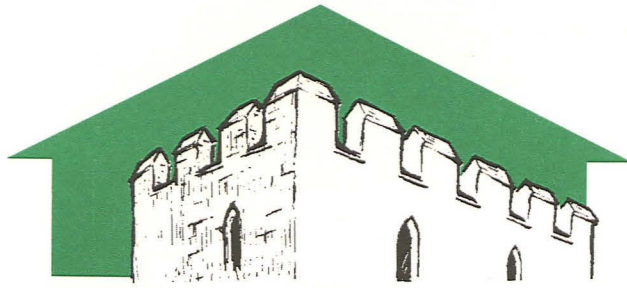


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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

L I N C O L N

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT THE BLACK SWAN INN, HORNCastle, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR: TF 2601 6928
SITE CODE: BSH'00
LCNCC ACC. NO. 2000.252

appl S/080/0677/00



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EVENT L11397
SURFACES L114117
PRN 43747

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
THE BLACK SWAN INN,
HORNCastle, LINCOLNSHIRE**

NGR: TF 2601 6928
SITE CODE: BSH'00
LCNCC ACC. NO. 2000.252

appi S/086/0677/00

Report prepared for
Mr D Body
by Chris Clay
November 2000

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Summary

- *In advance of development, an intrusive programme of archaeological evaluation took place in the car park of the Black Swan Inn, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.*
- *The town incorporates areas of earlier prehistoric settlement, although it is better known for its substantial late Iron Age settlement and succeeding Romano-British small town and defended enclosure.*
- *Two trenches were excavated in the proposed development area to assess the archaeological potential of the site. They revealed an Iron Age ditch and four Romano-British ditches, containing substantial quantities of dateable material.*

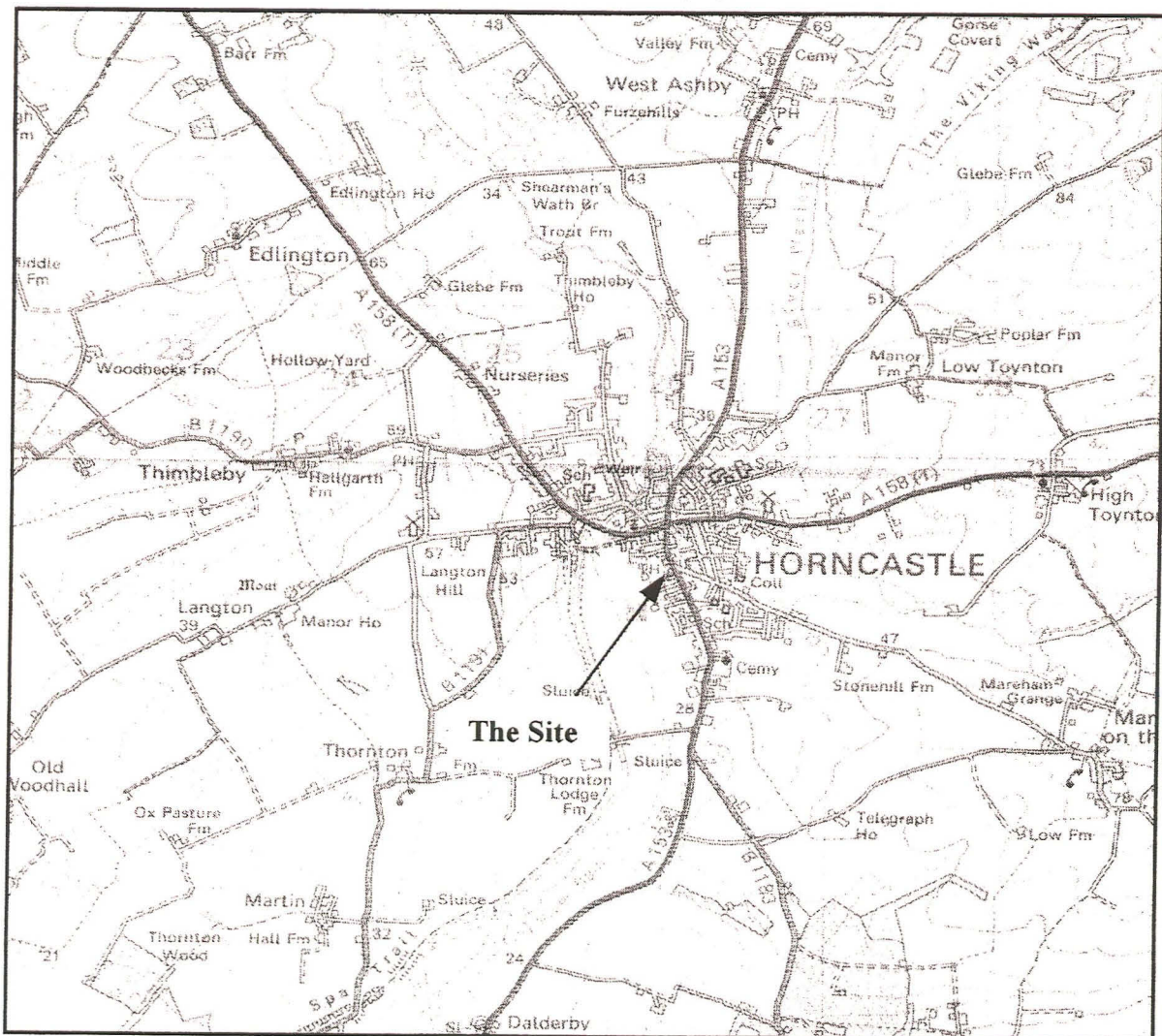


Fig.1: Site location (Scale 1:50000)
 (OS Copyright Licence No: A1 515 21 A0001)

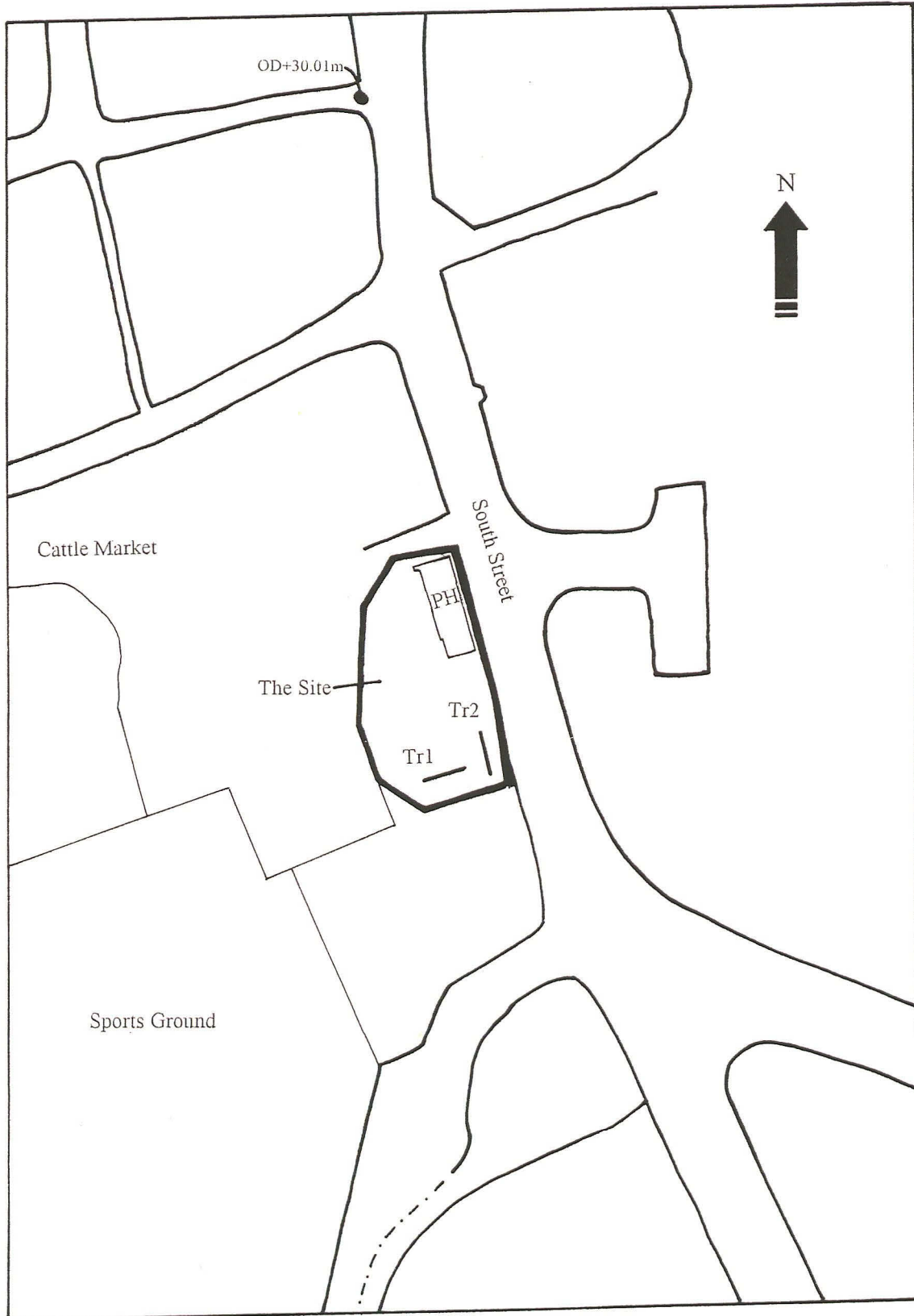


Fig.2: Site location plan (scale 1:1250)

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were commissioned by Mr D. Body, the proprietor of the Black Swan Inn, to carry out archaeological work in the car park attached to the public house. This was undertaken to fulfil a planning requirement issued by East Lindsey District Council (planning ref: S/086/0677/00).

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological trial excavation. It is written within the national and local framework; as set out in the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998).

2.0 Planning background

Planning permission is sought from East Lindsey District Council for a development on the south side of the public house car park. The intention is to build a dance studio and residential property.

Prior to development, the local planning authority, under the guidance of the Built Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council, requested the undertaking of an archaeological field evaluation. This will be used to appraise the archaeological potential of the development area, and to assess the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

3.0 Location and description

The town of Horncastle is situated approximately 28km east of Lincoln and 30km west of the coast, on the south-west tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The Black Swan Inn is south-west of the town centre, on the west side of South Street, and centres on NGR TF 2601 6928 (fig.2).

The site has been artificially levelled, by the removal of 0.5 - 0.6m of topsoil to create a car parking area (D. Body, pers. comm.). This is now surfaced with compacted chalk/limestone.

The local geology consists of lower river terrace sand and gravel deposits from the River Bain and River Waring, overlying Kimmeridge Clay (BGS, 1995).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Relatively small concentrations of prehistoric material have been found in the vicinity of the proposed development. These consist of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and a Bronze Age basalt axe-hammer (SMR records). A substantial Iron Age settlement has also been postulated for the area (May, 1976).

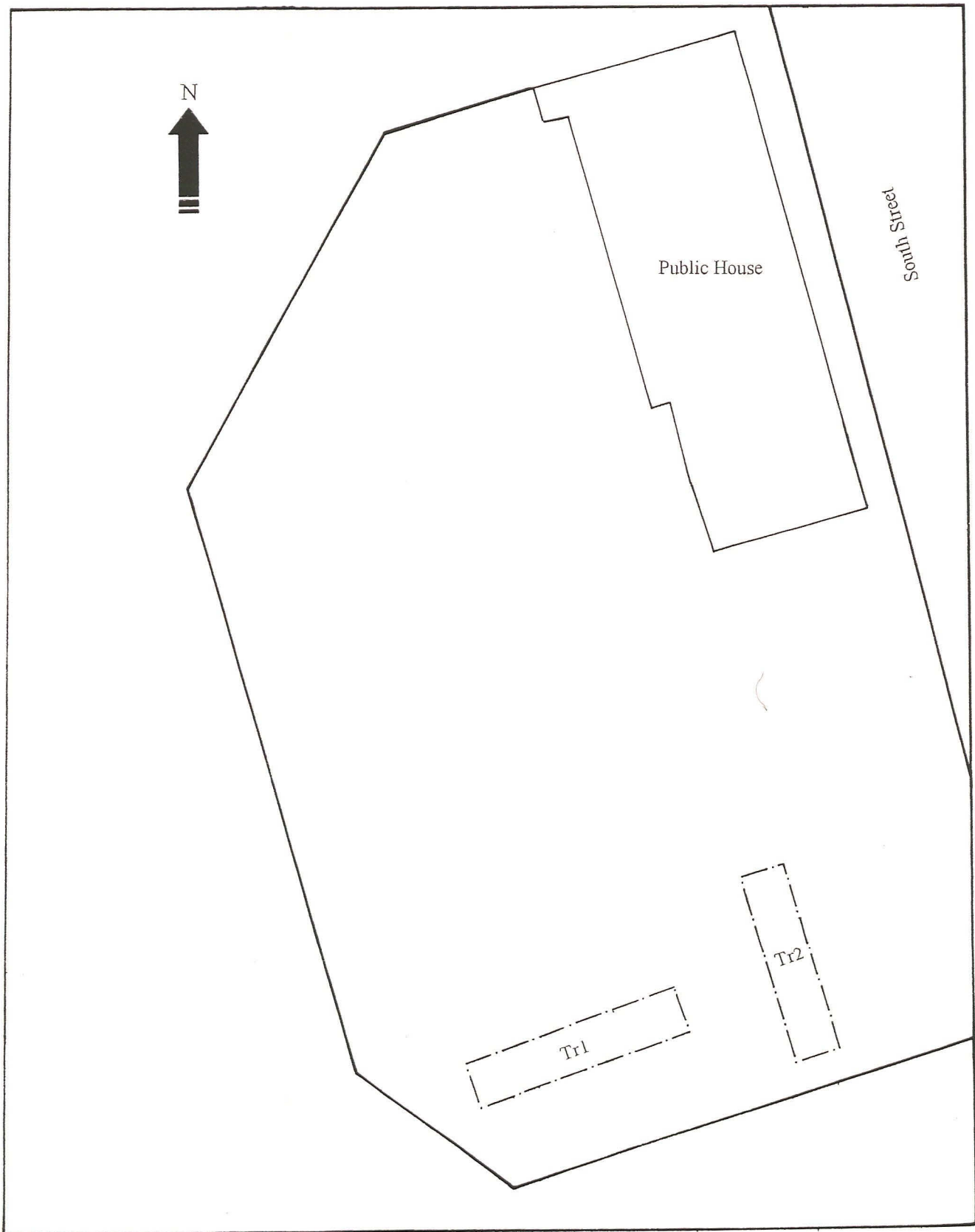


Fig.3: Site location, showing position of trenches (Scale 1:250)

The town is best known for its substantial Romano-British remains, which has been the subject of several previous archaeological investigations, including a substantial review in 1983 (Field & Hurst 1983). The Roman settlement appears to have developed as a market town and administrative centre in the first century AD (Whitwell 1992), with the addition of a defensive walled enclosure sometime around the late third century AD (Field & Hurst 1983). The current site lies approximately 300m south of this enclosure, still well within the known area of Romano-British activity, including several human inhumations and cremations, as well as pottery scatters (*ibid.*).

5.0 Methodology

The Built Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council recommended the excavation of two evaluation trenches, each measuring approximately 10m x 2m, to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the perceived impacts of the proposed development.

Trench 1 was orientated east to west, and was broadly parallel to the southern boundary fence of the public house car park, while Trench 2 was located at the eastern end of the first trench, aligned north to south, approximately parallel to South Street. Each trench was initially excavated by a JCB fitted with a 2 metre wide toothless ditching blade, which was used to remove the car park surface and underlying subsoil. This work was monitored continuously, and halted when the archaeological horizon was exposed.

The next stage was to clean the base and sides of the trenches by hand and sample excavate the visible archaeological features. The work was carried out on the 2nd and 3rd October by a team of 3 experienced field archaeologists.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1 (fig.4)

Both trenches revealed significant archaeological features. In trench 1, two ditches were sampled. At the west end of the trench, the east side of a ditch orientated north to south was exposed, [106], (fig.6). This contained 16 animal bone fragments; from cattle, sheep/goat and pig, all believed to be Iron Age or Early Roman in date (J Rackham, Appendix 12.4). Pottery from the ditch was predominantly Late Iron Age with two possibly intrusive Romano-British sherds (Darling, Appendix 12.2).

To the east of this, a second much wider linear feature extended obliquely across the trench, on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment (fig.8). Prior to excavation it was possible to discern a very dark brown/black fill (102) and a slightly lighter brown fill (103) on the surface of the feature. Following excavation, it transpired that the feature consisted of a primary ditch cut [120] which was recut on at least two

TBM= OD+30.01m
 BS= 3.29

FS	RL
1. 1.30	32.00
2. 1.93	31.37
3. 2.26	31.04
4. 1.95	31.35
5. 1.99	31.31
6. 1.88	31.42
7. 1.32	31.98
8. 1.82	31.48
9. 2.10	31.20
10. 24.3	30.87
11. 2.04	31.26

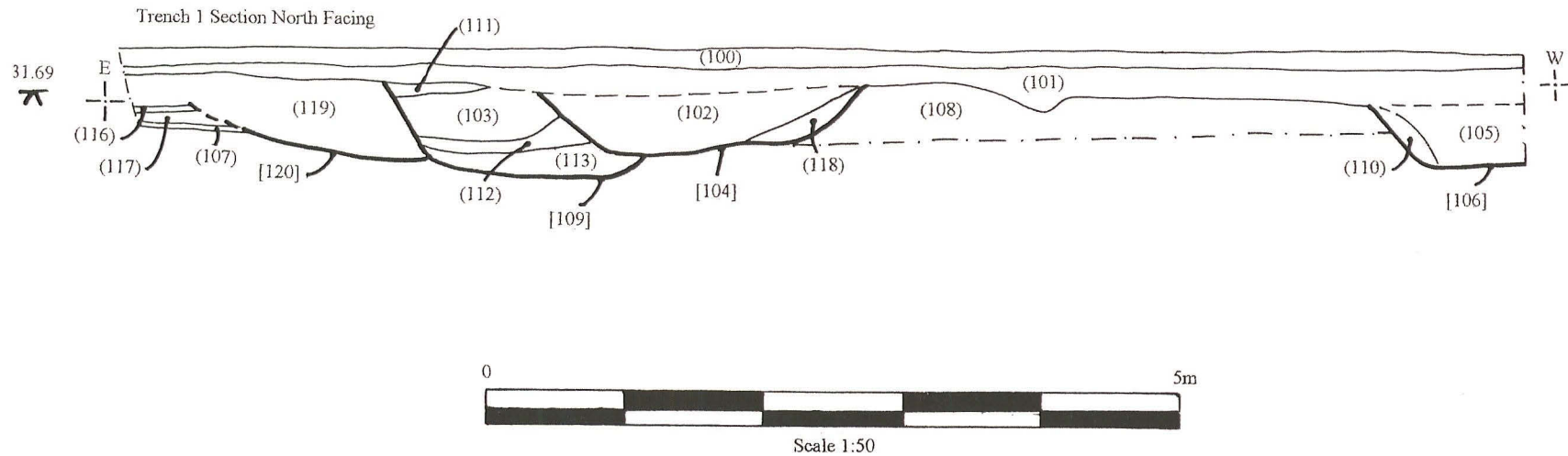
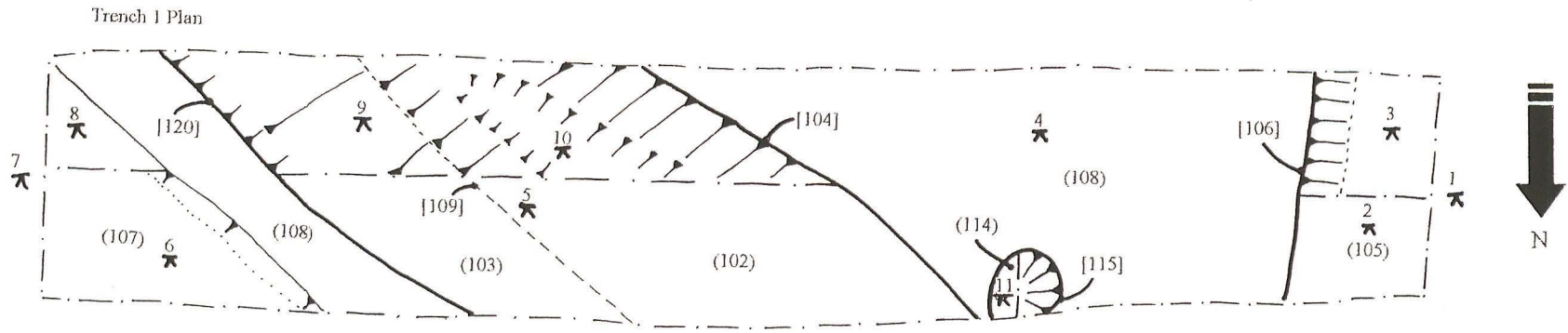


Fig.4: Trench 1 post excavation plan and section



TBM= OD+30.01m
BS= 3.29

FS	RL
1. 1.25	32.05
2. 2.41	30.89
3. 2.62	30.68
4. 1.94	31.36
5. 1.97	31.33
6. 1.83	31.47
7. 2.34	30.96
8. 2.42	30.88
9. 2.16	31.14
10. 1.31	31.99

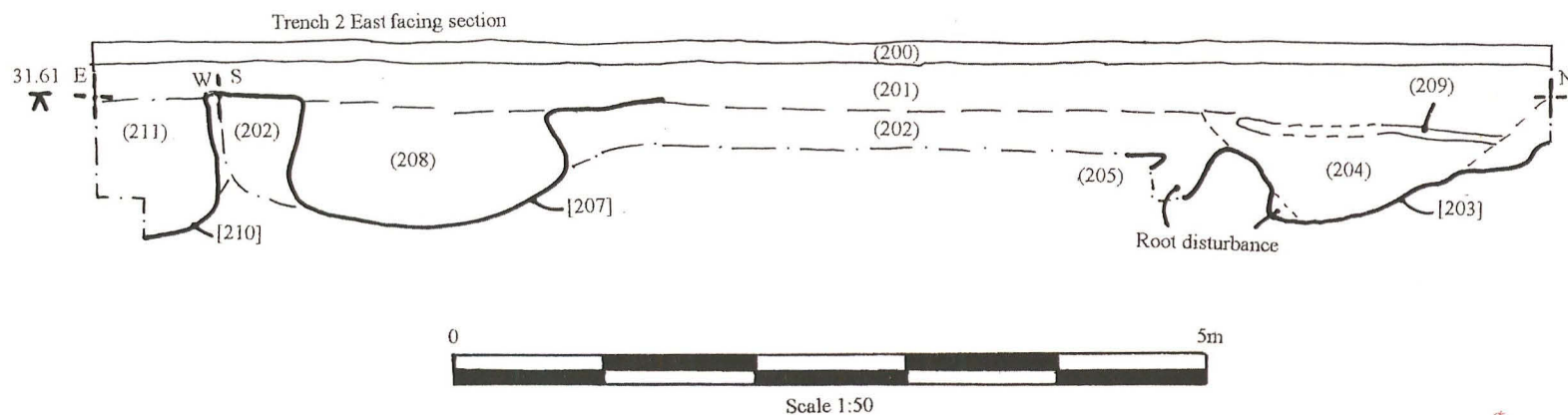
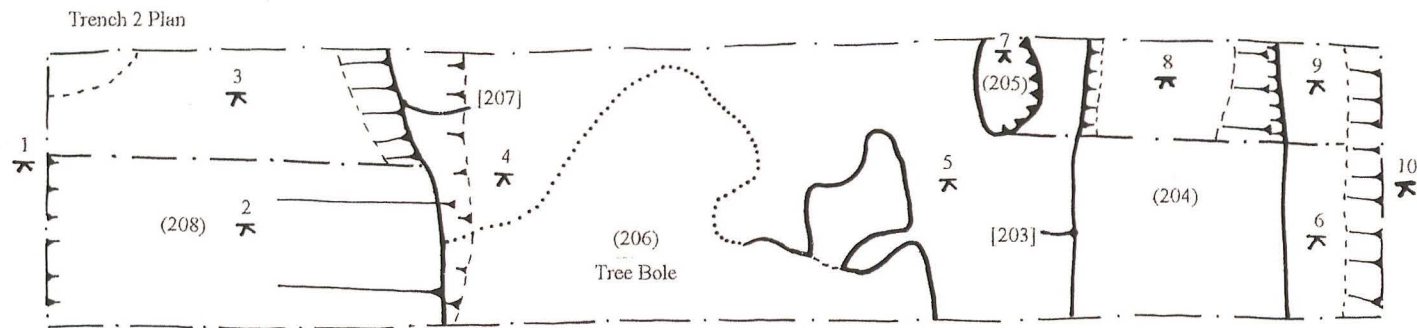


Fig.5: Trench 2 post excavation plan and section

occasions, firstly by [109] and then by [104]. All of the ditch fills were very dark, physically similar to the overlying subsoil (101), and were consequently difficult to differentiate. Context (102), the fill of ditch [104], produced mainly Roman greyware sherds, as well as a sherd of South Gaul Samian, which suggests a date between the late first/early second century AD. The ditch also produced one sherd of a Dressel 20 amphora, which appears to have been re-used for grinding or polishing (Darling, Appendix 12.2).

At the very east end of the trench was a compact deposit of sandy gravel (107), with flint and possibly ironstone inclusions. Where visible, it appeared to respect the alignment as the adjacent ditch.

The only other feature in the trench was a small pit [115], containing reddish burnt sand (fig.7). It was stratigraphically earlier than the ditch [104], although no artefactual evidence was recovered.

6.2 Trench 2

In Trench 2, a further two ditches were exposed. The first of these, [203], was aligned east-west and was situated at the north end of the trench (fig.9). The south side of this was heavily disturbed by tree roots. Its fill, (204), was almost identical to the overlying subsoil (201), from which it was separated only by a thin lens of redeposited natural (209). The fill contained greyware and Nene Valley Colour Coated ware, dating to the mid third century AD or later. From the very top of the ditch came a copper alloy object, believed to be a 'toilet spoon', used either for cosmetics or for surgical purposes (Mann, Appendix 12.3).

At the south end of the trench, was an enigmatic linear feature [207], orientated broadly east to west (fig.10). Due to the similarity between its fill (208) and the subsoil, the area was initially over-excavated by machine. The feature, which contained the bones of horse, cattle, and sheep/goat in association with late first to mid second century Romano-British pottery (Darling, appendix 12.2), had an unusual profile, with a concave base and undercutting sides.

The shape of this ditch was replicated by a feature at the south end of the trench, [210]. This was only visible in section, but cutting back the end of the trench indicated the approximate alignment of this feature as north-east to south-west. The fill (211) also produced Romano-British pottery, from the mid second to third century (Darling, Appendix 12.2).

Between ditches [203] and [207], in the centre of the trench was a large area of disturbed very dark grey and black soil. Its irregular shape, and the abundant tree root disturbance in the trench suggested this feature was a tree bole. A small area was sample excavated, and this produced a mixture of finds from Romano-British to post-medieval date.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Archaeological features of significance were exposed in both trenches, although the relatively small area excavated, coupled with the limited number of direct physical relationships between features, has constrained a detailed interpretation of the remains.

The earliest feature has been dated to the Late Iron Age on the basis of ceramic evidence. It is difficult to link this with known Iron Age remains, which appear to proliferate around the Mareham Road area, south-east of the current site (Albone 1998). However, ditched enclosures have been recorded by aerial photography approximately 250m south-west of the proposed development (Field & Hurst 1983), and it is possible that the remains exposed at the current site relate to such a feature or feature complex.

All other features contained Romano-British debris. The large ditch in Trench 1 was recut at least twice during its functional life. The fills of [104] and [120] comprised very dark homogenous soils, which were difficult to differentiate. The middle cut, [109] contained at least four distinct fills, suggesting that it may have been in use for some time. Pottery from the latest fill, (102), dates the latest use of the feature to the late first/early second century AD, and provides a *terminus ante quem* for the earlier alignments (finds from (103) could not be located in post excavation).

Deposit (107) to the east of this ditch complex, may represent the compacted or metallated surface of a Romano-British pathway. This conclusion could (very tentatively) be taken to suggest that the path led south-west to agricultural enclosures defined by the cropmarks recorded by aerial photography in 1976 (Field & Hurst 1983), although this is pure unquantified conjecture. A superficial analysis of (107) suggests that it was not a manufactured concretion (Jenny Mann, pers. comm.), but may have resulted from accidental compaction over time.

In Trench 2, little can be said of ditch [203] other than that it is of late Roman date.

At the south end of the trench were two Roman features, both with undercutting sides. It is most unusual for a ditch to be cut in this form, although this could have resulted from standing water eroding the basal sections of a vertically sided ditch, which was then backfilled prior to the collapse of the upper portion of the sides. It is possible that, with both features having similar profiles, [207] and [210] may have been components of the same feature, turning a sharp corner on the very edge of the evaluation trench, and thus forming the north-east corner of a ditched enclosure.

These features are unlikely to be contemporary with the ditch complex in Trench 1, as they are of a different form, and [207], maintaining the same alignment, would transect ditches [104], [109] and [120] close to the southern edge of Trench 1. This possibly indicates a change in land use or ownership at some time during the Roman period. Unfortunately, the finds give no indication of the function of these features, serving only to provide a relative date.

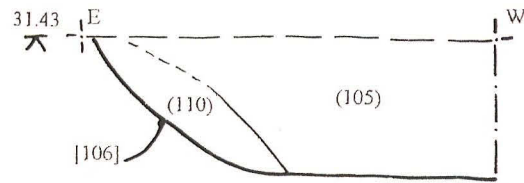


Fig.6: North facing section through ditch [106]

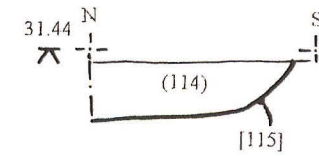
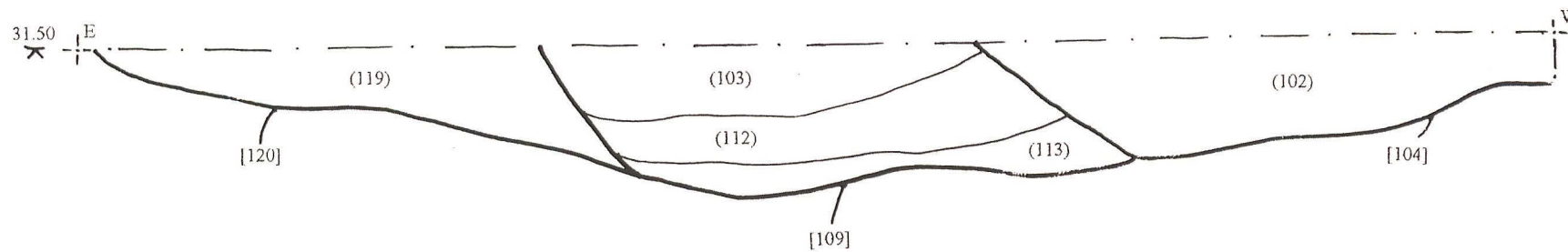


Fig.7: West facing section through pit [115]



Scale 1:20

Fig.8: North facing section through ditch complex [104], [109], [120]

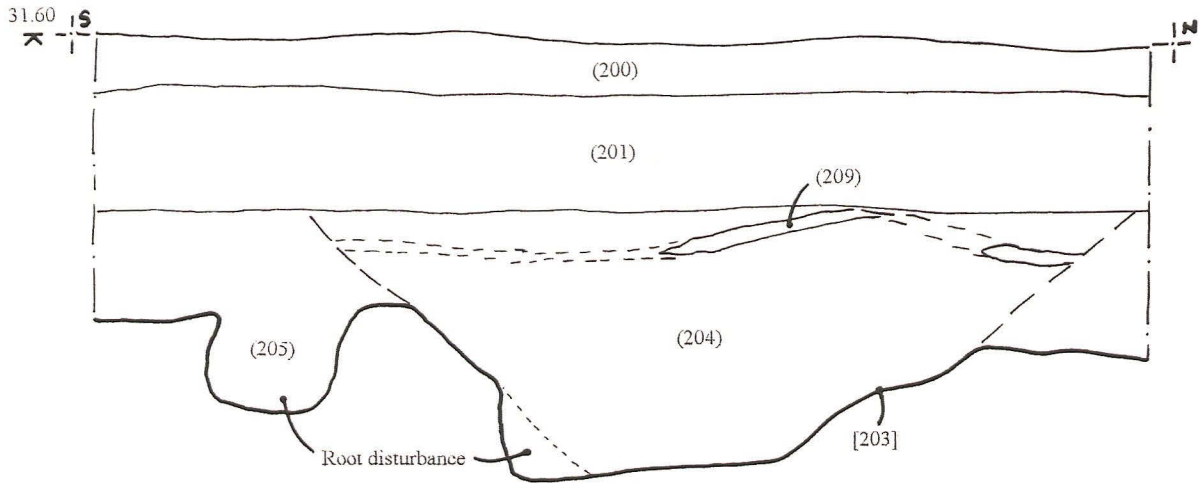


Fig.9: East facing section through [203]

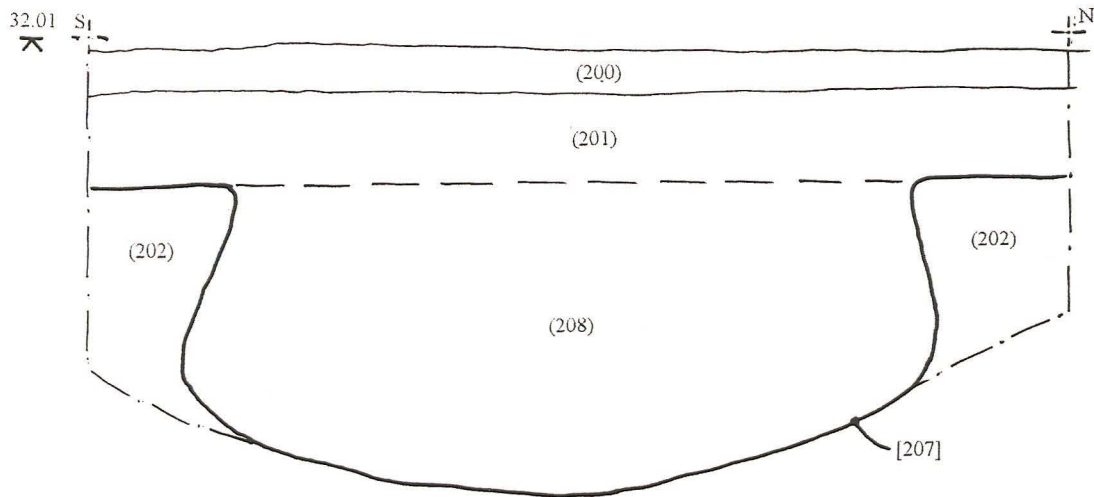
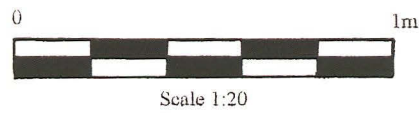


Fig.10: East facing section through ditch [207]

To conclude, the excavation has revealed archaeological features of late Iron Age and Romano-British date. These remains represent small sections associated with a much more extensive system of ditches and settlement features.

It would be advantageous if the proposed development were built over a sympathetic foundation design (eg raft/slab): effectively to preserve the archaeological remains *in situ*. However, if standard strip footings are used, then the associated construction trenches may truncate some of the features that are present across the site, depending on the depth of the footings.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Both trenches exposed archaeological remains, and allowed these to be sampled sufficiently to establish the date, character, and depth. As expected, the evaluation produced predominantly Roman features and artefacts, which is a locally significant factor, adding in a small way to the general overview of Roman Horncastle. The presence of the Late Iron Age material is also significant, adding to the picture of the Iron Age/Roman transition (Darling, Appendix 12.3).

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to give their thanks to Mr & Mrs D.Body, proprietors of the Black Swan Inn for allowing access to their property and their co-operation during the undertaking of the work.

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11.0 Site archive

The primary records for the site are currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The paper and photographic element of this report will be deposited with Lincoln City and County Museum within six months.

12.0 Appendices

12.1 Colour plates



Plate 1: Pre excavation shot of trench one, looking east



Plate 2: Pre-excavation shot of trench 2, looking south



Plate 3: Iron Age ditch [105], looking south



Plate 4: Ditches [104], [109], [120], looking south



Plate 5: Ditch [204], looking west



Plate 6: Ditches [207] & [210], looking west

REPORT 70 ON THE POTTERY FROM THE BLACK SWAN INN, HORNCastle, BSH00

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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

17 October 2000

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The Roman pottery came from seven contexts, and amounted to 102 sherds weighing 1.897kg. The condition is generally good with few abraded sherds. The average sherd weight is 18.6g. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. 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*. The fabrics are defined in Appendix 1. A copy of the database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

The pottery quantities and dating by context is shown on Table 1.

Table 1 Quantities, dating and comments.

Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
102	21	676	L1E2?	NB IA CP;RE-USED AMPH
105	24	378	L1E2/LIA	MOST SHS LIA
204	10	50	M3 OR LATER	SOME ABRASION;FRAGMENTED
206	6	112	ML3?/POSTRO	
208	27	559	L1-M2?	FRESH EXC ?INTRUS NVCC
211	7	65	M2-3?	INC LIA BS
US TR1	7	57	PROB 3	INC ?LIA SHS
Total	102	1897		

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND FORMS

Details of the fabrics are shown on Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Black-burnished ware I	BB1?	1	0.98	7	0.37
Coarse Native	COAR	2	1.96	15	0.79
Cream	CR	1	0.98	3	0.16
Amphora Dressel 20	DR20	1	0.98	391	20.61
Grey	GREY	59	57.84	885	46.65
Iron Age tradition gritty	IAGR	7	6.86	148	7.81
Nene Valley colour-coat	NVCC	2	1.96	3	0.16
Oxidized	OX	2	1.96	8	0.42

Post-Roman	PRO	2	1.96	52	2.74
Samian South Gaul	SAMSG?	3	2.94	10	0.53
Shell gritted: common medium shell	SHCM	7	6.86	191	10.07
Shell gritted: sparse fine shell	SHSF	5	4.90	58	3.06
Tile	TILE	1	0.98	29	1.53
Vesicular lost shell	VESIC	9	8.82	97	5.11
Total		102		1897	

The Roman pottery appears to divide into two groups, one dating to the later 1st century (at the earliest) to the early or mid 2nd century, and the other rather more into the later 2nd to 3rd century. There are no sherds which can be positively dated to the 4th century. The earliest clear dates come from the samian, all three fragmentary sherds appearing to be from South rather than Central Gaul; these could belong to the later 1st or early 2nd century rather than earlier 1st century. The amphora sherd from a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora (from Baetica in Southern Spain) is not in the earliest type of fabric, but would fit a 2nd century date. The bulk of the Roman sherds are grey wares, although a single fragment from a Black-burnished ware cooking pot of probably 2nd century date also occurs (context 211). Most of the vessel forms (Nos 6-11) would fit into the early to mid 2nd century, while the plain-rimmed dishes (Nos 12-13) are likely to be later in date. The narrow-necked jar (No 5) is probably 3rd century rather than earlier. The Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVCC) is also of 3rd century date. One abraded and flaked NVCC sherd in context 208 is possibly intrusive (all the other sherds are earlier in date, and in fresh condition), while a fragment from a possible funnel-necked beaker came from context 204. There is a post-medieval sherd and tile fragment from context 206.

Pre-dating the Roman pottery is a small group of Iron Age material, mostly from context 105, but sherds also appearing in 102, 211 and in the unstratified finds from Trench 1. Only two sherds from context 105 appear to be of Roman date; one was in poor condition and the other just a small sherd in a cream fabric which cannot be closely dated. The possibility that these were intrusive should be considered. Accepting the difficulty of differentiation between late Iron Age and early Roman vessels with many fabrics spanning both periods, the fabrics belonging to the Iron Age phase are COAR, IAGR, OX, SHCM, SHSF and VESIC, although some of the IAGR vessels could equally belong to the Roman period (as a lug-handled jar (102), the beaker No 7, a lid (206)). A sherd in IAGR is decorated with a burnished herring-bone motif (No 4), seen in both Iron Age and early Roman periods. The single vessel in an oxidized fabric (OX) unstratified in Trench 1 appears to be very similar to the grey fabrics with minimal shell inclusions (SHSF). The vesicular sherds (VESIC) are almost certainly shell-gritted wares from which the shell inclusions have been leached in the subsoil. None are drawable but sherds show belgic characteristics.

Assessment of such a small fragmentary group of Iron Age sherds is difficult, although affinities with 'belgic' pottery are clear. Little Iron Age pottery has been published from the area apart from the large assemblage from Dragonby, but it is with this site that the closest connections occur (May 1996; Elsdon 1996). The bulk of the Dragonby pottery belongs to the Late Iron Age, and the cordoned forms and style of burnishing and decoration of the sherds from Horncastle indicate a similar date.

DISCUSSION

There appears to be no clear difference between the two trenches, early and later Roman and Iron Age sherds occurring in both. If the Roman sherds in context 105 are likely to be intrusive, the Iron Age pottery suggests this is an Iron Age feature. It is not certain that there was continuity of occupation between the late Iron Age and early Roman period since many of the earlier Roman vessels appear to be more strongly 2nd century in date. This may, however, be due to the small sample size.

Pottery found in 1968 on the Drill Hall site to the south of the walled town included 'belgic' wares and was found with a stamped South Gaulish vessel of Flavian date (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 103, figs 1-2), and "suggest that the site was occupied continuously from Belgic times...". No parallels occur in the present group to this earlier pottery, and the new material is an important addition.

One unusual feature of the Roman pottery is that the sherd from the Dressel 20 globular amphora appears to have been re-used for some sort of grinding or polishing, the central area of the interior having been worn smooth; the sherd has also been burnt post-fracture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This group is notable in containing both Iron Age and earlier Roman pottery, and given the paucity of published pottery from Horncastle, should be published. Thirteen vessels have been selected as worthy of illustration (Appendix 2). It would also be useful to check the samian with a specialist.

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APPENDIX 1: FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

Code	Fabric
BB1	Black-Burnished ware category 1, first appears in the area in the Hadrianic period. NRFRC = DORBB1
COAR	Two body sherds only of grey poorly mixed coarse clay, with red-brown exterior surface, possibly hand-made. There is insufficient evidence to determine the date as late Iron Age or early Roman.
CR	A single small body sherd from 105. relatively hard with quartz and red-brown inclusions, not clearly of flagon type. It is impossible to be certain of the date.
DR20	Amphorae Dressel 20 amphorae. Peacock & Williams 1986 Class 25; NRFRC Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1 BATAM1; (Late) Amphorae 2 BATAM 2 (3)
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions. A fabric group rather than a discrete fabric.
IAGR	Not a discrete fabric but a coarse native tradition fabric group with mixed inclusions in a poorly mixed clay, often with notably pimply surfaces. Various fabrics of this type occur in the city of Lincoln and elsewhere in the 1st and 2nd century, mostly wheel-made. Versions of Iron Age type cooking pots occur, but the type of fabric stays in use well into the 2nd century for various jars, including lid-seated and lug-handled jars of Antonine date.
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat NRFRC = LNVCC
OX	This refers to a single closed vessel found in Trench 1 unstratified. A quartz tempered fabric with occasional shell fragments, dark grey, with red-brown highly burnished exterior surface. The body sherds indicate a vessel with deep grooves or constrictions, often seen in the late Iron Age or early Roman period.
SAMSG	Samian South Gaul from La Graufesenque. NRFRC: LGF SA
SHCM	Shell-gritted wares of Iron Age type, common medium shell inclusions.
SHSF	Shell-gritted wares of Iron Age type, sparse fine shell inclusions.
VESIC	Vesicular, vesicular sherds, almost certainly due to loss of shell-gritting. A group of sherds from 105, possibly, but not certainly, from a single closed vessel.

APPENDIX 2: VESSELS FOR ILLUSTRATION

CATALOGUE

The sequence of each entry is: Illustration no., fabric code, details, original drawing number (which appears in the archive database and with the sherds), context.

- 1 SHSF, jar or beaker, wheel-made, with cordoned shoulder, dark grey fabric with very sparse shell inclusions, highly burnished externally. 10, 105
- 2 SHSF, jar or bowl, possibly hand-made, dark grey fabric with very sparse shell inclusions, burnished externally and inside rim; traces of sooting. 9, 105
- 3 SHSF, jar or bowl, grey fabric with grey-brown surfaces, probably hand-made. 13, 102
- 4 IAGR, body sherd from a probable closed form, decorated with deep burnished herring-bone motif; poorly mixed clay, interior surface lost. The same fabric occurs in context 105. 12, US TR1
- 5 GREY, narrow-necked jar probably originally handled; burnished. 5, 206
- 6 GREY, curved rim jar. 4, 208
- 7 IAGR, Everted rim beaker, wheel-made. 3, 102
- 8 GREY, Moulded foot base with groove on underside, decorated with rounded rouletting, dark grey fairly sandy fabric. The beaker would have had a high shoulder and resembles one found in Lincoln in a late 1st to 2nd century deposit (Darling & Jones 1988, fig 8, No 96). 11, 102
- 9 GREY, Everted rim beaker with lattice decoration. 7, US TR1
- 10 GREY, An unusual form, probably a necked-bowl with a rim-type reminiscent of some Iron Age types. 1, 102
- 11 GREY, Hemispherical bowl, very dark grey fabric, with lighter cortex and surfaces, burnished externally. 2, 102
- 12 GREY, Plain rimmed dish, burnished. 8, US TR1
- 13 GREY, Plain rimmed dish, burnished. 6, 211

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Vess	Draw?	DNo	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
102	SAMSG?	D?	-	-	-	-	FLAKE ONLY	-	1	1
102	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS LGE;BURNT POST-F;?WORN INT	-	1	391
102	GREY	BK	ROUZ	1	D	11	FTM GROOVE U'SIDE;NON J BSS INC SHLDR	-	4	64
102	GREY	BNK?	-	-	D	1	RIM CF DW;NECK;DIAM 22	-	1	38
102	GREY	BHEM	-	1	D	2	RIMS J;DIAM 14	-	4	21
102	IAGR	BKEV	-	-	D	3	RIM/SHLDR;DIAM 10	-	1	6
102	GREY	JEV?	HM?	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY;PROB HM	-	1	3
102	IAGR	JLH	-	-	-	-	HDLE;PATCH INT	-	1	76
102	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS THICKISH;DKGRY	-	1	16
102	IAGR	J?	-	-	-	-	BS POSS X JLH?	-	1	22
102	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS ?NECK;SIMIL FB BNK D1	-	1	10
102	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS SIM FAB	-	3	14
102	SHSF	JB	HM	-	D	13	RIM FR ONLY;EVERTED	-	1	14
102	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L1E2?	-	-	-
102	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NB IA CP;RE-USED AMPH	-	-	-
105	SHSF	JB	HM?	-	D	9	RIM/NECK;DKGRY;HI BURNISH EXT	-	1	20
105	SHSF	JBK	-	-	D	10	NECK/CORDON SHLDR;DKGRY;HI BURNISH	-	1	11
105	SHSF	CP?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;HM?	-	1	7
105	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;HARD PINKISH;SMOOTH EXT;RB INCLS	-	1	3
105	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;EXT SURF LOST	-	1	16
105	SHCM	JL?	HM	1	-	-	BSS;TRACES ?COMBING	-	3	103
105	SHCM	CLSD	HM	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY;BN SURF	-	1	11
105	SHCM	CLSD	HM	-	-	-	BSS;DKGRY;BN EXT;SHELL LEACHED	-	3	77
105	COAR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BSS;POOR MIX CLAY;GRY;RB EXT;?HM;6MM	-	2	15
105	IAGR	CLSD?	HM?	-	-	-	BS;INT SURF LOST;SAME FB US TR1	-	1	18
105	VESIC	CLSD?	HM?	-	-	-	BASE FTRG TYPE	-	1	9
105	VESIC	CLSD?	HM?	-	D?	-	NECK? ROUND CARINATION	-	1	17
105	VESIC	CLSD?	HM?	-	-	-	BASAL ZONE SH;CURVE TO BODY	-	1	30
105	VESIC	CLSD?	HM?	-	-	-	BSS	-	6	41
105	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L1E2/LIA	-	-	-
105	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MOST SHS LIA	-	-	-
204	NVCC	BKFN?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;TINY;LTBN FAB	-	1	1
204	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2
204	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS THIN-WALL ?SHLDR	-	1	1
204	GREY	-	ROUZ?	-	-	-	THICKISH BS;ABR;TRACE ROUZ;F.SANDY	-	1	7

204	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;ONE VABR	-	6	39
204	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3 OR LATER	-	-	-
204	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABRASION;FRAGMENTED	-	-	-
206	GREY	JH?	-	-	D	5	RIM/NECK BURNISH;DIAM 12	-	1	36
206	IAGR?	L	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;SOOTED;COARSE;DIAM 14	-	1	17
206	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	7
206	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	GLAZED HDLE	-	1	4
206	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	MOD TILE	-	1	48
206	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3?/POSTRO	-	-	-
208	SAMSG?	18/31?	-	-	-	-	BASAL W ANGLE	-	1	6
208	SAMSG?	18/31?	-	-	-	-	BASAL W ANGLE;POSS MV?	-	1	3
208	NVCC	BD?	-	-	-	-	FLAKE ONLY;VABR	-	1	2
208	GREY	JCUR	-	1	D	4	RIM/SHLDR;DIAM 13	-	3	42
208	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;SOOTED	-	1	16
208	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	4
208	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	SHLDR BURNISHED;GROOVE	-	1	9
208	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	SHLDR BURNISHED	-	1	2
208	GREY	J	LA	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3
208	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8
208	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	SHLDR;BURNISHED	-	1	2
208	GREY	JBK?	-	-	-	-	FTM BASE;WORN U'SIDE	-	1	51
208	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;?O'FIRED;GROOVED	-	1	19
208	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS BASAL ZONE	-	2	19
208	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	4
208	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS LTGRY	-	1	30
208	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	15
208	GREY	BD?	-	-	-	-	BS BURNISH INT?	-	1	4
208	GREY	JEV	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT SHLDR ONLY	-	1	15
208	GREY	JBK	-	-	D?	-	FTM BASE;WORN U'SIDE;BURNISH;SANDY FB	-	1	139
208	GREY	JBK	-	-	D?	-	FTM BASE;GROOVE U'SIDE;LTRB CORTEX	-	1	108
208	GREY	JRUST?	-	-	-	-	BS FRAG APP CLAY ?RUSTIC	-	1	29
208	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG ONLY	-	1	29
208	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L1-M2?	-	-	-
208	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESH EXC ?INTRUS NVCC	-	-	-
211	GREY	DPR	-	-	D	6	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 20	-	1	20
211	BB1?	CP	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	7

211	GREY	JRUST	RUST	-	-	-	BS FRAG RUST PROB RLIN	-	1	4
211	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	PLAIN BASE FRAG	-	1	5
211	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	23
211	SHSF	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	NECK OR BASAL BS;BURNISH EXT;DKGRY;MIN SHELL	-	1	6
211	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2-3?	-	-	-
211	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	INC LIA BS	-	-	-
US TR1	GREY	BKEV	LA	-	D	7	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	7
US TR1	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	6
US TR1	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
US TR1	GREY	DPR	-	-	D	8	COMP PROF DIAM 16	-	1	24
US TR1	IAGR	CLSD?	HBONE	-	D	12	BS;ABR;POOR MIX CLAY;SCORED H'BONE;SAME FB 105	-	1	7
US TR1	OX	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BS DEEP GROOVE;HI BURNISH;DKGRY;RB SURFS;OCC SHELL;?IA	-	2	8
US TR1	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	PROB 3	-	-	-
US TR1	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	INC ?LIA SHS	-	-	-

12.3 Small find report (J. Mann)

Fragments of copper alloy, almost certainly from a single object, represent the only registered find <1> from this site. A sketch is included (below). There are four major pieces (and one smaller fragment) which appear to join, although this could not be tested because of the poor state and fragility of the metal; active corrosion products are clearly visible, and further small fragments are flaking from it. Heavy corrosion obscures most of the surface apart from much of the small, flat circular terminal to one of the largest fragments.

The object is almost certainly a complete spoon with small flat scoop, the handle probably tapering to a simple plain terminal; the method of manufacture - e.g. cast or made from rolled sheet metal - cannot be determined in its present condition (although it might be indicated by X-ray). Such spoons are commonly found on Roman sites and are usually identified as 'toilet' implements, for extracting cosmetics from flasks and other containers, but they also could have served both surgical and pharmaceutical purposes.

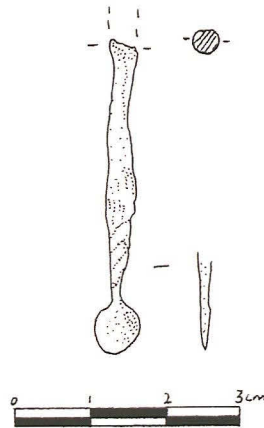


Fig.11: Sketch of small find <1> (Scale 1:1).

The BlackSwan Inn, Horncastle (BSH00)

Animal Bone Assessment

A small collection of 39 animal bone fragments recovered from two evaluation trenches at the Black Swan Inn, Horncastle, was submitted for identification and assessment. The bones from one context, 105, have been preliminarily assigned an Iron Age or early Roman date while the remainder are attributed to the Romano-British period.

The animal bone was identified by reference to modern reference skeletons in the collection of the author and recorded directly into an ACCESS database using the recording procedures and codes routinely used by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The details of these codes and the data recorded in each field are given in the key accompanying the attached Archive Bone Catalogue.

The bone finds are summarised in Table 1. The condition of the bone is fairly good in the Roman-British contexts although they tend to be brittle and somewhat chalky. The bones from context 105 are by comparison in much poorer condition and an earlier date for these would be expected (see archive catalogue). Both butchered and dog gnawed bones are present. The only taxa identified are horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

Table 1: The frequency of identified bone finds from each context

species	102	105	204	206	208	211
Horse					1	
Cattle	1	5		2	2	1
Cattle size	2	6		2	1	
Sheep/goat	4	2		1	2	
Sheep size		1		1		
Pig		2	1			
Unidentified					1	

The large horn core with an outer curvature of 330mm and a maximum basal diameter of 70mm is unusually large for Roman-British cores and this and one or two other cattle fragments indicate fairly large stock. In contrast the sheep bones include gracile animals typical of Late Iron Age and early Roman assemblages.

Both measureable and ageable material is present and apart from concerns over the condition of the bones if further excavation is conducted then useful and interpretable assemblages are likely to be recovered if sufficient intrusive excavation takes place. Care will need to be taken during the excavation and subsequent cleaning of the bones to minimise physical damage to the excavated fragments. Extensive breakage increases the difficulty of identification and the time needed to reconstruct fragments to aid identification and measurement of the bones. If lifted bones fragment during excavation or cleaning these should be bagged together and separate from the other bones from that context.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES		BONE		SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous	F - fragment	
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal	TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 <i>The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals</i> , in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites</i> , 91-108.	
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
CER	red deer	MAN	mandible	H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla	I lml/uml	
MAN	human	ATL	atlas	J lm2/um2	
UNI	unknown	AXI	axis	K lm3/um3	
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra	ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present. The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra	MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra	PRESERVATION	
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum	1	- enamel only surviving
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra	2	- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula	3	- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
FISH	fish	HUM	humerus	4	- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
UNIB	bird indet	RAD	radius	5	- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component
UNIF	fish indet	MTC	metacarpus		
GSZE	goose size	MCL-4	metacarpus 1-4		
BEAV	beaver	INN	innominate		
CORV	crow or rook	ILM	ilium		
POLE	polecat/ferret	PUB	pubis		
PART	partridge	ISH	ischium		
ORC	rabbit	FEM	femur		
ROD	rodent	TIB	tibia		
JACK	jackdaw	AST	astragalus		
OWL	owl indet.	CAL	calcaneum		
AUR	aurochs	MTT	metatarsus		
DUCK	duck sp.	MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4		
CRA	goat	PH1	1st phalanx		
FER	feral dove	PH2	2nd phalanx		
DAM	fallow deer	PH3	3rd phalanx		
TURK	turkey	LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3		
GOSZ	goose, poss. wild	UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3		
HADD	haddock	LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4		
		UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4		
		DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
		DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
		MNT	mandibular tooth		
		MXT	maxillary tooth		
		LBF	long bone		
		UNI	unidentified		
		STN	sternum		
		INC	incisor		
		TTH	indet. tooth		
		CMP	carpo-metacarpus		
		SKEL	skeleton		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. paroccipital process 2. occipital condyle 3. intercornual protuberance 4. external acoustic meatus 5. frontal sinus 6. ectorbitale 7. entorbitale 8. temporal articular facet 9. facial tuber 0. infraorbital foramen 	METACARPUS -	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3 2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4 3. medial distal condyle, MC3 4. lateral distal condyle, MC4 5. anterior distal groove and foramen 6. medial or lateral distal condyle
MANDIBLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Symphyseal surface 2. diastema 3. lateral diastemal foramen 4. coronoid process 5. condylar process 6. angle 7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3 8. mandibular foramen 	FIRST PHALANX	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. proximal epiphysis 2. distal articular facet
VERTEBRA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. spine 2. anterior epiphysis 3. posterior epiphysis 4. centrum 5. neural arch 	INNOMINATE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tuber coxae 2. tuber sacrale + scar 3. body of ilium with dorso-medial foramen 4. iliopubic eminence 5. acetabular fossa 6. symphyseal branch of pubis 7. body of ischium 8. ischial tuberosity 9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
SCAPULA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. supraglenoid tubercle 2. glenoid cavity 3. origin of the distal spine 4. tuber of spine 5. posterior of neck with foramen 6. cranial angle of blade 7. caudal angle of blade 	FEMUR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. head 2. trochanter major 3. trochanter minor 4. supracondyloid fossa 5. distal medial condyle 6. lateral distal condyle 7. distal trochlea 8. trochanter tertius
HUMERUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. head 2. greater tubercle 3. lesser tubercle 4. intertuberal groove 5. deltoid tuberosity 6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa 7. capitulum 8. trochlea 	TIBIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. proximal medial condyle 2. proximal lateral condyle 3. intercondylar eminence 4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen 5. medial malleolus 6. lateral aspect of distal articulation 7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
RADIUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. medial half of proximal epiphysis 2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis 3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen 4. medial half of distal epiphysis 5. lateral half of distal epiphysis 6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis 	CALCANEUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. calcaneal tuber 2. sustentaculum tali 3. processus anterior
ULNA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. olecranon tuberosity 2. trochlear notch- semilunaris 3. lateral coronoid process 4. distal epiphysis 	METATARSUS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3. 2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4 3. medial distal condyle, MT3 4. lateral distal condyle, MT4 5. anterior distal groove and foramen 6. medial or lateral distal condyle

Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone from Black Swan Inn, Horncastle - BSH00

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
BSH00	102	BOS	SKL	1	L								BASE HC AND PART FRONTAL-SUTURE UNFUSED	4
BSH00	102	CSZ	LBF	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAG-CHOPPED	4
BSH00	102	CSZ	RIB	1	L								SHAFT	4
BSH00	102	OVCA	INN	1	R		23		DG				ANT ILIUM SHAFT	4
BSH00	102	OVCA	MTT	1	L								SHAFT-GRACILE	4
BSH00	102	OVCA	MTT	1	F								MIDSHAFT	2
BSH00	102	OVCA	TIB	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT	4
BSH00	105	BOS	INN	1	R		39	CH					ILIAL SHAFT-CHOPPED THRU ACETAB	3
BSH00	105	BOS	INN	1	R		7						ISCHIAL SHAFT	3
BSH00	105	BOS	PH1	1	L	PF	12				GL-50		HIND-COMPLETE	4
BSH00	105	BOS	SCP	1	L		235						GLENOID AND SHAFT	3
BSH00	105	BOS	UM1	1	R					115				3
BSH00	105	CSZ	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAG	3
BSH00	105	CSZ	LBF	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAG	2
BSH00	105	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	3
BSH00	105	CSZ	LBF	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAG	3
BSH00	105	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	3
BSH00	105	EQU	UM	1	W								COMPLETE	4
BSH00	105	OVCA	MAN	1	R		7			J8			RAMUS FRAG AND LOOSE M2	3
BSH00	105	OVCA	RAD	1	L	PF	123						PROX END AND SHAFT	3
BSH00	105	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-SEVERAL PIECES	3
BSH00	105	SUS	HUM	1	L		69						DISTAL SHAFT	3
BSH00	105	SUS	MAN	1	R		1			111J7			ANT RAMUS- 6 PIECES-MALE	3
BSH00	204	SUS	UC	1	L								VERY LARGE CANINE-BOAR	3
BSH00	206	BOS	HUM	1	L		5		DG				PROX SHAFT FRAG-PROX CHEWED	4
BSH00	206	BOS	MAN	1	R		6						ANGLE OF JAW	4
BSH00	206	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BSH00	206	CSZ	UNI	1	F			CH					INDET-CHOPPED	4
BSH00	206	OVCA	UM3	1	L					K8				4
BSH00	206	SSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX SHAFT FRAG	4
BSH00	208	BOS	HC	1	L		1	CH			MAXD-70 GL-330		CORE AND PART FRONTAL-SUTURES OPEN-LARGISH HORN-CIRCULAR IN SECTION-CHOPPED THRU	4
BSH00	208	BOS	INN	1	R		4						ANT PUBIS FRAGMENT	4
BSH00	208	CSZ	RIB	1	F								PROX SHAFT	4
BSH00	208	EQU	ULN	1	L		23						PROX END MINUS EPI-2 PIECES	4
BSH00	208	OVCA	RAD	1	R			CH					DISTAL MIDSHAFT-PROX CHOPPED-2 PIECES	4
BSH00	208	OVCA	SCP	1	L		35		DG				DISTAL HALF BLADE-PROX CHEWED	4
BSH00	208	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
BSH00	211	BOS	MTC	1	R	DF	345		DG				DISTAL END-DISTAL CHEWED	4

12.5 List of archaeological contexts

Context	Description
Trench One	
100	Car park surface
101	Top Soil
102	Fill of ditch [104]
103	Fill of ditch [109]
104	Ditch cut
105	Fill of [106]
106	Ditch cut
107	Possible path surface
108	Natural
109	Ditch cut
110	Fill of [106]
111	Fill of [109]
112	Fill of [109]
113	Fill of [109]
114	Fill of [115]
115	Pit cut
116	Redeposited natural
117	Natural deposit
118	Fill of [104]
119	Fill of [120]
120	Ditch cut
Trench two	
200	Car park surface
201	Topsoil
202	Subsoil
203	Ditch cut
204	Fill of [203]
205	Tree bole
206	Tree bole
207	Ditch cut
208	Fill of [208]
209	Lens of natural sand in [203]
210	Ditch cut
211	Fill of ditch [210]