

M1108

**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
AND FIELDWALKING
AT LAND OFF
BACKGATE, COWBIT
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BGC 01)**

SOUTH HOLLAND DC
HOUSING & PLANNING
- 5 APR 2001
Ref: 0426101



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

not the full copy of the report
(Jim has 3rd copy)

EVENTS L11935 L11936 L11937

SOURCES L16664 L16665

PRINTS 23106 423106

23686 4181603

23687 4181606

Geophysics prints still pending

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Background	1
	2.2 Topography and Geology	1
	2.3 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
	4.1 Geophysical Survey	2
	4.2 Fieldwalking	2
5.	Results	3
	5.1 Geophysical Survey	3
	5.2 Fieldwalking	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Recommendations	4
9.	Acknowledgements	5
10.	Personnel	5
11.	Bibliography	5
12.	Abbreviations	5

Appendices

1	Geophysical Survey Report by <i>I. P. Brooks (EAS Ltd)</i>
2	List of Finds by <i>Gary Taylor and Margaret J. Darling</i>
3	Report on the Pottery by <i>Margaret J. Darling</i>
4	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General Location Plan

Figure 2 Location of Fieldwalking site and known Roman Archaeology

Figure 3 Field conditions

Figure 4 Location of surface finds and geophysical survey anomalies

Figure 5 Fieldwalking finds of the Roman period

Figure 6 Fieldwalking finds of the medieval period

Figure 7 Fieldwalking finds of the post medieval period

Figure 8 Fieldwalking finds of all periods

List of Plates

Plate 1 Cowbit: Dark soilmark associated with Roman site

1. SUMMARY

A geophysical survey and a programme of fieldwalking were undertaken on a c.3 ha block of land off Backgate, Cowbit, to assess the potential for buried archaeological remains. Earlier survey work identified that the Cowbit region was densely settled in the Roman period.

A geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies, some of which may represent buried field ditches and pits, possibly of Roman date. Fieldwalking located a concentration of Roman pottery sherds indicating the presence of a small Roman site, probably for habitation rather than industrial use. A slight concentration of medieval finds was also located at the western limit of the area.

In view of the evidence of both the geophysical and fieldwalking surveys a programme of selective, targeted trial trenching has been suggested.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Alison Homes have approached Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section for planning advice regarding the likely archaeological implications of development on a 3ha field off Backgate, Cowbit, Lincolnshire.

LCC have advised that an archaeological evaluation comprising a geophysical survey and fieldwalking is required to assist in determining the impact of any development on buried archaeological remains.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Alison Homes to undertake an archaeological assessment comprising a geophysical survey and

programme of fieldwalking.

The geophysical survey was conducted by Engineering Archaeological Services on behalf of Archaeological Project Services. The fieldwalking was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services on the 6th of February 2001.

2.2 Topography and Geology

The area of investigation is located in Backgate, Cowbit parish, 5km south of Spalding and 27km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland in Lincolnshire.

The application area forms an approximately 3ha irregular block of land located west of Backgate at NGR TF 264 178 (Fig 2)

The site is located at around 3m OD on soils of the Stockwith Series, silty over clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 28). The landscape is generally level but some very low undulations indicating the lines of former creek systems are visible in the general area (Hayes and Lane 1992, fig. 107).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

This area of the Fenland has been examined during two major archaeological surveys, those undertaken by Hallam as part of a study of the Roman Fenland (Hallam 1970) and more recently by Hayes and Lane (1992) as part of the Fenland Survey. Therefore, a well defined picture of the changing settlement patterns, environmental change and local topography has been established.

Cowbit parish is located at the junction of the silty clays of Deeping Fen and the so-called Wash silts. It lies on the wide levees of a prehistoric course of the river Welland. During the Late Saxon period the course of

the river was canalised to pass through the gravel island of Crowland. Not only did this enable a direct riverine passage for the Barnack stone used to construct the abbey but also, by means of a channel to the southeast, connected the Welland with the Nene and enabled access to the Fenland waterway network.

The western part of the parish lies in Cowbit Wash, an area of Washland formed during deliberate repositioning of the river Welland in the mid 17th century. Numerous Iron Age and Roman pottery scatters were found in the Wash during the Fenland Survey (*ibid*). Subsequently, one saltern, at Tollbar Drove, 1.8km northeast of Backgate, was excavated and the second of three phases of saltmaking was dated by radiocarbon to 195-95cal BC (Lane 2000). Closer to the proposed development Roman settlements and salterns are known some 0.6km to the southeast (Hayes and Lane 1992, fig. 107). Recently, Roman settlement features were recorded during development some 150m to the south.

The pre-Flandrian ground surface lies buried beneath a sequence of peats and silts deposited during the Holocene. The earliest deposits are peats deposited in freshwater conditions at around 6000BP. Three further organic horizons are known within a predominantly clastic sequence of clay, silt and fine sand (Shennan and Alderton 1994).

Surface deposits at the site comprise silts or very silty clays deposited within a salt marsh environment. Traces of a broadly northwest-southeast trending extinct saltmarsh creek were noted on the site.

3. AIMS

The principal aim of the project was to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

4. METHODS

4.1 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was undertaken over the field using a Geoscan FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer. In the region of 3ha was surveyed with readings logged at 1m intervals.

The survey was undertaken by Engineering Archaeological Services on behalf of Archaeological Services. Detailed descriptions of the results appear in Appendix 1.

4.2 Fieldwalking

The area was fieldwalked by Archaeological Project Services on 6th February 2001. Transects across the site were spaced at 10m intervals and all artefacts apart from those of obvious modern date were collected. The fields varied in condition between good visibility and poor with descriptions of conditions below and on Figure 3.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Field 1 | Well weathered land supporting low cereal crop. One narrow strip on the southeast corner was not cropped and weedy. Conditions there were poor with little of the field surface visible. |
| Field 2 | Well weathered ploughed surface with no crop. Good conditions. |
| Field 3 | Uncropped and weedy with generally little of the surface visible. |

All three fields were wet on the surface and overall conditions on Field 1 hampered by low strong sunlight.

5. Results

5.1 Geophysical Survey (Appendix 1)

A number of linear geophysical anomalies were recorded, most of which trended northeast-southwest across the field. Also on the same alignment were two parallel linear bands described as 'blank areas'. These were interpreted as possible roads (but see Discussion, below). In the northern half of the site, amorphous patches of 'possible archaeological disturbance' were identified.

5.2 Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking conducted at 10m intervals located a total of 166 artefacts. Most of the material was recovered from Field 2 and, despite the conditions, Field 3.

The main site identified was of Roman date and took the form of a distinct cluster of sherds located just to the west of the farmyard. It almost certainly represents a small habitation site. Although thinning out to the east, the concentration may continue some way beneath the farmyard area unavailable for walking.

Two slight clusters of medieval sherds can be seen on Figure 6. One coincides with the Roman scatter and is thought to be merely a product of the closer scrutiny of the field surface whilst picking up the densely distributed Roman finds. At the west end of the fields a less dense grouping of medieval sherds was recorded. These may be outliers from medieval settlement located further west along Barrier Bank. Other scattered medieval sherds are probably the result of manuring.

Post medieval pottery was relatively sparse and scattered widely across the area. No concentrations were noted.

On the eastern side, adjacent to Backgate, few finds of any period were retrieved from the southern, lowest and clayiest, part of the fields. Also adjacent to the road, but north of the farm, were brick and tile fragments along with 19th and 20th century pottery, suggesting the location of a recent structure, possibly a farm building. This material was not collected.

6. DISCUSSION

Fieldwalking revealed a distinct and relatively dense cluster of Roman pottery sherds to the west of the farmyard. Almost certainly the sherds identify the location of a small Roman settlement. Although not apparent on the field, a dark soilmark, typical of such sites, is visible in the area on an aerial photograph of the region (Plate 1). The soilmark continues south into the general area of another recently discovered Roman settlement, little more than 150m to the south.

The Roman site located on these fields is situated on a slightly elevated band of silt that is probably the levees (natural banks) of a former saltmarsh creek (often known as 'roddons'). Such settings are the most common for early settlement in this area (Hayes and Lane 1992). Often these levees indicate the latest channel edges within formerly wider creek/levee systems. The area bounded by the two 'blank areas', coloured blue in Appendix 1 on the geophysical interpretation, may be such an earlier creek course. The identified blank (blue) areas are likely to be the slightly lower, clayier soils which often flank roddons. Certainly the area coloured blue at the southeast of the site is appreciably lower (by Fenland standards) than the remainder of the field. The northernmost field was well weathered and had been rained on heavily and probably flooded at some time prior to the fieldwalking, causing a thin skim of silt to form over the field surface. This made it

difficult to plot subtle variations in the surface soil texture but the overall impression was that the western part of that field had siltier soils. This would correspond with the suggestion that the areas between the blue bands were the original creek/roddon course.

In common with other sites from the Fenland much of the Roman pottery derives from kilns in the Nene Valley. Much of the grey ware can be dated to the middle of the second century AD or later, but only one sherd is of definite fourth century date. Little can be inferred about the function of the site from the assemblage, other than it is typical of those found on Roman rural settlements.

The small concentration of medieval sherds at the west of the site is likely to have derived from medieval buildings situated west of the surveyed fields

7. CONCLUSIONS

The evidence from fieldwalking is consistent with the presence of a small Roman settlement dating from the mid-late 2nd century AD through the third century. This settlement occurs on the eastern part of the proposed development, adjacent to an extension of the farmyard currently covered in pallets and machinery.

Geophysical survey suggests some, limited, archaeological activity is present elsewhere on the fields but not concentrated in one specific area. Moreover, the location of the the geophysical anomalies does not coincide with the fieldwalking finds.

A slight concentration of medieval pottery occurs on the west of the site but post medieval sherds are widely scattered and indicates no more than manuring of the fields during periods of arable use.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Development on this site is likely to impact on buried archaeology. Therefore it is recommended that targeted Trial Trenching be undertaken to determine the character and condition of buried features associated with the surface scatter of Roman pottery. The proximity of the scatter to the uninvestigated land currently covered with pallets and machinery dictates that at least one trench should be placed in that area (if it is also subject to development). Further trenches should target one or two of the pit-like anomalies identified by geophysical survey in the north of the site and the thin scatter of medieval sherds to the west. Finally, the sub-circular geophysical anomaly in the northeast should be examined, along with random blank areas.

Specifically targeted Trial Trenching would confirm the current density and condition of features associated with the surface pottery scatter and inform the most appropriate mitigation strategy.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Doughty Consultancy who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis on behalf of Allison Homes. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Field Staff: Tom Lane, Dale Trimble, Kristian Pedersen
Illustration: Mark Dymond, Dale Trimble
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Tom Lane

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992, *The Fenland Project No. 5: Lincolnshire Survey, the South-West Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 55

Hallam, S.J., 1970 'Settlement round the Wash', in Phillips, C.W., (ed) *The Fenland in Roman Times*. Royal Geog. Soc. Research Series 5, 22-113

Lane, T., 2000, 'Tollbar Drove, Cowbit', in Crowson, A., Lane, T. and Reeve, J., (eds) 'Fenland Management Project Excavations 1991-1995', *Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series No 3*, 81-4

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District*, Memoir of the Soil Survey of Great Britain (Silsoe)

Shennan, I. and Alderton, A., 1994, 'Western Fen Edge (Lincs)' in Waller, M., *The Fenland Project, Number 9: Flandrian Environmental Change in Fenland*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 70, 268-82

12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

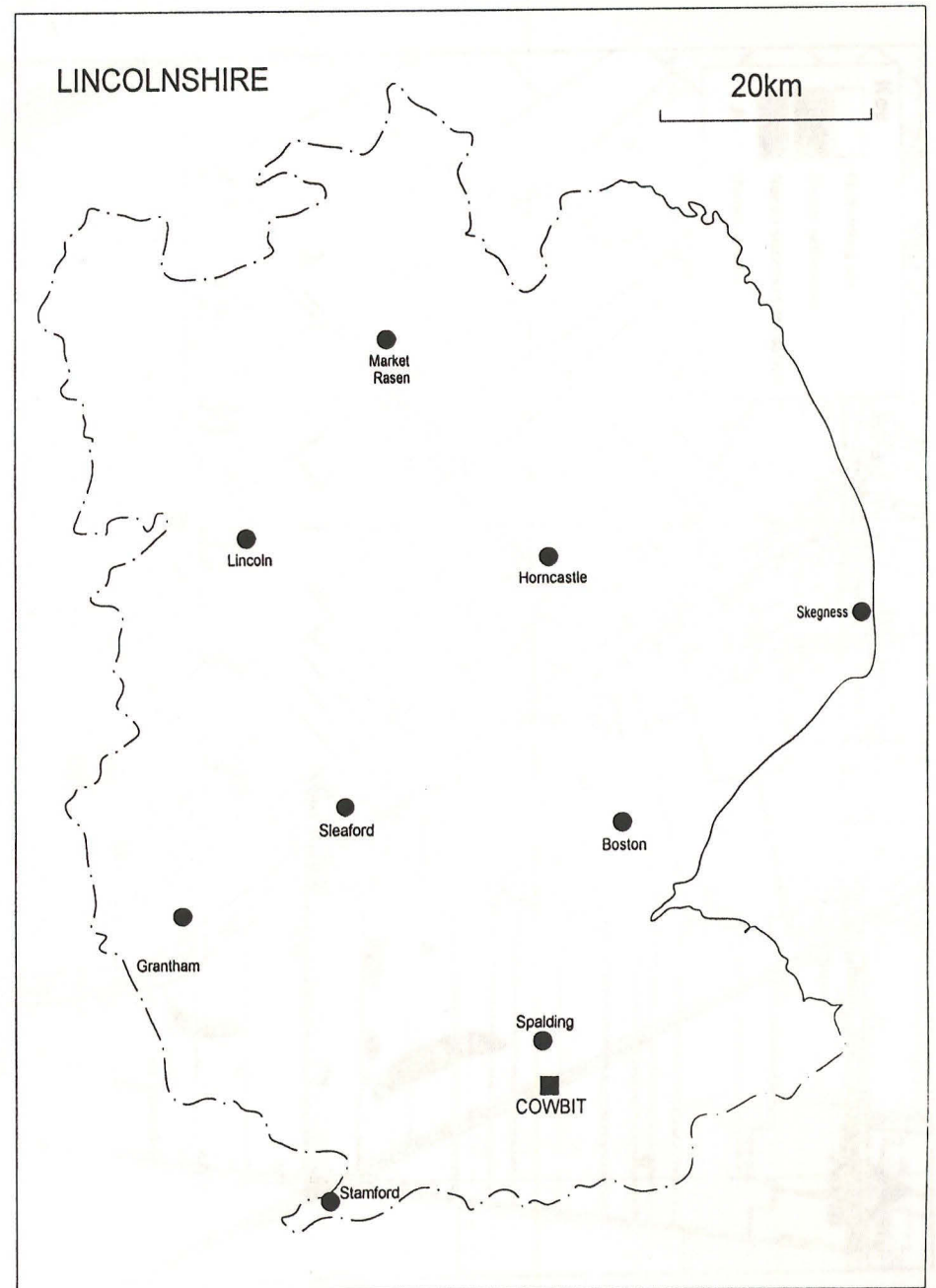
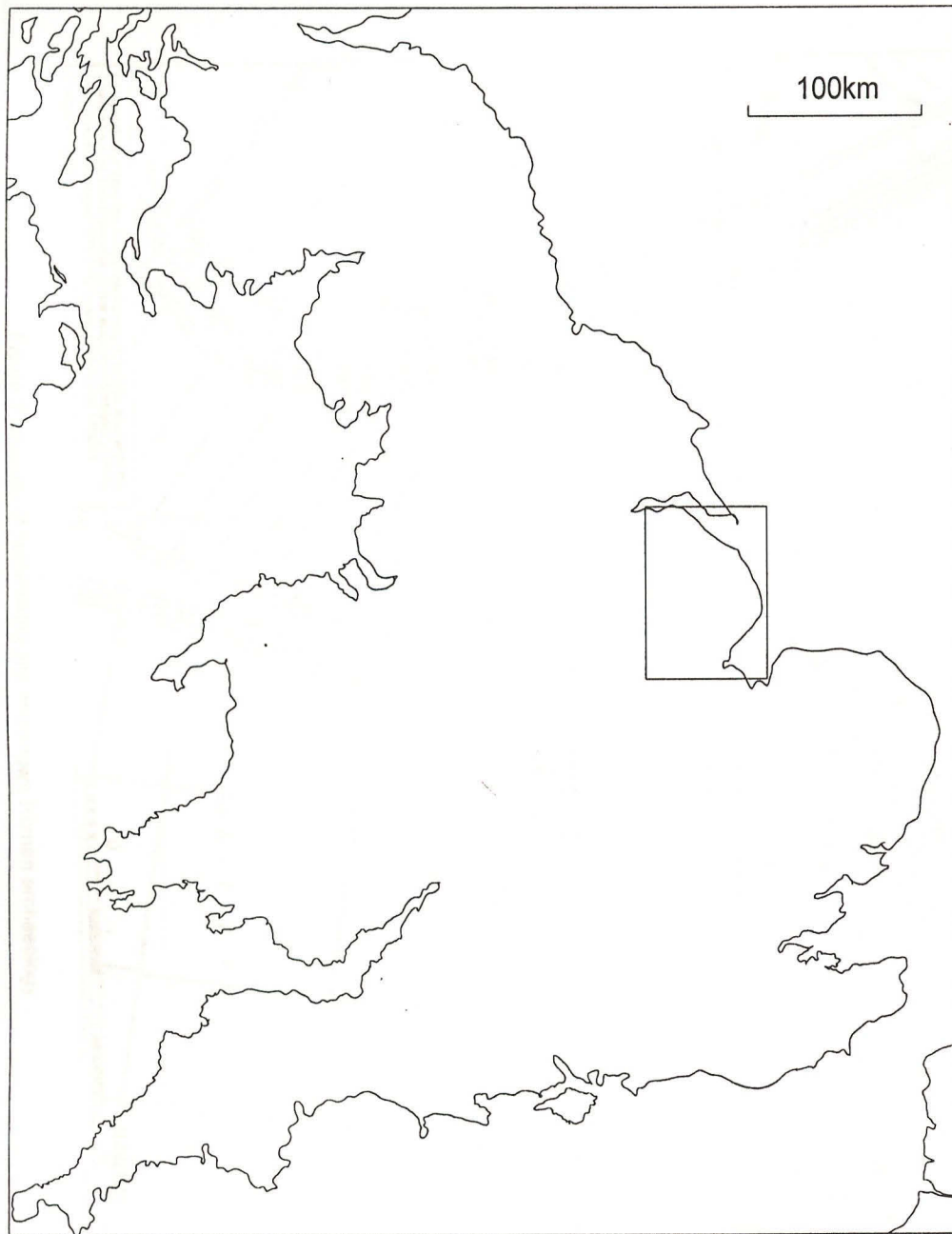


Figure 1 General Location Plan

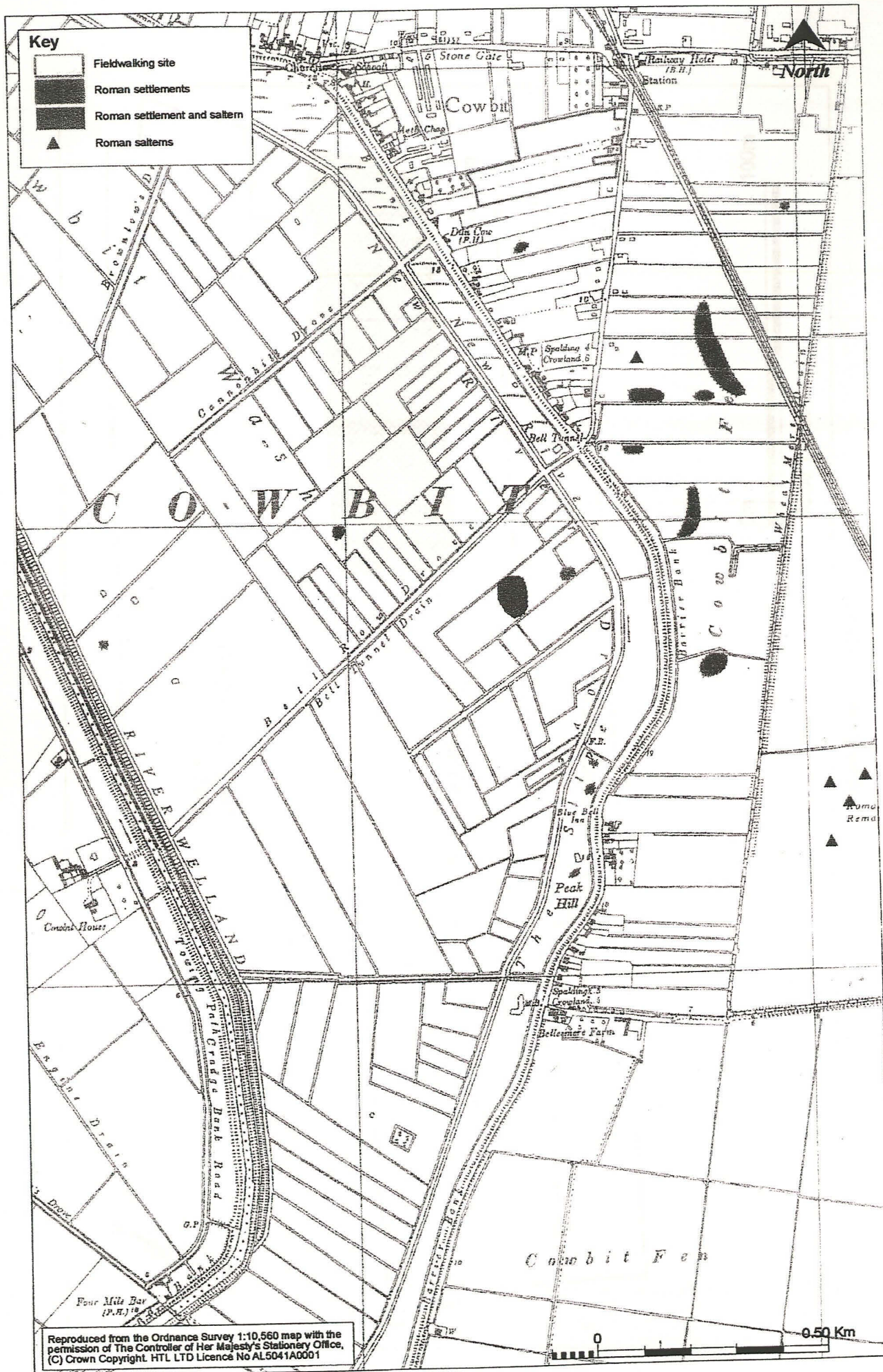


Figure 2 Location of fieldwalking site and known Roman archaeology

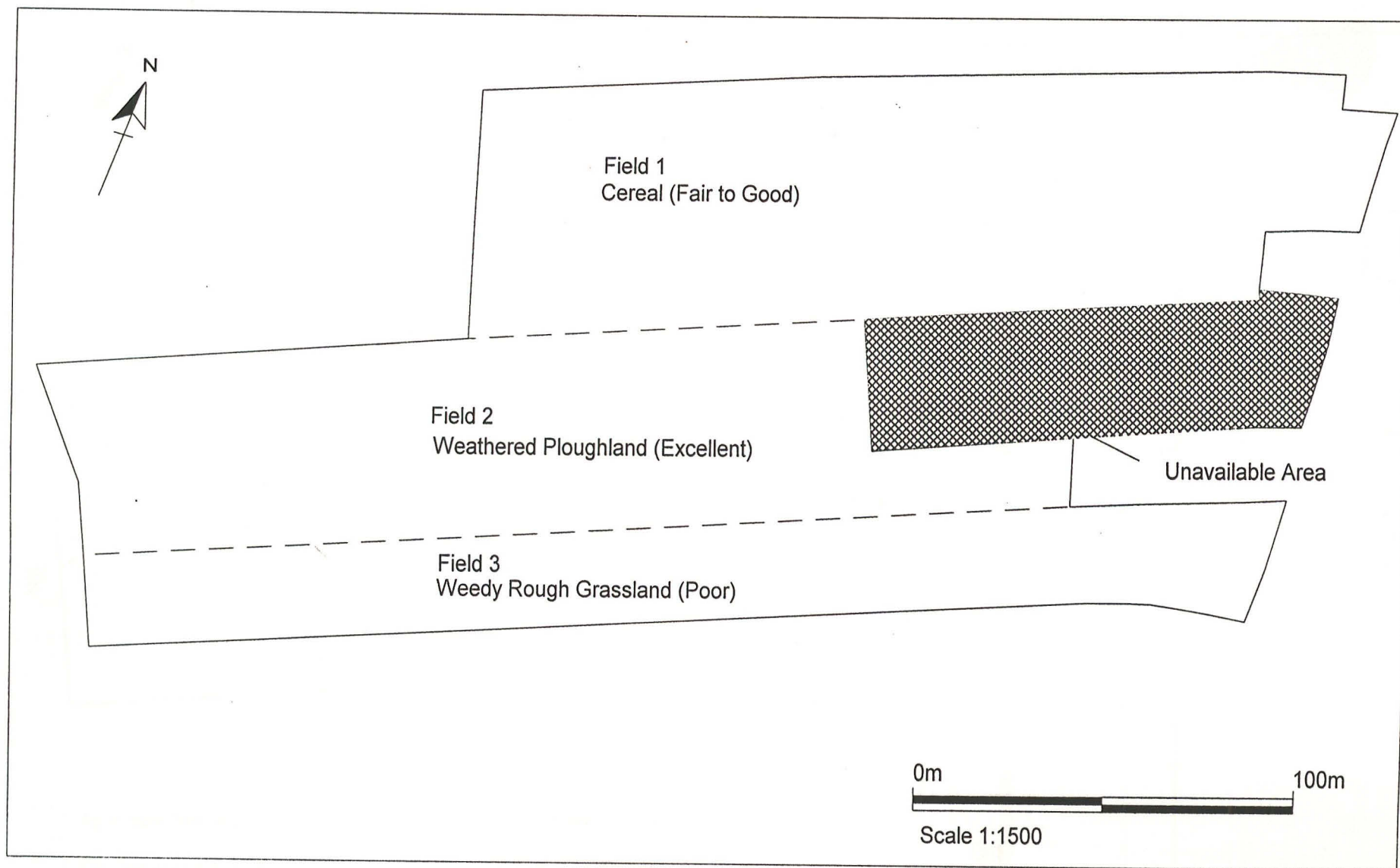


Figure 3 Field Conditions

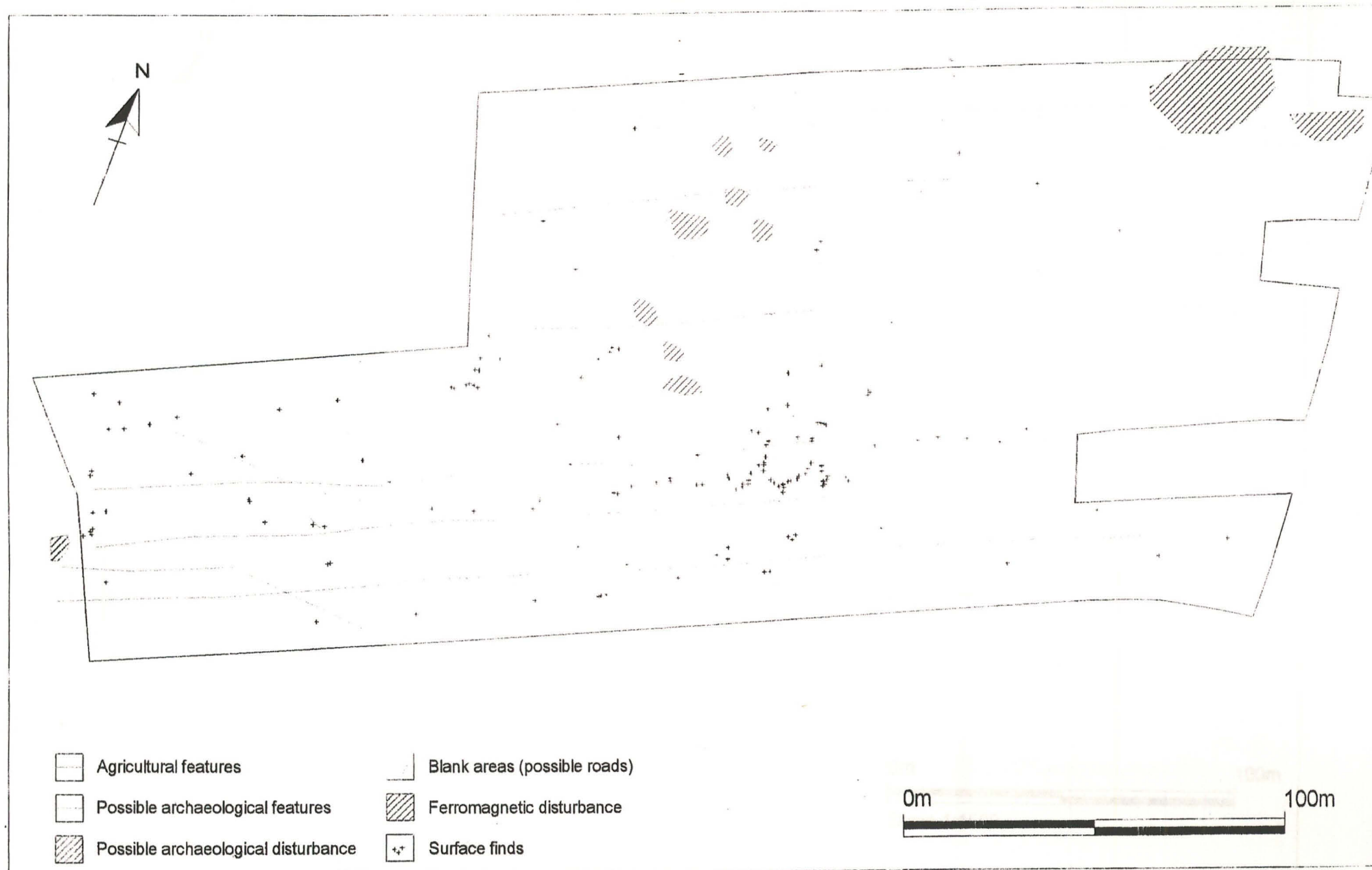


Figure 4 Location of surface finds and geophysical anomalies



Figure 5 Fieldwalking finds of the Roman period



Figure 6 Fieldwalking finds of the medieval period.



Figure 7 Fieldwalking finds of the post medieval periods



Figure 8 Fieldwalking finds of all periods

APPENDIX 1



Plate 1 Cowbit: Dark Soil Marks associated with Roman sites

APPENDIX 1
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT
by I.P. Brooks (EAS Ltd)

Cowbit Geophysical Survey - Introduction:

NGR

Centred on TF 26461781

Location and Topography

The area surveyed lies off Backgate, Cowbit, covering three fields to the north of Orchard Way. The southern field was under 'set-a-side', the central was rough ploughed and the northern field was ploughed, harrowed and seeded with a cereal crop. The total survey area was basically flat.

Archaeological Background

Recent work by Archaeological Project Services has demonstrated the presence of Romano-British activity within a short distance of the survey area. The work was commissioned by Allison Homes as part of an investigation of the site in advance of a decision to develop.

Aims of Survey

To evaluate, by detailed survey, the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Although conditions were not ideal for magnetic survey a large number of anomalies were recorded throughout the survey area. These appear to relate to two quiet bands crossing the survey area and may represent roadside settlement. A moderate number of Roman-British pottery sherds were also noted in the ploughed field.

Cowbit Geophysical Survey -Results:

Survey Results:

Area

Approximately 3 ha were investigated covering the majority of the area of the three fields. Because of the lack of formal field boundaries it was possible to carry out the survey in a single block. (Figure 1)

Working conditions were generally good, however the central field was rough ploughed causing some difficulties in this area.

Display

The results are displayed as Grey Scale Image and as X-Y Trace Plots. (Figures 2 and 3)

Results:

Detailed Survey:

Forty-one 30 x 30 m grids were investigated in a single block.

Three area of modern disturbance were noted. That in Grid 34 related to a large slab of reinforced concrete lying on the field surface. That in Grid 41 would appear to relate to modern disturbance, particularly in the adjacent property and the disturbance in Grid 12 marks the head of the modern drainage system. All of these disturbances are shown in blue on Figure 4.

The modern drainage pattern for the fields is a prominent feature of the plots and is shown in green on Figure 4.

Much of the survey area is covered by diffuse magnetic anomalies some of which would appear to form sub-rectangular features. These, and a series of linear anomalies, align with two areas of relatively smooth magnetic responses shown in cyan on Figure 4. It is possible that these "blank" area were roads through the area of archaeological activity.

The potential archaeological anomalies are shown in red on Figure 4. Together with the

sub-rectangular and linear anomalies discussed above were a number of discrete anomalies. These are higher than the surrounding magnetic field and possibly suggest the presence of hearths or other magnetically enhanced features.

Magnetic Susceptibility

Soil samples were taken from the area of detailed survey in order to assess the magnetic susceptibility of the soils. It was possible to obtain a subsoil sample for comparison .

Sample	Volume susceptibility χ_v	Mass susceptibility χ_m
Grid 1	35	30.4
Grid 3	25	21.6
Grid 5	27	23.9
Grid 7	31	26.7
Grid 9	33	30.6
Grid 11	49	46.2
Grid 13	40	33.6
Grid 15	24	20.2
Grid 17	24	19.8
Grid 19	22	19.0
Grid 21	19	17.4
Grid 23	20	17.2
Grid 25	19	16.0
Grid 28	29	25.4
Grid 30	29	25.9
Grid 32	25	22.1
Grid 34	42	38.5
Grid 35	21	17.9
Grid 37	20	17.9
Grid 39	20	16.9
Grid 41	47	42.7
Subsoil	12	9.0

Cowbit Geophysical Survey -Conclusions:

The susceptibilities as measured are consistently low with even lower values for the subsoil suggesting that conditions are not ideal for magnetic survey. The Grids with slightly higher values (11, 34, 41) all relate to areas with modern disturbance near to Backgate. Grids 1 and 13, however, could not be directly assigned to this group. They both have slightly enhanced values and might relate to increased archaeological activity in this area.

Conclusions

It is a fundamental axiom of archaeological geophysics that the absence of features in the survey data does not mean that there is no archaeology present in the survey area only that the techniques used have not detected it.

Much of the survey area would appear to be covered by diffuse magnetic anomalies. Many of these would appear to align with two "blank" area crossing the survey area. It is possible that these blank areas represent roads crossing an area of intense archaeological activity. Discrete positive anomalies may suggest the presence of features such as hearths within the survey area. The level of archaeological activity was reflected by the presence of Romano-British pottery sherds noted in the survey area.

Cowbit Geophysical Survey - Technical Information:

Techniques of Geophysical Survey:

Magnetometry:

This relies on variations in soil magnetic susceptibility and magnetic remanence which often result from past human activities. Using a Fluxgate Gradiometer these variations can be mapped, or a rapid evaluation of archaeological potential can be made by scanning.

Resistivity:

This relies on variations in the electrical conductivity of the soil and subsoil which in general is related to soil moisture levels. As such, results can be seasonally dependant. Slower than Magnetometry this technique is best suited to locating positive features such as buried walls that give rise to high resistance anomalies.

Resistance Tomography

Builds up a vertical profile or pseudosection through deposits by taking resistivity readings along a transect using a range of different probe spacings

Magnetic Susceptibility:

Variations in soil magnetic susceptibility occur naturally but can be greatly enhanced by human activity. Information on the enhancement of magnetic susceptibility can be used to ascertain the suitability of a site for magnetic survey and for targeting areas of potential archaeological activity when extensive sites need to be investigated. Very large areas can be rapidly evaluated and specific areas identified for detailed survey by gradiometer.

Instrumentation:

- 1. Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36***
- 2. Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM4/DL10***
- 3. Magnetic Susceptibility Meter - Bartington MS2***
- 4. Geopulse Imager 25 - Campus***

Methodology:

For Gradiometer and Resistivity Survey 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids are laid out over the survey area. Gradiometer readings are logged at either 0.5m or 1m intervals along traverses 1m apart. Resistance meter readings are logged at 1m intervals. Data is down-loaded to a laptop computer in the field for initial configuration and analysis. Final analysis is carried out back at base.

For scanning transects are laid out at 10m intervals. Any anomalies noticed are where possible traced and recorded on the location plan.

For Magnetic Susceptibility survey a large grid is laid out and readings logged at 20m intervals along traverses 20m apart, data is again configured and analysed on a laptop computer.

Copyright:

EAS Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification

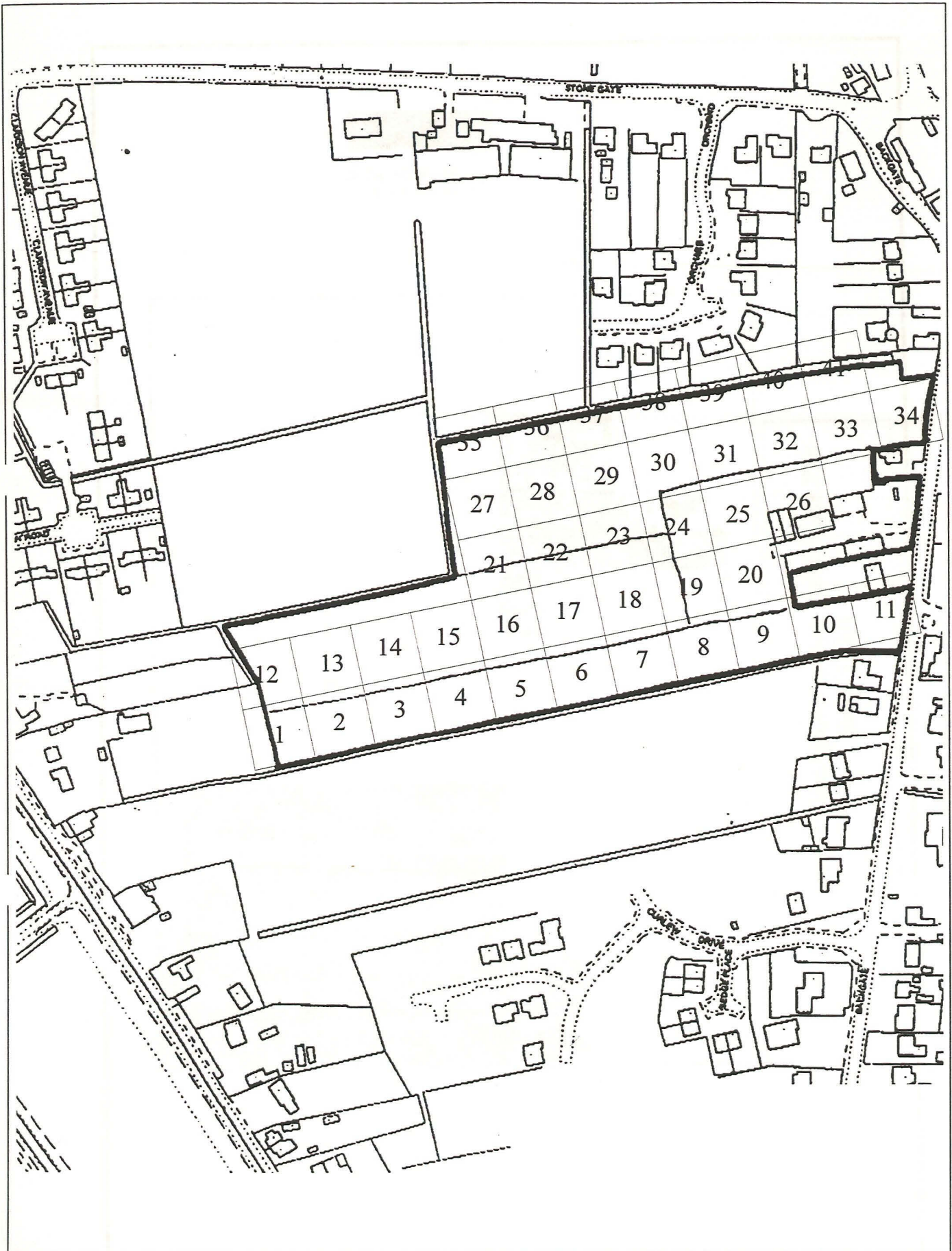
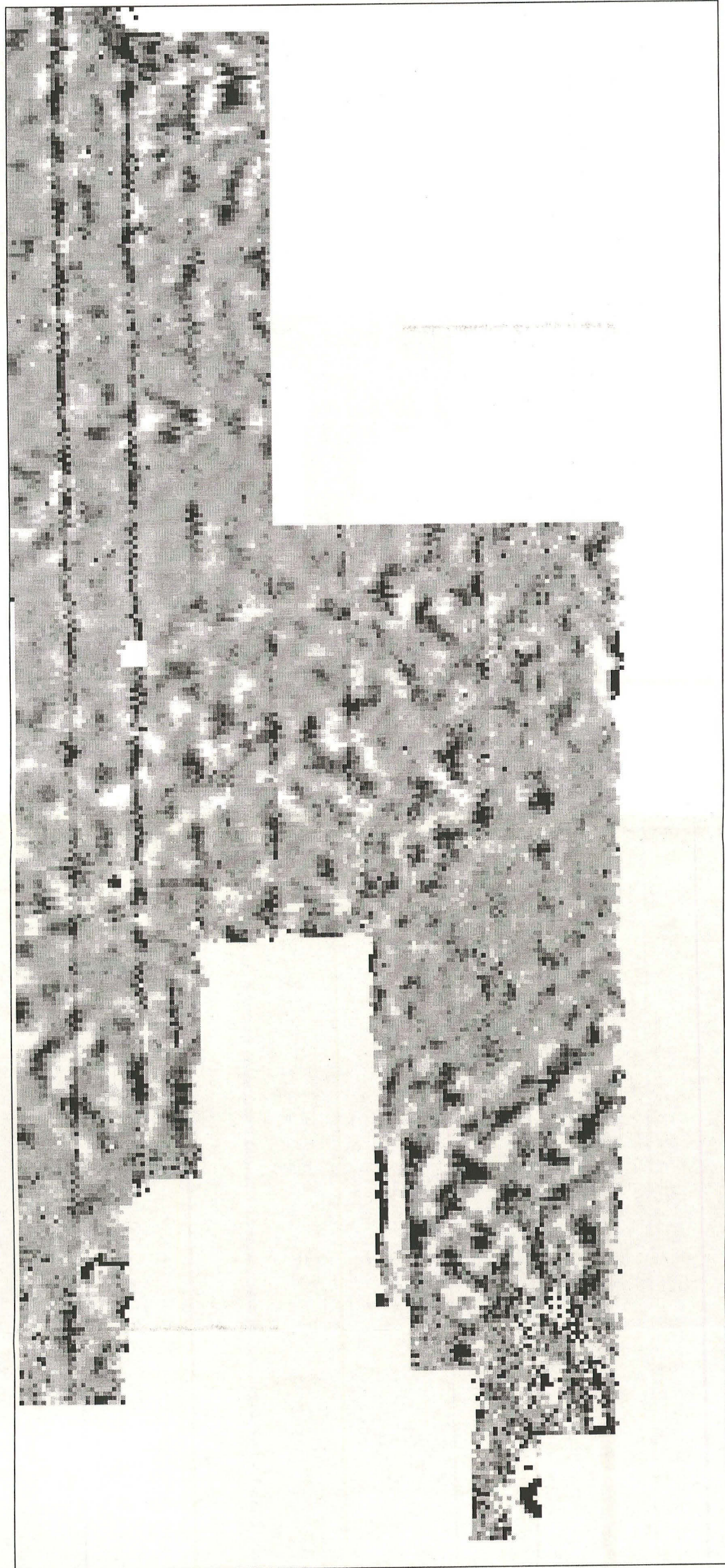


Figure 1: Backgate, Cowbit
 Location
 Scale 1:2500

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map
 with the permission of the Controller of Her
 Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright
 License No AL 100014722



5.0
4.2
3.3
2.5
1.7
0.8
0.0
-0.8
-1.7
-2.5
-3.3
-4.2
-5.0

nT

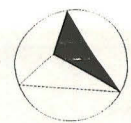
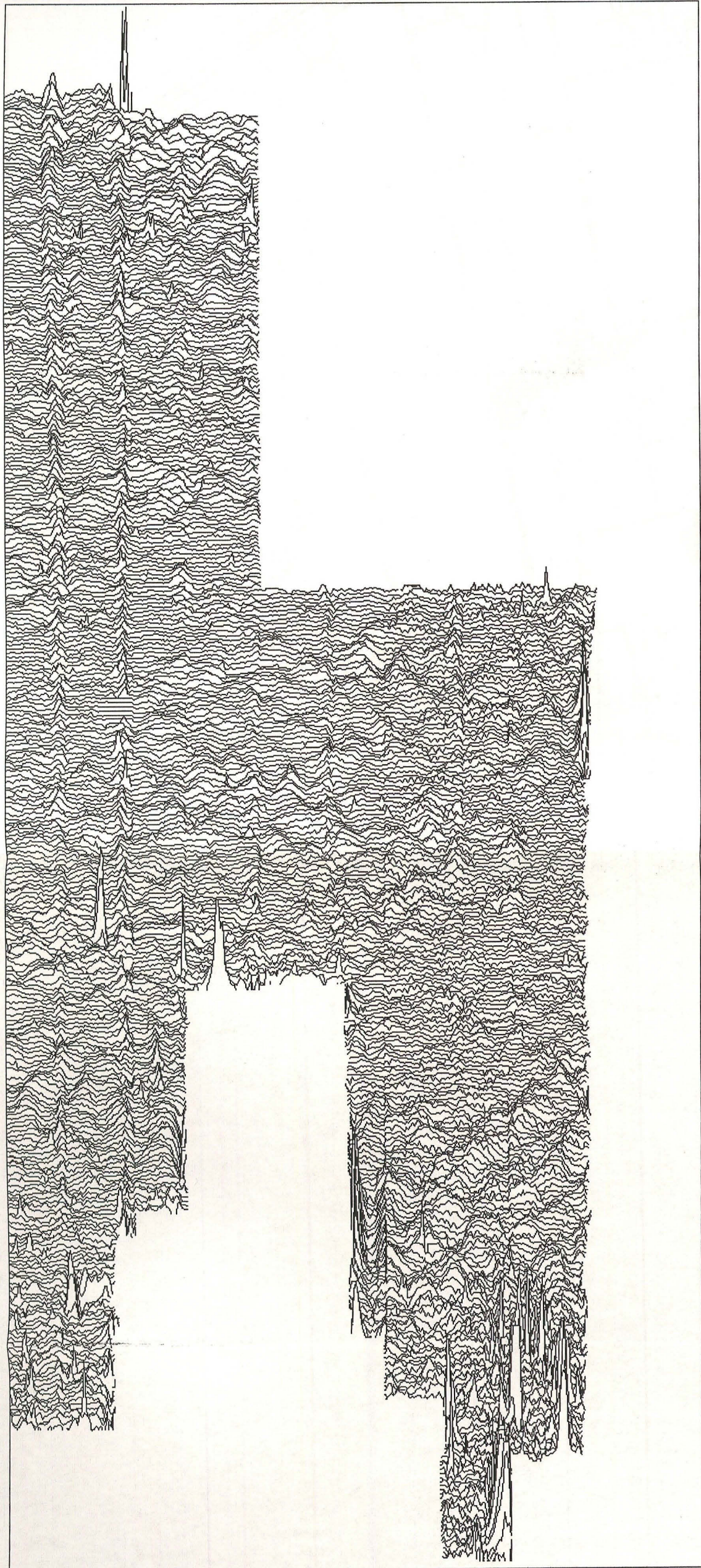


Figure 2: Backgate, Cowbit. Grey Scale Plot
Scale 1:100



25 nT |

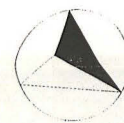
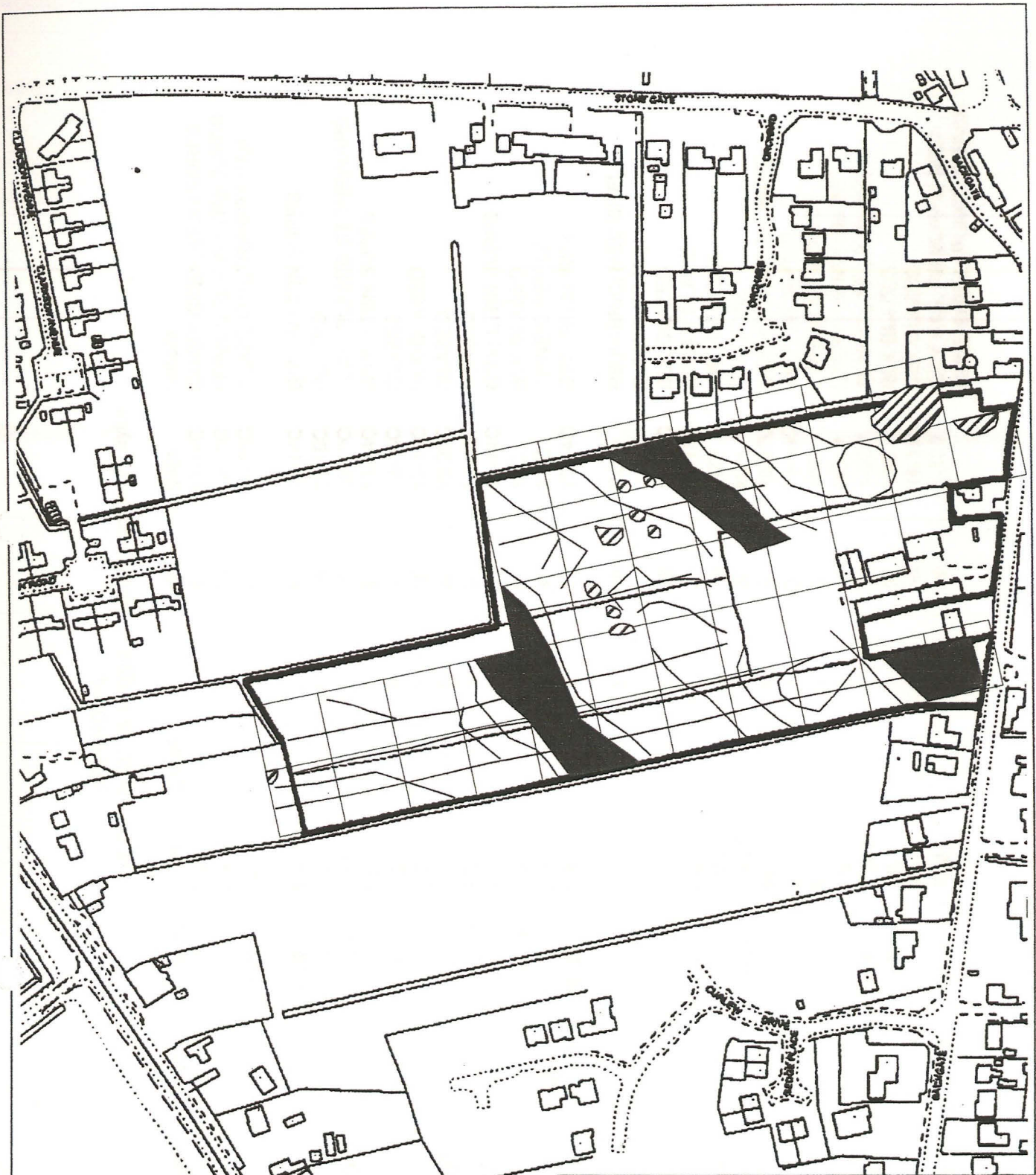


Figure 3: Backgate, Cowbit. X - Y Plot
Scale 1:100



- Agricultural Features
- Possible Archaeological Features
- ▨ Possible Archaeological Disturbance
- Blank Areas (Possible Roads)
- ▩ Ferromagnetic Disturbance

Figure 4: Backgate, Cowbit
 Interpretation
 Scale 1:2500

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map
 with the permission of the Controller of Her
 Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright
 License No AL 100014722

APPENDIX 2
LIST OF FINDS, by Maggie J. Darling and Gary Taylor

Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Alteration	Extent	Draw?	Shs	Wt	Date	Details
1	MED	BA/B			ABR	BS		1	4	13-14C	SANDY GREY; LTBN SURFS
2	MED	BO?			VABR	BS		1	13	13-15C	FFINE GREY W LTRB SURFS
3	MED	TAS?			ABR	BS		1	3	13-15C	GLAZE ON LTRB/GRY FAB
4											
5	MED	BA/B			ABR	BS		1	5	13-14C	GRY W LTBN SURFS
6	PSTMED	GRE			ABR	BS		1	19	18-19C	GLAZED
7	PSTMED	STWR	BOTL		FRESH	RIM		1	10	19-20C	LEAD GLAZED STONWARE
8	MED	BA/B			ABR	BS		1	3	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
9	MED	BA/B		SOOTED	ABR	BS		1	4	13-14C	GLAZED
10	PSTMED	GRE			FRESH	BS		1	10	13-14C	BLK GLAZED
11	PSTMED	STWR	BOTL		FRESH	BS		1	22	19-20C	GLAZED
12	MED	TAS?			FRESH	BS		1	3	13-15C	GLAZED
13	MED	BA/B			SABR	BS		1	6	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
14	PSTMED	GRE			FRESH	BS		1	6	18C	BLK GLAZED
15	ROM	GREY	J	LA		BS		1	4	2-3C	FFINE GREY LA
16	MED	BA/B?			SABR	BS		1	4	13-14C	GRY; RB SURFS
17											
18	ROM	SHEL			VABR	BS		1	10	ROM	RB FABRIC; MED SHEL; PUNCT. BRACH
19	PSTMED	GRE			FRESH	BS		1	16	18-19C	BLK GLAZED
20	PSTMED	GRE			ABR	BS		1	2	16-18C	SPOTS GLAZE
21	ROM	NVGW?	JWM			RIM		1	10	M2+	RIM; PT NECK
22	ROM	GREY	BK		VABR	BASE		1	36	M2+	FTM BASE
23	PSTMED	BD			VABR	BS		1	5	16-17C	ORANGE/RED BS; HARD
24	MED	BA/B?			ABR	BS		1	2	13-14C	GRY; BN SURFS
25	PSTMED	GRE				BS		1	12	18C	LTRB W RB SURFS
26	ROM	NVGW				BS		1	4	M2+?	LTGRY; HARD; NECK?
27	ROM	CR	F?		SABR	FTRG		1	7	1-2C?	FLAKED; PROB NV CR
28	PSTMED	GRE			ABR	BS		1	3	18C	BLK GLAZED
29	PSTMED	GRE				BS		1	18	18-19C	BLK GLAZED
30	ROM	SHEL	JS		SABR	RIM		1	96	1-3C?	GRY FAB; RB SURFS; MED- CRSE SHELL; PUNCT. BRACH

128	MED	BA/B		ABR	BS		1	2	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
129	ROM	NVGW		BURNT	BS		1	2	M2+	GROOVED
130	ROM	GREY	CLSD		BS		1	3	2-3C	SNDWICH DKGRY EXT SURFS
131	ROM	NVGW		ABR	BASE		1	9	M2+	DAMAGED;FTM?
132	PSTMED	GRE			BS		1	9	18-19C	BLK GLAZE
133	PSTMED	GRE			BS		1	6	18-19C	BLK GLAZE
134	ROM	GREY		VABR	BS		1	7	ROM	
135	MED	BA/B		VABR	BS		1	4	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
136	MED	TAS?		VABR	HDLE		1	38	13-14C	GRY; RB SURF STRAP
137	MED	BB?		BURNT	BSS		2	17	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
138	MED	TAS?			BS		1	6	13-15C	GRY; RB WS SURFS; GLAZE
139	MED	BA/B			BS		1	7	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURF
140	MED	BA/B			BS		1	6	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
141	MED	BA/B		ABR	BS		1	2	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURF
142	PSTMED	BD?			BS		1	4	16-17C	RB W OOLITHS; DKER EXT
143	PSTMED	BD?			BS		1	2	16-17C	GLAZE
144	PSTMED	GRE			BS		1	2	18-19C	BLK GLAZE
144	MED	BA/B?		ABR	BS		1	1	13-14C	DKGRY; LTBN SURF
145	ROM	GREY			BS		1	3	ROM	BASALZONE;?CARIN;THIN WALL SMOOTHED
146	PSTMED	GRE			BS		1	2	17-18C	GLAZE
147	ROM	SHEL	JL	BURNT	RIM	D?	1	76	3-4C?	RIM MOULDED EDGE;NECK; PUNCT.BRACH
148	PSTMED	GRE			BS		1	4	18C	BLK GLAZE
149	MED	BA/B			BS		1	2	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURF
150	MED	TAS			NECK/HDLE		1	135	13-15C	GLAZE
151	PSTMED	GRE			BS		1	8	18C	GLAZE
152	ROM	NVCC	BK?		BS		1	2	3C	NVGW W CC??
153	PSTMED	BD			BS		1	13	16-17C	V.HD FIRED RB; GRY SURFS, GLAZE
154	PSTMED	GRE			BS		1	8	18C	BRN GLAZE
155	POSTRO	PRO		ABR	BS		1	7	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
156	MED			VABR	BS		1	7	11-14C	GRY; ROUND QTZ
157	PSTMED	GRE?			BS		1	18	16-17C	GLAZE; BURNT?
158	ROM	NVGW	CLSD		BS	BL	1	3	M2+	NECK W BL'S
159	ROM	GREY	BD		BS		1	24	L2-3	WALL;CHAMFER

64	PSTMED	SLPWR		ABR	BS	1	5	18C	STAFFS SLIPWARE
65	ROM	SHEL		VABR	BS	1	11	ROM	GRY;RB SURFS;WABR
66	ROM	SHEL		VABR	BS	1	5	ROM	MOSTLY RB;VABR;PUNCT .BRACH
67	ROM	NVCC	BKFO?		BS	1	7	M3?	BASAL ZONE;PINK/CR FAB
68	ROM	CC	JB	VABR	RIM	1	12	M3+	GRY;RB CORT;TRACES CC; COARSE-ISH
69	MED	BA	J		BS	1	6	13-14C	GLAZED EXT
70	ROM	SAMCG	B	BURNT	BS	1	8	ML2	CURVING WALL?
71	ROM	NVCC	BD		BASE FRAG	1	17	4C	RB FAB;LATE?
72	ROM	NVCR	BSEG?	ABR	PT RIM;WALL	1	10	2-4C?	PT FLANGE& BEAD
73	ROM	SHEL	J	VABR	BASE FRAG	1	10	2-4C?	RB FAB;BURNT GRY?;PUNCT. BRACH
74	ROM	SHEL		VABR	BS	1	5	2-4C	RB FAB
75	ROM	NVGW		ABR	BS	1	3	M2+	
76	PSTMED	STWR?			BS	1	7	18C	GLAZED
77	MED	BA			BS	1	3	13-14C	
78	MED	BA/B		VABR	BS	1	2	13-14C	
79	MED	BA/B		ABR	BS	1	21	13-14C	
80	ROM	NVCC	CLSD	VVABR	BS	1	11	M3+	
81	MED	BA/B		ABR	BS	1	7	13-14C	SANDY GRY; LTBN SURF
82	ROM	SHEL	JL?	ABR	BS	1	18	ROM	RB FAB;COARSE;PUNCT. BRACH
83	ROM	NVCC	BK?	VABR	BASE	1	29	M3+	THICK;CR FAB;GRYISH CC
84	MED	SANDOX		ABR	BS	1	2	11-13C	OXID; THIN WALL
85	ROM	NVGW?		ABR;BURNT	BS	1	5	M2+	BURNT?VDKGRY SURF
86	ROM	MONV?	M	VABR	BASE	1	61	M3-4	GRYISH FAB;PINK SURF; SLAG TG
87	ROM	GREY	CLSD		BS	1	5	ROM	NOT DEF NVGW
88	ROM	SHEL	J	VABR	BS	1	5	ROM	
89	ROM	NVGW?		VABR	BS	1	11	M2+	LTGRY:INT SURF LOST
90									
91	PSTMED	GRE			BS	1	16	18C	BRN GLAZE
92	ROM	NVGW		VABR	BS	1	25	M2+	THICK BASAL ZONE;INT SURF LOST;LGE SLAG INCL
93	ROM	SHEL	JBK	VABR	BS	1	2	2-4C	THIN WALL

94	ROM	NVCC	LBX		VABR	RIM	1	2	3-4C	FLAKE RIM;CR FAB
95	ROM	NVGW	B	ROUZ		FTRG	1	30	L2-3?	HARD SMOOTH FINISH;CONC. ROUZ INT
96	ROM	GREY	JB			NECK	1	8	3C	NECK;HARD FIRED
97	MED	BA/B?			ABR	BASE	1	14	13-14C	SANDY GLAZED
98	ROM	NVGW	B36V		ABR	RIM;PT W.D?	1	34	L2-3	VARIANT
99	ROM	SHEL				BS	1	3	2-4C	RB EXT;PUNCT. BRACH
100	ROM	NVGW	CLSD		ABR	BS	1	11	M2+	V.LTGRY FAB
101	ROM	NVGW			ABR	BS	1	1	M2+	FLAKED
102	ROM	SHEL				BS	1	8	2-4C	LTRB EXT;PUNCT.BRACH
103	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	BL		BS	1	8	M2+	HARD FAB
104										
105	ROM	GREY	CLSD			BS	1	7	ROM	TWIN-GROOVED
106	ROM	NVGW	CLSD			BS	1	5	M2+	HARD FAB;SMOOTH FINISH
107	ROM	NVGW	BK			BASE;PT WALL	1	21	3C PROB	STRING SMALL BASE
108	ROM	SHEL	JL?		ABR	BS	1	9	2-4C	RB;COARSE SHELL;PUNCT. BRACH
109	ROM	GREY			ABR	BS	1	3	ROM	
110	ROM	SHEL	J		ABR	BS	1	4	2-4C	BURNT?
111	ROM	NVGW	BKCUR		ABR	RIM	1	2	M2+	FRAG;NR SLIP EXT
112	ROM	SHEL	JL		VABR	NECK FRAG	1	34	2-4C	RB FAB;PUNCTATE BRACH
113	ROM	NVGW?	BDTR			RIM/PT WALL	1	8	L2-3	SLOPING WALL
114	ROM	NVGW	CLSD			BS	1	14	M2+	BASAL ZONE;SMOOTHED
115	ROM	NVGW	CLSD			BS	1	3	M2+	SHLDR;SMOOTHED
116	ROM	NVGW	BD			BS	1	16	M2+	
117	ROM	SHEL	J			BS	1	6	ROM	WM;SHEL CRUSH;HARD
118										
119	ROM	NVCC	BKHC	BAA		BS	1	12	EM3	CR FAB
120										
121	ROM	NVGW	CLSD			BS	1	4	M2+	BASAL ZONE?
122	ROM	SHEL	J			BS	1	42	2-4C	GRY;LTBN EXT;PUNCT.BRACH
123	ROM	GREY	CLSD			BS	1	6	ROM	NOT DEF NVGW
124	ROM	NVGW	JMR			RIM ONLY	1	10	3C PROB	CF RPNV11
125	ROM	GREY				BS	1	4	ROM	
126	ROM	GREY			VABR	BS	1	9	M2+	NOT DEF NVGW
127	ROM	NVGW				BS	1	2	M2+	

31	MED	BA/B?		SABR	BS	1	3	13-15C	GLAZE
32	MED	BA/B			RIM	1	14	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
33	MED	BA/B?			BS	1	2	13-14C	RB; LTBN SURFS
34	PSTMED	GRE			BS	1	12	18-19C	BLK GLAZED
35	MED	BA/B		BURNT	BS	1	2	13-14C	GRY; LTBN
36	MED	BA/B?		ABR	RIM	1	27	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURFS
37	ROM?	OXL		ABR	BS	1	8	ROM?	DKGRY FF FAB; LTRB SURFS
38	MED	TAS	PANCH	ABR	RIM	1	45	14-15C	GLAZED
39	MED	BA/B		ABR	BS	1	3	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURF
40	MED	BO?	CLSD		BS	1	5	13-14C?	DKGRY; LTBN EXT SURF
41	ROM	NVPA			BS	1	3	2-4C	CR W RB PAINT; ?CORDON
42	MED	BA		ABR	BS	1	10	13-14C	GLAZED
43	MED	TAS?		ABR	BS	1	7	13-15C	GLAZED
44	PSTMED	GRE		VABR	BS	1	2	18-19C	BLK GLAZED
45	ROM	GREY			BS	1	8	M2+	LTGRY;NOT DEF NVGW
46	ROM	NVGW	CLSD		BS	1	6	M2+	
47	ROM	SHEL		ABR	BS	1	5	LIA-ROM	RB CRSE SHELL;PUNCT. BRACH
48		GREY?		VABR;	BUI BS	1	4	UNDATAB	BATTERED FF GRY FAB; LTER SURFS?
49	MED	BA/B		ABR	BS	1	6	13-14C	LTGRY;LTBNSURFS
50	ROM	SHEL		ABR;	BUR BS	1	4	ROM	GRY W RB SURFS;PUNCT. BRACH
51	ROM	CR		VABR	BASE	1	10	ROM	CR W RED INCLS
52	ROM	NVGW	BK		BS	1	1	M2+	F.THIN WALL
53	MED	BA/B		ABR	BS	1	2	13-14C	GRY;LTBN SURFS
54	ROM	NVGW?	BK?			1	1	M2+	THIN WALL;DK SURF
55	MED	BA		SABR		1	37	13-14C	GLAZED
56	PSTMED	GRE		ABR	BS	1	19	18-19C	BLK GLAZE
57									
58	PSTMED	MOT			BS	1	7	17-18C	MOTTLED GLAZE; STAFFS.
59	PSTMED	BD		ABR	BS	1	2	16-17C	THIN WALL FF RB;GRY CORE
60	MED	BA/B			BS	1	7	13-14C	SANDY GRY; LTBN SURF
61	MED	BA/B			BS	1	5	13-14C	GRY;LTBNSURFS;SOME CALC
62	PSTMED	BD	CLSD		BS	1	2	16-17C	VFINE LTRB
63	PSTMED	GRE			BS	1	6	18-19C	BLK GLAZE

160	ROM	GREY		VABR	BS	1	5	ROM	
161	MED	BA/B			BS	1	2	13-14C	GRY;LTBN SURF
162	MED	BA/B			BS	1	6	13-14C	GRY; LTBN SURF
163	ROM	NVGW	CLSD		BS	1	2	M2+	SM VESSEL
164	ROM	SAMCG			FLAKE	1	2	EML2	FLAKE ONLY
165	PSTMED	GRE			BS	1	5	17-18C	GLAZE
166	PSTMED	GRE			RIM	1	8	16-17C	YL-GRN GLAZE

Appendix 3

REPORT 79 ON THE POTTERY FROM FIELD WALKING AT COWBIT, SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE, BGC01

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

14 March 2001

1 QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The total quantity of pottery from 161 individual finds amounted to 162 sherds, weighing 1.755kg. This has been archived to the standard recommended by the *Study Group for Roman Pottery*, with sherd count and weight measures; the computer archive is available on disk, and will be curated for future research. The condition of the pottery is fair, although some sherds are very abraded, and many are fragmented; there are no problems for long term storage.

A copy of the field walking database is attached, Appendix 1. The finds by period are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Finds by period

Period	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Roman	78	48.15	934	53.22
Roman?	1	0.62	8	0.46
Post-Roman	78	48.15	790	45.01
Post-Roman?	4	2.47	19	1.08
Undated	1	0.62	4	0.23
Total	162		1755	

The finds therefore divide almost equally between Roman and post-Roman, the latter being dominated by post-Medieval sherds. Only one sherd proved to be undatable, and the table indicates tentative dates. Some oxidized sherds appear to be more likely to be of post-Roman date. The Roman sherds mostly occur by numerical find number as single sherds, or small groups interspersed with post-Roman finds, but a significant group of 30 consecutive finds numbers occurs as finds nos. 98-127.

2 OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics represented by the finds are summarised in Table 2.

Fabric	Code	Shs	%	Weight	%
Colour-coated	CC	1	0.62	12	0.68
Cream	CR	2	1.23	17	0.97
Grey	GREY	15	9.26	132	7.52
Grey	GREY?	1	0.62	4	0.23
Mortaria Nene Valley	MONV?	1	0.62	61	3.48
Nene Valley colour-coated	NVCC	7	4.32	80	4.56
Nene Valley cream	NVCR	1	0.62	10	0.57
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	23	14.20	216	12.31
Nene Valley grey ware?	NVGW?	6	3.70	40	2.28
Nene Valley parchment	NVPA	1	0.62	3	0.17
Oxidized light	OXL	1	0.62	8	0.46
Post-Roman	PRO	79	48.77	792	45.13
Post-Roman?	PRO?	3	1.85	17	0.97
Samian Central Gaul	SAMCG	2	1.23	10	0.57
Shell-gritted	SHEL	19	11.73	353	20.11
Total		162		1755	

The main Roman fabric is Nene Valley grey ware, followed by shell-gritted wares, and miscellaneous grey fabrics. Notable vessels in **Nene Valley grey ware** include a copy of the samian dish form 36 (Find 98); copies first appear in the later 2nd century, but continue into the 3rd century. No clear parallel has been traced for this dish. A jar with a moulded rim (Find 124) is similar to Howe et al 1980, fig 1, no 11, probably of 3rd century date. A fragment from a footring of an open bowl or dish form also occurred with concentric rouletting on the interior base (find 95). This type of base and decoration occur on copies of samian forms (a copy of a form 18/31 as Perrin 1996, fig 85, no 127, or a copy of form 36, Perrin 1996, fig 91, no 285), also ranging in date from the later 2nd to 3rd century. A body sherd from a probable beaker (find 152) is of particular interest ceramically as although it is colour-coated, the underlying fabric appears to be standard Nene Valley grey ware, suggesting a probable double-firing.

Nene Valley colour-coated sherds include only one rim, from the lid of a Castor box (find 94), while body sherds include fragments from a probable folded beaker (find 67) and a barbotine hunt cup (find 119), and probably the latest identifiable Roman sherd, a fragment from a bowl or dish base in a late fabric (find 71). This may date to the 4th century. A single sherd of **Nene Valley parchment ware** with red painted decoration (find 41) also occurred. A sherd from a mortarium in very poor abraded condition is probably from the Lower Nene Valley kilns (find 86). Just two cream sherds occurred, both bases (finds 51, 68), one with a footring possibly from a flagon, while a fragmentary rim of a segmental bowl (find 72) is more certainly from the Nene Valley. A colour-coated rim from either a wide-mouthed jar or bowl (find 68) does not appear to be from a Nene Valley kiln, and can be dated to the mid 3rd century or later.

Nearly all the shell-gritted wares are in fabrics which include *punctate brachiopods*, indicating probable local sources. Two rims are from a storage jar (find 30) of indeterminate date, and a

large jar (find 147) with a moulded rim, suggesting a 3rd century or later date. Such functional jars are almost impossible to date closely, as both form and fabric occur in the late Iron Age in the area, and continue into the Roman period. One of the shell-gritted sherds (find 93) could be from the Bourne kilns (probably to be dated to the mid to late 2nd century), while a wheel-made sherd in hard fabric tempered with crushed shell (find 117) may be from outside the area. None of the shell-gritted sherds appear to be from South Midlands shell-gritted ware which might be expected in the area in the 4th century.

The only sherds from non-local sources are the imported sherds of Central Gaulish samian (finds 70 and 164), find 164 being only a flake and not closely datable, while find 70 is from a bowl with a curved wall (the precise form cannot be identified), likely to date from the mid to late 2nd century.

3 DATING AND DISCUSSION

As is common with field walking finds, precise dating is limited by the fragmentary and often abraded nature of the sherds. Only ten rims occur in the Roman assemblage. The samian sherds are the earliest positively dated sherds, and there are no sherds for which a date prior to the mid to late 2nd century is necessary. The only proviso on the starting date rests with the fragmentary shell-gritted sherds, some of which could be earlier, but there is no positive evidence for an earlier date. Much of the NVGW can be dated only to the mid 2nd century or later, but a number of more diagnostic sherds probably belong to the late 2nd to 3rd century, and the 3rd century. The mortarium base can be only broadly dated to the mid 3rd to 4th century, and a similar date applies to the only NVCC rim from the Castor box lid. Other NVCC sherds belong to the mid 3rd century, while the latest sherd is the fragment of bowl or dish base in a coarser later fabric, which is more likely to be of 4th century date (find 71). This is the only sherd for which a 4th century date can be suggested, and had activity extended far into the 4th century, more fragments of the later NVCC bowls and dishes are likely to have occurred. I would suggest that the likely time-span is from the mid to late 2nd century through to the later 3rd and early 4th century.

Little can be said about the nature of the activity in the area from such a small group, but it would probably be consistent with a fairly normal rural occupation, most of the pottery coming from local sources with occasional imported sherds.

Only two vessels have been noted as being worthy of illustration, the unusual copy of the samian form 36 in NVGW (find 98) and the shell-gritted large jar with a moulded rim (find 147).

4 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Howe, M.D., Perrin, J.R. and Mackreth, D.F., 1980. *Roman pottery from the Nene Valley: a Guide*, Peterborough City Museum Occasional Paper 2.
- Perrin, J.R., 1996. The Roman Pottery, in D.F. Mackreth, *Orton Hall Farm: A Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon Farmstead*, *East Anglian Archaeol.* 76, 114-190.

© M.J. Darling, 2001.

Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Alteration	Extent	Draw?	Shs	Wt	Date	Details
001	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	4	POSTRO	SANDY GREY;LTBN SURFS
002	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	13	POSTRO	FFINE GREY W LTRB SURFS
003	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	POSTRO	GLAZE ON LTRB/GRY FAB
005	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	5	POSTRO	GRY W LTBN SURFS
006	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	19	POSTRO	GLAZED
007	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	FRESH	BS	-	1	10	POSTRO	GLAZED
008	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
009	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	4	POSTRO	GLAZED
010	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	FRESH	BS	-	1	10	POSTRO	GLAZED
011	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	FRESH	BS	-	1	22	POSTRO	GLAZED
012	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	FRESH	BS	-	1	3	POSTRO	GLAZED
013	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	SABR	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
014	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	FRESH	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GLAZED
015	ROM	GREY	J	LA	-	BS	-	1	4	2-3C	FFINE GREY LA
016	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	SABR	BS	-	1	4	POSTRO	GRY;RB SURFS
018	ROM	SHEL	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	10	ROM	RB FABRIC;MED SHELL;PUNCT.BRACH
019	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	FRESH	BS	-	1	16	POSTRO	GLAZED
020	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	SPOTS GLAZE
021	ROM	NVGW?	JWM	-	-	RIM	-	1	10	M2+	RIM;PT NECK
022	ROM	GREY	BK	-	VABR	BASE	-	1	36	M2+	FTM BASE
023	POSTRO?	PRO?	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	POSTRO?	ORANGE/RED BS;HARD
024	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GRY;BN SURFS
025	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	12	POSTRO	LTRB W RB SURFS
026	ROM	NVGW	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	M2+?	LTGRY;HARD;NECK?
027	ROM	CR	F?	-	SABR	FTRG	-	1	7	1-2C?	FLAKED;PROB NV CR
028	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	POSTRO	GLAZED
029	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	18	POSTRO	GLAZED
030	ROM	SHEL	JS	-	SABR	RIM	-	1	96	1-3C?	GRY FAB;RB SURFS;MED-COARSE SHELL;PUNCT.BRACH
031	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	POSTRO	GLAZE
032	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	RIM	-	1	14	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
033	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	RB;LTBN SURFS
034	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	12	POSTRO	GLAZED
035	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	BURNT	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN
036	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	RIM	-	1	27	POSTRO	GRY;LTRB SURFS
037	ROM?	OXL	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	8	ROM?	DKGRY FF FAB;LTRB SURFS
038	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	RIM	-	1	45	POSTRO	GLAZED
039	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
040	POSTRO?	PRO?	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	5	POSTRO?	DKGRY;LTBN EXT SURF
041	ROM	NVPA	-	PA	-	BS	-	1	3	2-4C	CR W RB PAINT;?CORDON
042	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	10	POSTRO	GLAZED
043	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	GLAZED

044	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GLAZED
045	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8	M2+	LTGRY;NOT DEF NVGW
046	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	6	M2+	-
047	ROM	SHEL	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	5	LIA-ROM	RB COARSE SHELL;PUNCT.BRACH
048	-	GREY?	-	-	VABR;BURNT	BS	-	1	4	UNDATABLE	BATTERED FF GRY FAB;LTER SURFS?
049	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	LTGRY;LTBN SURFS
050	ROM	SHEL	-	-	ABR;BURNT	BS	-	1	4	ROM	GRY W RB SURFS;PUNCT.BRACH
051	ROM	CR	-	-	VABR	BASE	-	1	10	ROM	CR W RED INCLS
052	ROM	NVGW	BK?	-	-	BS	-	1	1	M2+	F.THIN WALL
053	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
054	ROM	NVGW?	BK?	-	-	BS	-	1	1	M2+	THIN WALL;DK SURF
055	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	37	POSTRO	GLAZED
056	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	19	POSTRO	GLAZED
058	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	GLAZED
059	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	THIN WALL FF RB;GRY CORE
060	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	SANDY GRY;LTBN SURFS
061	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS;SOME CALC
062	POSTRO	PRO	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	VFINE LTRB
063	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GLAZE
064	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5	POSTRO	GLAZE
065	ROM	SHEL	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	11	ROM	GRY;RB SURFS;VABR
066	ROM	SHEL	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	MOSTLY RB;VABR;PUNCT.BRACH
067	ROM	NVCC	BKFO?	-	-	BS	-	1	7	M3?	BASAL ZONE;PINK/CR FAB
068	ROM	CC	JB	-	VABR	RIM	-	1	12	M3+	GRY;RB CORT;TRACES CC;COARSISH
069	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GLAZE
070	ROM	SAMCG	B	-	BURNT	BS	-	1	8	ML2	CURVING WALL?
071	ROM	NVCC	BD	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	17	4C	RB FAB;LATE?
072	ROM	NVCR	BSEG?	-	ABR	PT RIM;WALL	-	1	10	2-4C?	PT FLANGE & BEAD
073	ROM	SHEL	J	-	VABR	BASE	-	1	10	2-4C?	RB FAB;BURNT GRY?;PUNCT.BRACH
074	ROM	SHEL	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	2-4C?	RB FAB
075	ROM	NVGW	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	M2+	-
075	ROM	NVGW?	-	-	ABR;BURNT	BS	-	1	5	M2+	NVGW;NVCR BURNT?
076	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	GLAZE
077	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	POSTRO	GLAZE
078	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GLAZE
079	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	21	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
080	ROM	NVCC	CLSD	-	VVABR	BS	-	1	11	M3+	-
081	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	SANDY GRY;LTBN SURF
082	ROM	SHEL	JL?	-	ABR	BS	-	1	18	ROM	RB FAB;COARSE;PUNCTATE BRACH
083	ROM	NVCC	BK?	-	VABR	BASE	-	1	29	M3+	THICK;CR FAB;GRYISH CC
084	POSTRO?	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	OXID;THIN WALL
085	ROM	NVGW?	-	-	ABR;BURNT?	BS	-	1	5	M2+	BURNT? VDKGRY SURF

086	ROM	MONV?	M	-	VABR	BASE	-	1	61	M3-4	GRYISH FAB;PINK SURF;SLAG TG
087	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	5	ROM	NOT DEF NVGW
088	ROM	SHEL	J	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
089	ROM	NVGW?	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	11	M2+	LTGRY;INT SURF LOST
091	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	16	POSTRO	GLAZE
092	ROM	NVGW	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	25	M2+	THICK BASAL ZONE;INT SURF LOST;LGE SLAG INCL
093	ROM	SHEL	JBK	-	VABR	BS	-	1	2	2-4C	THIN WALL
094	ROM	NVCC	LBX	-	VABR	RIM	-	1	2	3-4C	FLAKE RIM;CR FAB
095	ROM	NVGW	B	ROUZ	-	FTRG	-	1	30	L2-3?	HARD SMOOTH FINISH;CONC.ROUZ INT
096	ROM	GREY	JB	-	-	NECK	-	1	8	3C?	NECK;HARD FIRED
097	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BASE	-	1	14	POSTRO	SANDY GLAZED
098	ROM	NVGW	B36V	-	ABR	RIM;PT WALL	D?	1	34	L2-3	VARIANT
099	ROM	SHEL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	2-4C	RB EXT;PUNCTATE BRACH
100	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	-	ABR	BS	-	1	11	M2+	V.LTGRY FAB
101	ROM	NVGW	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	1	M2+	FLAKED
102	ROM	SHEL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8	2-4C	LTRB EXT;PUNCT.BRACH
103	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	BL?	-	BS	-	1	8	M2+	HARD FAB
105	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	7	ROM	TWIN-GROOVED
106	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	5	M2+	HARD FAB;SMOOTH FINISH
107	ROM	NVGW	BK	-	-	BASE;PT WALL	-	1	21	3C PROB	STRING SMALL BASE
108	ROM	SHEL	JL?	-	ABR	BS	-	1	9	2-4C	RB;COARSE SHELL;PUNCT.BRACH
109	ROM	GREY	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	3	ROM	-
110	ROM	SHEL	J	-	ABR	BS	-	1	4	2-4C	BURNT?
111	ROM	NVGW	BKCUR	-	ABR	RIM	-	1	2	M2+	FRAG;NR SLIP EXT
112	ROM	SHEL	JL	-	VABR	NECK FRAG	-	1	34	2-4C	RB FAB;PUNCTATE BRACH
113	ROM	NVGW?	BDTR	-	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	8	L2-3	SLOPING WALL
114	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	14	M2+	BASAL ZONE;SMOOTHED
115	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	3	M2+	SHLDR;SMOOTHED
116	ROM	NVGW	BD	-	-	BS	-	1	16	M2+	-
117	ROM	SHEL	J	-	-	BS	-	1	6	ROM	WM;SHEL CRUSH;HARD
119	ROM	NVCC	BKHC	BAA	-	BS	-	1	12	EM3?	CR FAB
121	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	4	M2+	BASAL ZONE?
122	ROM	SHEL	J	-	-	BS	-	1	42	2-4C	GRY;LTBN EXT;PUNCT.BRACH
123	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	6	ROM	NOT DEF NVGW
124	ROM	NVGW	JMR	-	-	RIM ONLY	-	1	10	3C PROB	CF RPNV11
125	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	ROM	-
126	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	9	M2+	NOT DEF NVGW
127	ROM	NVGW	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	M2+	-
128	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
129	ROM	NVGW	-	-	BURNT?	BS	-	1	2	M2+	GROOVED
130	ROM	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	3	2-3C	SANDWICH DKGRY EXT SURFS
131	ROM	NVGW	-	-	ABR	BASE	-	1	9	M2+	DAMAGED;FTM?

132	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	9	POSTRO	GLAZE
133	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GLAZE
134	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	7	ROM	-
135	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	4	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
136	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	VABR	HDLE	-	1	38	POSTRO	GRY;RB SURF STRAP
137	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	BURNT	BSS	-	2	17	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
138	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GRY;RB WS SURFS;GLAZE
139	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
140	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
141	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
142	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	POSTRO	RB W OOLITHS;DKER EXT
143	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GLAZE
144	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GLAZE
144	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	1	POSTRO	DKGRY;LTBN SURF
145	ROM	GREY	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3	ROM	BASAL ZONE;?CARIN;THIN WALL SMOOTHED
146	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GLAZE
147	ROM	SHEL	JL	-	BURNT	RIM	D?	1	76	3-4C?	RIM MOULDED EDGE;NECK;PUNCT.BRACH
148	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4	POSTRO	GLAZE
149	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURFS
150	POSTRO	PRO	JUG	-	-	NECK/HDLE	-	1	135	POSTRO	GLAZE
151	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8	POSTRO	GLAZE
152	ROM	NVCC	BK?	-	-	BS	-	1	2	3C	NVGW W CC??
153	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	13	POSTRO	V.HD FIRED RB;GRY SURFS
154	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8	POSTRO	GLAZE
155	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	ABR	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
156	POSTRO?	PRO?	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	7	POSTRO	GRY;ROUND QTZ
157	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	18	POSTRO	GLAZE
158	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	BL	-	BS	-	1	3	M2+	NECK W BL'S
159	ROM	GREY	BD	-	-	BS	-	1	24	L2-3	WALL;CHAMFER
160	ROM	GREY	-	-	VABR	BS	-	1	5	ROM	-
161	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	2	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
162	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6	POSTRO	GRY;LTBN SURF
163	ROM	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	BS	-	1	2	M2+	SM VESSEL
164	ROM	SAMCG	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	2	EML2	FLAKE ONLY
165	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5	POSTRO	GLAZE
166	POSTRO	PRO	-	-	-	RIM	-	1	8	POSTRO	GLAZE

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2001.52

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BGC 01

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.