainly plain stem fragments and the partial foot relief from an unknown source. The assemblage is stable and presents no problems for long term storage.

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Appendix 6: Metal Objects Report

By Kevin Trott

A single copper alloy object, a single lead object, and ten iron objects were recovered from the site. The copper alloy object comprised a slightly flattened hollow ovoid-in-section tube recovered from the buried soil layer 53. The lead object was found in former topsoil layer 74 and was a bent and flattened lead pipe fragment that had sawn ends. Both these objects appear to be of modern date.

The iron objects are mainly handmade nails recovered from six contexts (3, 13, 21, 31, 47 and 53), and are probably of Roman date. A single tip from a corroded knife blade of uncertain date was also recovered from the buried occupation soil 3. The majority of the nails are relatively straight and some exhibit impressions of mineralised wood upon the corrosion properties, suggesting that the surrounding wooden object had rotted away, rather than the nails being pulled out and discarded.

The iron objects are all covered in corrosion properties that have encapsulated small gravel fragments. This corrosion is not currently active and has not changed the appearance of the individual items and as such X-radiography may be argued against the benefit of further investigation. The ironwork is stable and should be retained with the project archive, whereas the lead pipe and copper alloy tube can be discarded.

Catalogue

Copper Alloy Objects

(53) **12** Copper alloy tube partially flattened and now ovoid-in-section. Length 45mm, diameter 2x4mm, Weight 1gram. Discard

Lead Objects

(74) **5** Lead pipe, now flattened and bent at right angles. Length 90mm, Diameter 0.5-20mm, Weight 82 grams. Discard

Iron Objects

(3) **1** Iron nail. Handmade square-sectioned shank; Overall length 115mm; Shank width 12mm, with Flat square head; 22mm; Head Thickness 2mm. Weight 52 grams.

(3) **2** Iron nail. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 55mm; Shank width 5mm, with Rectangular head 14 x 10mm; Head thickness 2mm. Weight 7 grams.

(3) **3** Iron knife blade tip. Rectangular in section; surviving length 49mm; width 13mm; Blade thickness 2mm. Weight 10 grams.

(13) **8** Iron nail. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 56mm; Shank width 4mm, with Rectangular head 16 x 25mm; Head thickness 2mm. Weight 17 grams.

(21) **4** Iron nail. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 76mm; Shank width 5mm, with rounded-square head 20mm in diameter; Head thickness 2mm. Weight 20 grams.

(31) **9** Iron nail shank. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 50mm; Shank width 5mm. Weight 5 grams.

(47) **6** Iron nail. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 83mm; Shank width 3mm, with square head 10mm; Head thickness 1mm. Weight 7 grams.

(47) **7** Iron nail. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 60mm; Shank width 4mm, with rectangular head 10 x 20mm; Head thickness 3mm (embedded in mortar). Weight 19 grams.

(53) **10** Iron nail. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 47mm; Shank width 5mm, with square head 16mm; Head thickness 2mm. Weight 11 grams.

(53) **11** Iron nail. Handmade square sectioned shank; Overall length 56mm; Shank width 5mm, with square head 15mm; Head thickness 2mm. Weight 16 grams.

References

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Appendix 7: Marine Shell Report

By Kevin Trott

Introduction

A small group of marine shell, comprising 24 oyster shell fragments was recovered from the site. The table below lists the oysters and the total number of left and right valves. Studies by Winder (1980 and 1992) note the ratio of left and right valves can indicate the presence of both food waste (left valves) and preparation waste (right valves). It was noticed that the oyster shells recovered from the site do not exhibit any marine organisms that are associated with location and climatic indicators.

Due to the mixed nature of the contexts and the few marine shells excavated from certain contexts, no further statistical analysis was considered necessary. The material is stable and should be retained with the project archive.

Table 1: Oyster shells per context and valve ratio

Context	Left Valve	Right Valve	Total
3		2	2
11	2	2	4
12	1	2	3
43	1	2	3
47	1	1	2
53	5	5	10

References

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Appendix 8: Human Bone Report

By Dr Martyn G. Allen

Introduction

An archaeological watching brief at the Romano-British site of Ancaster, Lincolnshire, produced a small quantity of human bones, all of which were of perinatal age. The material derived from four contexts: two were, purportedly, deliberately cut graves (contexts 25 and 28) and the other two were buried soil layers (contexts 47 and 53). The grave contexts did not include dating material, though the excavator has suggested that they are Roman in date due to their location outside the town walls, in proximity to a previously excavated area of contemporary burials (Allen pers. com.). The layer contexts dated to the late 3rd-4th century AD and the late 4th century AD respectively.

Completeness and Preservation

The remains from context 25 comprised the most complete individual from the assemblage, including a large proportion of the skull (parts of the occipital, parietal, and frontal bones were present), left and right humeri, left radius and ulna, and seven largely complete ribs (Figure 1). All the material was well preserved and had suffered little surface degradation. However, elements from the lower body were completely absent as were smaller bones, such as hands, feet and vertebrae; the mandible was also absent.



Figure 1, human remains from context 25.

The remains from the individual in context 28 were far less complete, including only left and right femurs and left tibia. These were preserved to a similar level to those in context 25. The human remains from context 47 comprised five largely complete ribs and a left femur, whilst only a single left humerus was identified from context 53. Once more, these specimens were generally well preserved.

Age Estimation

The sex of the individuals could not be established from the perinatal remains as such markers do not develop until later in life. It was also unfortunate that no mandibles were present and so ageing information could not be gathered from the level of dental development. Estimation of age was otherwise gained from measurement of the long bone diaphyseal lengths (Table 1.). These data reveal that some differentiation in the ages of the individuals existed. The two bone groups from the deliberate burials were from full-term neonates with context 25 indicating an infant around 40 weeks gestational age and that from context 28 being slightly older, possibly 41 or 42 weeks. Full-term births are usually estimated to be between 38-40 weeks. This suggests that these individuals were either still-births or had died shortly after. However, the remains excavated from contexts 47 and 53 were from much younger individuals (if they were separate individuals). The femur and humerus measured well below the average for full-term infants and, according to published data, suggest that these died before they reached 30 weeks of gestation.

Table 1, Biometric results and estimated ages based upon data from Chamberlain (1998, 9) and Mays (1998, 43).

Context	Spec. ID	Element	D. length (mm)	estimated age
25	85	hum	67.1	40 weeks
25	88	hum	67.1	40 weeks
25	86	rad	51.2	40 weeks
25	87	uln	58.9	40 weeks
28	79	fem	77.0	>40 weeks
28	80	fem	76.8	>40 weeks
28	81	tib	67.2	>40 weeks
47	40	fem	49.4	<30 weeks
53	129	hum	45.8	<30 weeks

Conclusions

There was no evidence of pathology on any of the human remains but neonatal deaths are commonly ascribed to poor maternal health or abnormal development (Lewis 2007). The difference in age between the full- and pre-term individuals probably also accounts for the different contexts from which they were excavated. The neonates were afforded inhumations within deliberately cut graves, whilst the younger fetuses either miscarried or were aborted and these remains were recovered with material which may be more regarded as 'household waste'.

References

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Lewis M., 2007, *The Bioarchaeology of Children: Perspectives from Biological and Forensic Anthropology*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Mays S., 1998, *The Archaeology of Human Bones*. London, Routledge

Appendix 9: Animal Bone Report

By Dr Martyn G. Allen

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bones were excavated from an archaeological evaluation at the Roman small town at Ancaster, Lincolnshire, and submitted for analysis. All of the bone derives from contexts likely dating to the late Roman period, ranging between the mid-3rd century AD and the late 4th-century AD. A couple of the larger contexts included some evidence of later medieval intrusion, though this is expected to be minimal overall. Due to the small size of the assemblage, it is presented here as a single sample.

Methods

The faunal remains were studied using the personal reference material of the author, and each fragment was examined in full. The assemblage has been counted by the number of individual specimens (NISP) and identified to species or were assigned a size category (e.g. cattle-size, sheep-size). Where modern breaks were observable and fragments could be refitted, these were counted together as one specimen. Sheep and goat specimens were separated where possible by distinguishing morphologies in their horncores (Schmidt 1972). Analysis of anatomical elements employed the zoning system of Serjeantson (1996) in order to calculate minimum numbers of elements (MNE) for the examination of body part patterns.

Dental wear on mandibular teeth was recorded on sheep/goat specimens using the methodology of Grant (1982), with the resulting data being converted to approximate age groups following Payne (1973). Evidence of epiphyseal fusion was also recorded with the age timings following those published by Silver (1969). Evidence of pathology, burning, and butchery, were all recorded at a detailed level. Specimens were measured following the criteria of Von den Driesch (1976) though the resulting dataset was too minimal for detailed analysis and is included in this report as an appendix. Evidence for sex was looked for but not found.

Taphonomy

The assemblage was, overall, well preserved and little in the way of surface degradation was observed, though very few specimens did appear to have undergone a minimal level of weathering with small cracks appearing in the surface. 9% of the assemblage included evidence of butchery with half of those being chop marks which tend to fracture bone far more than knife butchery (Table 2). Very few specimens had suffered from burning or scavenger gnawing.

Table 2, number and frequency of specimens including evidence of taphonomy.

	butchered				burnt			gnawed		
	cut	chop	fractured	total	black	calcined	total	canid	rodent	total
NISP	16	19	3	38	4	1	5	2	1	3
%	3.8	4.5	0.7	9.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.7

Taxa Representation

420 specimens were present in the assemblage of which 153 (36.4%) were identified to species. The majority of these remains were from cattle and sheep/goats, with their usual accompaniment of pig remains. One caprine skull specimen could be attributed to sheep on the morphology of the horncore, though goats were absent and there was no evidence for hornless (polled) sheep. Horse, dog and cat specimens were present in comparatively small numbers, with three of the horse specimens – a pelvis, tibia, and metatarsal – all deriving from a late 4th century layer. Deer were also represented by a few specimens, including part of a red deer skull with its antler base attached and a fractured metacarpal specimen. An upper third molar was identified as red/fallow; in the author's view the specimen was comparatively small for red but could fall into the overlap between female red and male fallow deer. Roe deer was represented by a single fused distal radius. Bird bones also comprised a fraction of the assemblage with both domestic fowl and mallard duck being represented. In general, bird specimens were from wing elements, other than two domestic fowl tibiotarsi.

Table 3, taxa representation from the Ancaster assemblage

Taxa	NISP	%
cattle <i>Bos taurus</i>	56	39.4
sheep/goat <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	50	35.2
sheep <i>Ovis aries</i>	1	0.7
pig <i>Sus scrofa</i>	23	16.2
horse <i>Equus caballus</i>	4	2.8
dog <i>Canis familiaris</i>	3	2.1
cat <i>Felis sylvestris</i>	1	0.7
red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i>	2	1.4
red/fallow deer <i>Cervus/Dama</i>	1	0.7
roe deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	1	0.7
domestic fowl <i>Gallus</i> sp.	5	
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3	
bird	3	
cattle-size	132	
sheep-size	135	
Total	420	100.0

Anatomical Representation and Butchery

The pattern of anatomical representation from cattle and sheep/goat indicates that much of the carcasses of cattle and sheep/goat were represented in the assemblage (Table 4). The small sample size has meant that the elements which are generally least affected by taphonomic factors have survived the best. There is no evidence of economic specialisation in the assemblage and associated bone groups do not feature either. Rather, the assemblage is more representative of the deposition of waste material, most likely gathered from a number of sources.

Table 4, body part data for cattle and sheep/goat remains.

element	cattle			sheep/goat		
	MNE	NISP	%NISP	MNE	NISP	%NISP
skull/horncore	0	1	2	0	2	5
mandible	2	4	8	4	8	18
scapula	2	2	4	2	2	5
humerus	5	6	12	3	4	9
radius	3	4	8	5	7	16
ulna	1	1	2	0	0	0
metacarpal	5	5	10	3	3	7
pelvis	1	3	6	1	2	5
femur	2	4	8	2	2	5
tibia	2	4	8	8	12	27
calcaneus	1	1	2	1	1	2
astragalus	1	1	2	0	0	0
metatarsal	5	6	12	0	0	0
1st phalanx	5	6	12	1	1	2
2nd phalanx	2	2	4	0	0	0
3rd phalanx	0	0	0	0	0	0

The limited butchery evidence did however produce some information on carcass utilisation. Some cattle long bones were found to have been axially split, particularly metapodials, for the removal of the marrow, and other heavy chop marks were observed on a number of main articulations, such as at the distal humerus. Shave marks on long bones were also relatively common, which is evidence for the quick removal of flesh with a cleaver, a style of butchery common in Romano-British towns but rarely encountered in assemblages from contemporary rural sites. Together, the butchery marks found on the cattle remains in the Ancaster assemblage are of a type which has previously been suggested to indicate the presence of specialist butchers at a site (see Maltby 2007).

Cut marks were more commonly found on sheep/goat remains suggesting that they had been disarticulated with a knife rather than a cleaver. On the sheep skull identified, the horncore had been deliberately removed and, in a similar vein, the antler attached to the red deer skull had been sawn through just above the brow tine, with the end of the brow tine also being sawn away. Evidence for the use of saws in the Roman period is generally confined to antler-working, though a cattle radius also showed evidence for being sawn on its medial side just below the proximal articulation before being further broken. It does seem that this assemblage includes some waste from earlier stages of butchery, from where raw materials were removed to other areas for further working. Interestingly, the red deer skull had also been very clearly chopped into the brain case with a cleaver, possibly to remove that organ.

Ageing Data

Only three sheep/goat specimens provided dental wear age data, whilst none existed for cattle or pigs. These data with their estimated ages are given in Table 5. Epiphyseal fusion data were also insufficient for analysis; however, a few very young cattle and sheep/goat remains were present in the assemblage.

Table 5, tooth wear stages and dental ageing data for sheep/goat remains.

spec.	cont.	taxa	P4	M1	M2	M3	MWS	est. age
52	47	s/g				g		6-10 years
53	47	s/g		g	g	c	32	2-3 years
187	56	s/g	g	k	g	f	38	4-6 years

Pathology

Pathological markers were also rare in the assemblage. One sheep/goat mandible included calculus deposits on the tooth row. A pig ulna was found to have osteomyelitis growth just below the articulating surface, and a cattle metacarpal was found to have osteomyelitis growth on the posterior surface of the shaft. These latter pathologies may have been related to an infection which affected the bones, though the causes of which are unknown.

Conclusions

The small sample size of the Ancaster animal bone assemblage has precluded all but general conclusions from being drawn and, as there is some evidence for later medieval intrusion, these must remain tentative. The assemblage is indicative of general waste deposits, probably gathered from several sources, and negative evidence exists for specialist activities being carried out, probably elsewhere in the town. The butchery evidence, however, particularly on the cattle remains, is highly indicative of the 'Roman-style' urban butchery practices which developed during the first two centuries of Roman rule but were then more widely perpetuating in a greater range of settlement thereafter. The Ancaster material seems to conform to this pattern.

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Table 6, Ancaster animal bone biometric dataset.

specimen	context	taxa	element	meas	data
119	3	cow	mt	bp	40.7
119	3	cow	mt	dp	40.0
112	3	cow	scp	glp	63.0
112	3	cow	scp	lg	53.0
112	3	cow	scp	slc	44.9
199	11	roe	rad	bd	23.1
199	11	roe	rad	bfd	21.2
199	11	roe	rad	dd	16.3
202	43	dfi	hum	bd	17.6
202	43	dfi	hum	bp	22.2
202	43	dfi	hum	gl	82.5
202	43	dfi	hum	sd	7.7
78	47	cow	mc	bp	55.1
78	47	cow	mc	dp	34.8
78	47	cow	mc	gl	190.0
78	47	cow	mc	sd	32.7
77	47	cow	mt	bd	50.2
77	47	cow	mt	bp	43.8
77	47	cow	mt	dp	41.2
77	47	cow	mt	gl	201.5
77	47	cow	mt	sd	25.3
77	47	cow	mt	w.con	22.8
77	47	cow	mt	w.o.troch	27.7
77	47	cow	mt	w.troch	21.5
72	47	cow	rad	bfp	77.5
72	47	cow	rad	bp	84.8
72	47	cow	rad	dp	47.0
36	47	dfi	ttr	bd	9.8
36	47	dfi	ttr	dd	9.8
36	47	dfi	ttr	gl	96.9
30	47	pig	ast	bd	22.3
30	47	pig	ast	gl	37.6
34	47	pig	rad	bp	28.7
34	47	pig	rad	dp	20.2
50	47	s/g	cal	gl	53.9
58	47	s/g	hum	bd	30.5
58	47	s/g	hum	bt	28.0
58	47	s/g	hum	htc	14.6
55	47	s/g	scp	bg	17.6
55	47	s/g	scp	glp	28.0
55	47	s/g	scp	lg	21.5
54	47	s/g	scp	slc	18.9
55	47	s/g	scp	slc	15.8
49	47	s/g	tib	bd	25.6
59	47	s/g	tib	bp	36.4
49	47	s/g	tib	dd	19.9
128	53	cat	rad	bd	20.7
140	53	dfi	hum	bd	16.6
145	53	s/g	hum	bd	28.8
146	53	s/g	hum	bd	31.4
145	53	s/g	hum	bt	26.5
146	53	s/g	hum	bt	28.3
145	53	s/g	hum	htc	13.4
146	53	s/g	hum	htc	15.0
166	53	s/g	rad	bfp	26.0
166	53	s/g	rad	bp	29.6
166	53	s/g	rad	dp	14.6
164	53	s/g	tib	bd	25.6
165	53	s/g	tib	bd	25.3
164	53	s/g	tib	dd	19.4
165	53	s/g	tib	dd	20.7

Appendix 10: Context Summary List

CBM = Ceramic Building Material (e.g. brick and tile)

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
01	Layer	Compact tarmac seals 02, 05, 09, 12, 17, 18, 44, 45, 48, 66, 77 and 78	Pavement, road surface
02	Layer	Light brown sandy limestone rich clayey silt sealed by 01 seals 04, 19, 29, 32, 62 and 76	Buried soil
03	Layer	Light brown sandy silt with occasional limestone and charcoal flecks, sealed by 04, 15 and 29 seals 14 and 21	Buried soil
04	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional limestone sealed by 02, seals 03	Buried soil horizon
05	Layer	Compact concrete rubble with brick fragments, sealed by 01, seals 08	Bedding layer for road surface
06	Cut	E-W aligned feature with irregular steep concave sides and flat base, contains 07	Disused service trench
07	Fill	Coarse crushed concrete, tarmac and brick	Fill of disused service trench [06]
08	Layer	Friable pale yellow fine sand, sealed by 05	Redeposited sand
09	Layer	Moderately loose light brown sand with occasional limestone. Sealed by 01, seals 10	Redeposited bedding sand for pavement
10	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown silty sand with occasional limestone, sealed by 09 seals 11	Buried soil
11	Layer	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional limestone and charcoal flecks, sealed by 10, seals 63	Buried Roman occupation layer or former soil
12	Layer	Very coarse compact tarmac and limestone rubble, sealed by 01 seals 13	Modern pavement build-up
13	Layer	Fairly firm dark brown silty sand, sealed by 12 and 18	Possible buried soil
14	Layer	Friable light brown sand with occasional limestone fragments, sealed by 03	Buried soil
15	Layer	Dark purple brown sandy silt and pinkish orange grey sand with mortar flecks and limestone rubble, seals 03	Possible demolition layer
16	Structure	Probably N-S aligned limestone structure with more than two courses of roughly dressed limestone blocks of an average size of 400 x 460 x 150mm	Probable post-Roman wall foundation
17	Layer	Loose, coarse sand and crushed limestone, sealed by 01	Modern road make up layer
18	Layer	Compact off white concrete, sealed by 01 seals 13	Modern concrete layer
19	Layer	Moderate firm dark brown grey silty sand with moderate limestone, sealed by 78 seals 20	Possible buried occupation soil
20	Layer	Friable and compact lenses of grey ashy sand with charcoal flecks, burnt clay and red sand, sealed by 19	Burnt spread
21	Layer	Moderate compact dark brown sandy silty clay with flecks of mortar and limestone fragments, sealed by 03 seals 22	Buried soil
22	Layer	Friable yellowish brown sand, sealed by 21	Natural geology
23	Cut	N-S aligned vertical sided feature with flat base, contains 24 and 25	Grave cut
24	Fill	Dark brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal and limestone fragments	Backfill of [23]
25	Skeleton	Infant skeleton in moderate preservation with moderate to poor collection of torso, legs, right upper arm and skull	Inhumation within [23]
26	Cut	NW-SE aligned feature with vertical sides and flat base, contains 27 and 28	Grave cut

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
27	Fill	Dark brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal and limestone fragments	Backfill of [26]
28	Skeleton	Infant skeleton in moderate preservation	Inhumation within [26]
29	Layer	Moderately compact grey to dark brown sandy silt with occasional limestone , sealed by 02 seals 03	Buried soil
30	Layer	Friable light greenish beige white sand, sealed by 31, seals 30	Friable sand
31	Layer	Moderate firm mid brown silty sand sealed by 32 seals 30	Dumped deposit
32	Layer	Moderate firm dark brown silty sand with limestone sealed by 78, seals 31	Redeposited soil
33	Layer	Moderate firm dark brown organic silty sand with frequent vegetation and occasional pebbles seals 34	Modern topsoil
34	Layer	Moderate firm mid orange brown silty sand, sealed by 33	Subsoil, possibly same as 62
35	Layer	Fine light brown orange sand sealed by 01, seals 36	Modern bedding layer
36	Layer	Moderate firm mid grey brown silty sand with moderate unsorted limestone cobbles sealed by 35 seals 37	Silty sand layer
37	Layer	Moderate firm dark brown silty sand with occasional limestone sealed by 36	Probable buried soil
38	Structure	c.1.7m wide stone structure consisting of a stone slab, cobbles and mortar	Structure of unknown function
39	Layer	Lime mortar	Mortar between stone slab and cobble in structure 38
40	Structure	Broadly N-S aligned limestone structure of more than seven courses, probably unbonded, with a length of c.3.5m	Boundary wall or wall foundation
41	Layer	Coarse yellowish brown sand and limestone fragments	Possible demolition layer
42	Cut	2.30m wide feature with moderately steep sides, contains 43	Possible refuse pit or ditch
43	Fill	Moderately firm dark brown silty sand with moderate unsorted limestone and limestone fragments	Backfill of [42]
44	Layer	Moderately firm mid grey brown silty sand with poorly sorted limestone fragments, sealed by 01 seals 41	Modern made ground
45	Layer	Coarse crushed stone, sealed by 01, seals 46	Modern hardcore
46	Layer	Loose mid brown orange sand sealed by 45 seals 47	Modern bedding layer of pavement
47	Layer	Moderately firm dark brown silty sand with unsorted limestone sealed by 46	Buried soil
48	Layer	Compact crushed concrete, sealed by 01, seals 51	Modern bedding layer
49	Cut	Cut of modern service trench, contains 50	Service trench
50	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional limestone and shingle	Fill of service trench
51	Layer	Moderate compact mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent limestone rubble, sealed by 48, seals 52	Post-Roman occupation layer
52	Layer	Moderately compact dark brown clayey sand with occasional burnt limestone sealed by 51 seals 53	Buried soil
53	Layer	Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal sealed by 52, seals 54	Buried soil
54	Structure	2m wide compact limestone rubble	Stone surface or wall
55	Layer	Moderately firm mid grey brown silty sand with occasional limestone, sealed by 76	Modern build-up
56	Layer	Dark brown silty sand with occasional limestone, sealed by 58	Accumulated soil horizon
57	Layer	Moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with limestone sealed by 45, seals 58	Modern build-up

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
58	Layer	Moderately firm mid brown orange sand, sealed by 57, seals 56	Dumped sand deposit
59	Layer	Moderately firm lenses of tarmac and mid grey sandy clay, sealed by 45, seals 60	Modern build-up for pavement
60	Layer	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay with limestone and cbm fragments sealed by 59, seals 55	Modern made ground
61	Finds	Finds from trench south of Wood Lodge on High Dike	Finds allocation
62	Layer	Firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional limestone, sealed by 02	Subsoil, possibly same as 34
63	Layer	Compact fragmented limestone bedrock, sealed by 11	Natural bedrock geology
64	Layer	Tarmac, seals 65	Road surface for Wilsford Lane
65	Layer	Compact crushed limestone and gravel, sealed by 64	Bedding layer for road surface
66	Layer	Coarse mix of dark grey silty sand, yellowish brown silty sand and limestone rubble, sealed by 01, seals 67	Modern build up for pavement and backfill of modern services
67	Layer	Moderately firm dark brown grey sandy clay and limestone, seals 68	Buried soil
68	Layer	Coarse to firm light orange brown clayey sand and limestone, sealed by 67	Natural geology
69	Cut	1.30m wide feature with steep sides, contains 70	Cut of pit or ditch
70	Fill	Moderately firm dark brown silty sand with occasional limestone fragments	Fill of pit or ditch [69]
71	Cut	c.1.20m wide feature with steep sides, contains 72	Cut of pit or ditch
72	Fill	Moderately firm dark brown silty sand with occasional limestone fragments	Fill of pit or ditch [71]
73	Layer	Moderately firm light brown silty sand with rare limestone, sealed by 67	Possible natural geology
74	Layer	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with occasional limestone and frequent rootlets, seals 48	Former topsoil
75	Structure	Coursed drystone wall	Retaining wall
76	Layer	Coarse crushed limestone, sealed by 77	Modern hardcore
77	Layer	Moderately firm and coarse dark grey sandy clay and limestone, sealed by 01, seals 76	Build-up for modern pavement
78	Layer	Moderately loose mid brown silty sand and limestone, sealed by 01 seals 19 and 32	Modern build-up

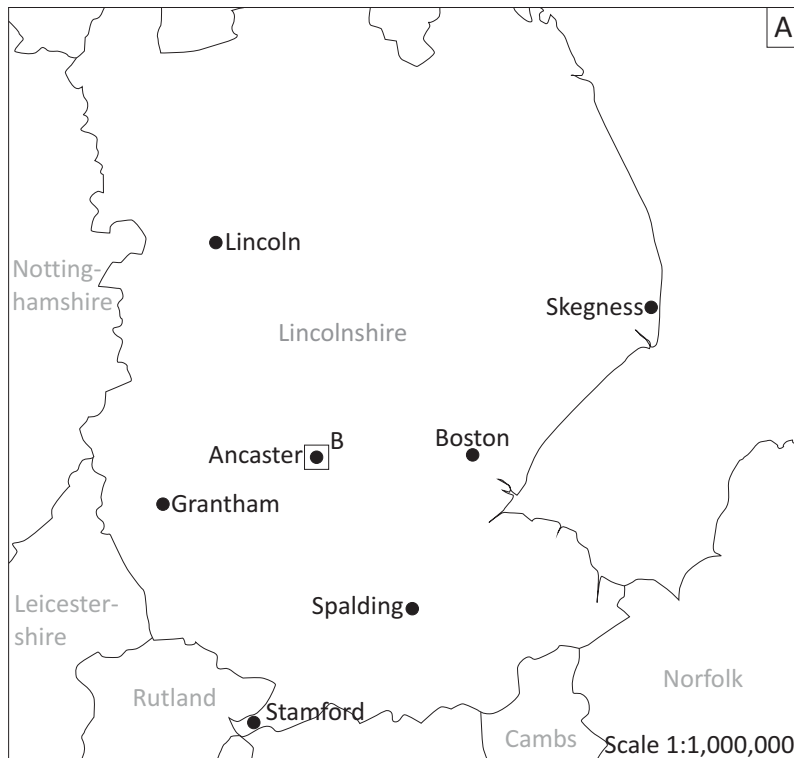
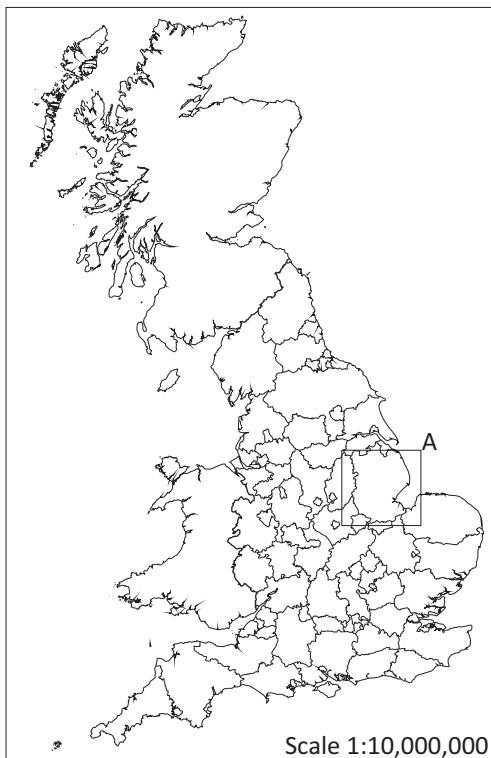


Figure 1: Site location with area of works shown in red
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Site Code	ANER 12
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	M Piirainen
Date	04/04/13

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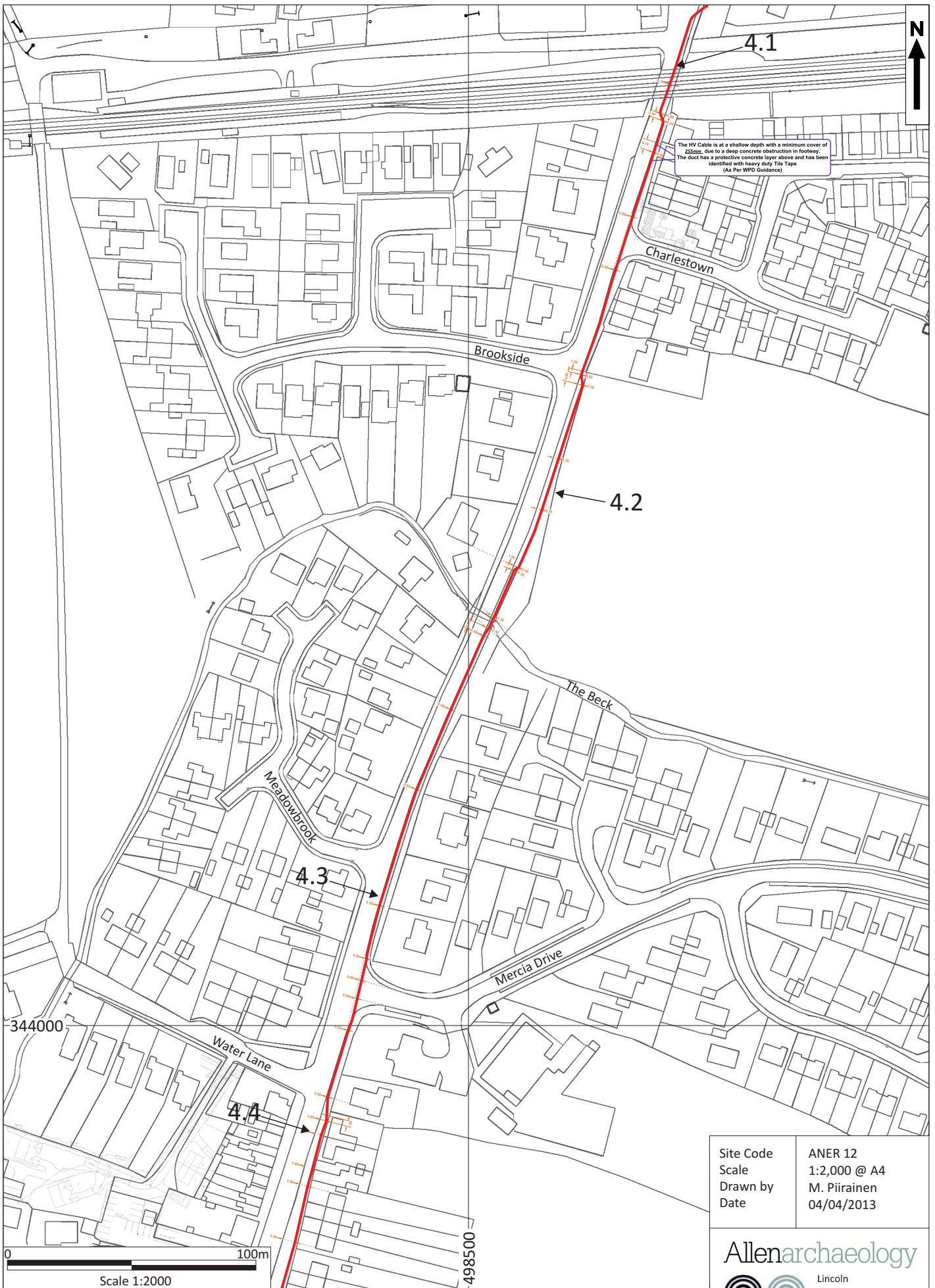


Figure 2: Site location plan showing the northern part of the area of works with areas monitored in red. Sections shown on Figure 4 (Base plan provided by the client)

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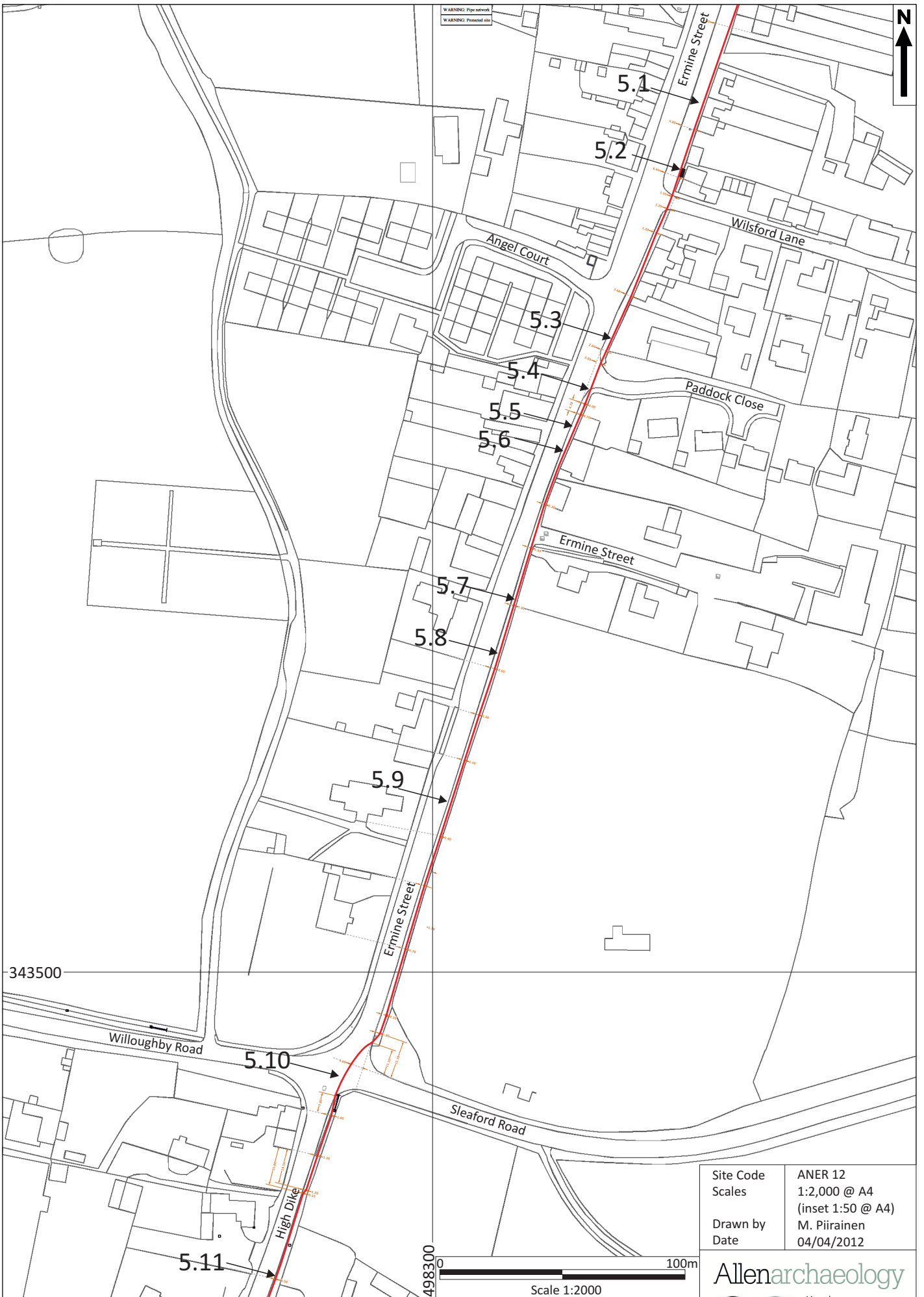
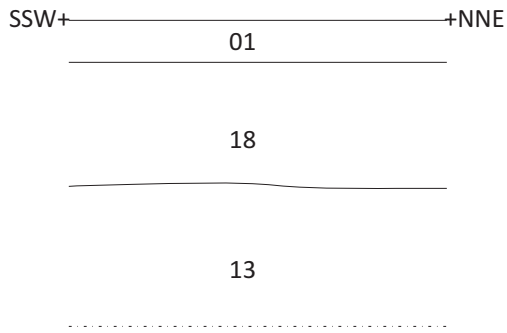
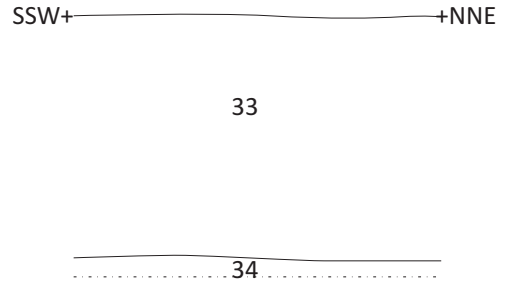


Figure 3: Site location plan showing the southern part of the area of works with areas monitored in red. Sections shown on Figure 5 (Base plan provided by the client)

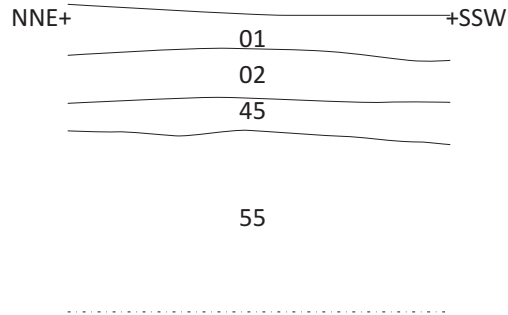
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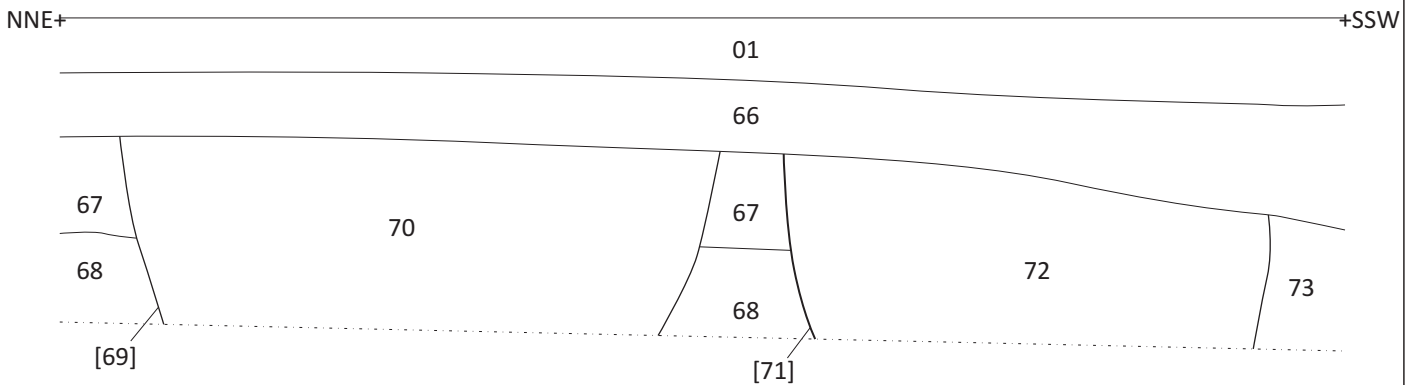
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East-Northeast Facing Section



4.3
West-Northwest Facing Section



4.4
West-Northwest Facing Section



Site Code	ANER 12
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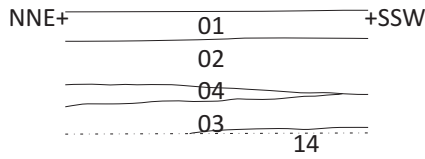


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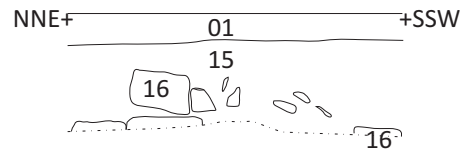
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Figure 4: Sections of the northern part of the cable route. Located on Figure 2

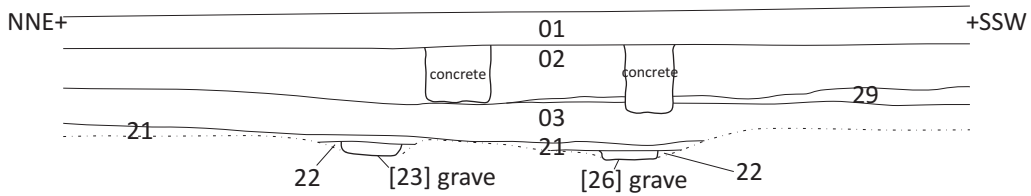
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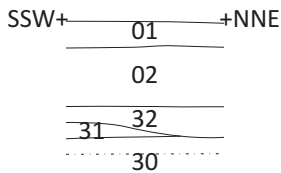
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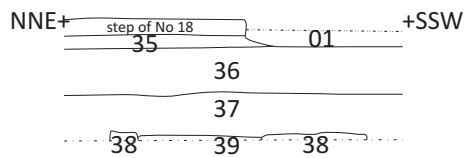
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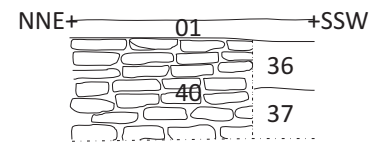
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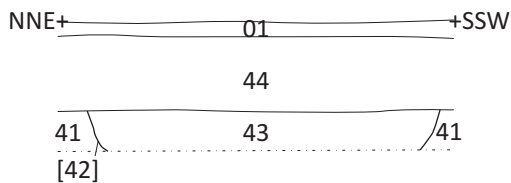
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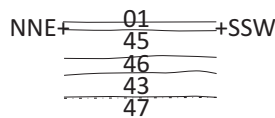
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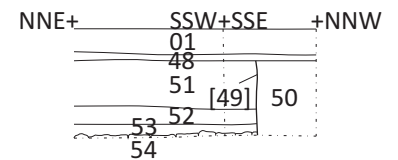
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West-Northwest Facing Section



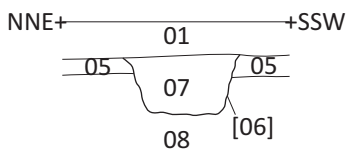
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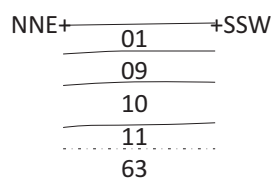
5.9
West-Northwest and North-Northeast Facing Section



5.10
West-Northwest Facing Section



5.11
West-Northwest Facing Section



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Figure 5: Sections of the southern part of the cable route. Located on Figure 3



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