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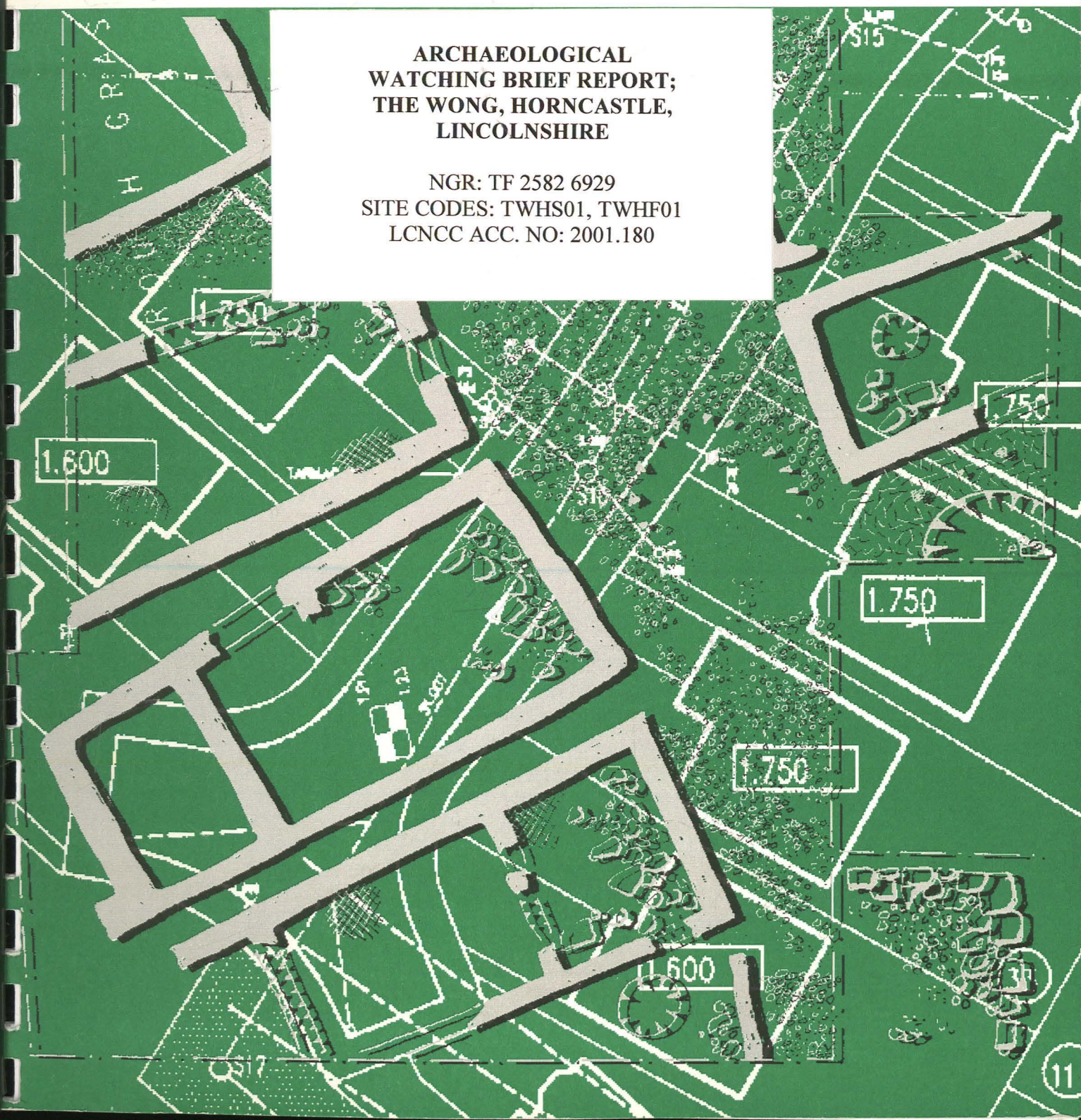
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT; THE WONG, HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR: TF 2582 6929
SITE CODES: TWHS01, TWHF01
LCNCC ACC. NO: 2001.180



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Report prepared for
Linx Homes
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November 2002

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Summary

- *An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a residential development on land at The Wong, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. This involved monitoring the footing trenches of 14 houses, an access road, and a flood alleviation area to the south of the site.*

- *There is strong evidence for later prehistoric settlement in the Horncastle area, evolving into a small Romano-British town in the 1st/2nd century AD. A 3rd/4th century defensive wall enclosed part of the town, with continued occupation in the extra-mural settlement. The town continued to be occupied in the Saxon and medieval periods.*

- *An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the current site, exposing Romano-British ditches relating to field systems that were peripheral to the town.*

- *Access road and house plot construction exposed abundant evidence of Romano-British ditched enclosures on the periphery of the extra-mural settlement. Pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD was recovered, and a single waster sherd suggests a possible nearby 2nd century kiln.*

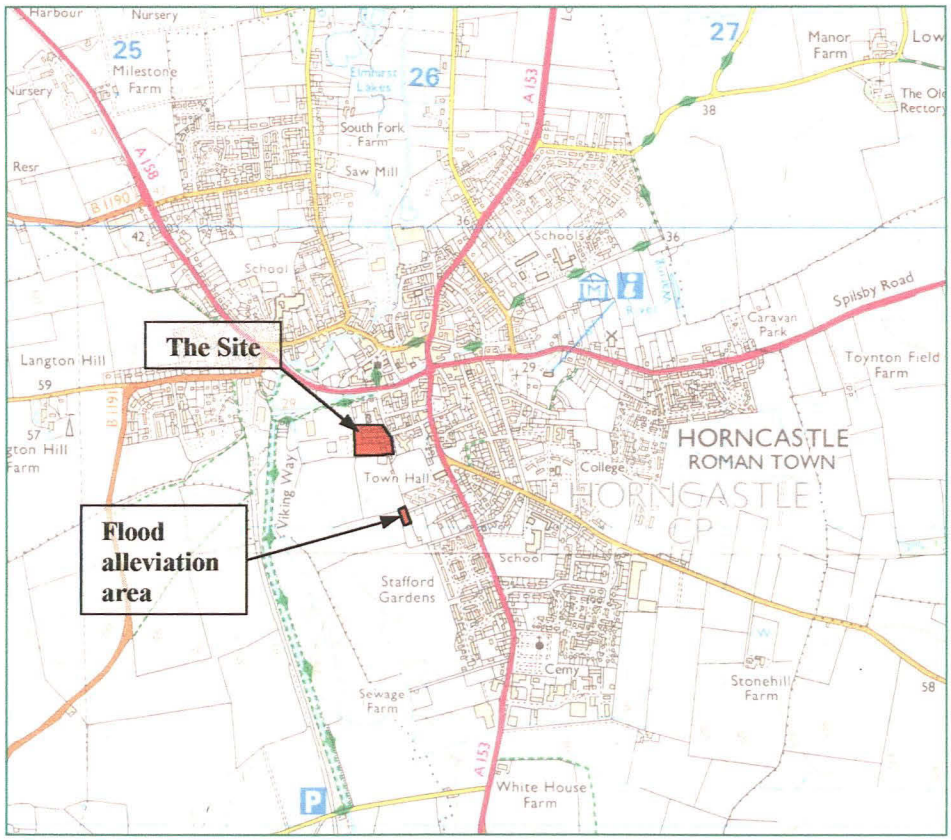

Fig.1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)
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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Linx Homes to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for residential development at The Wong, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. These works were undertaken to fulfil the objectives of a formal project brief issued by the Assistant Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council, and a project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This approach is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 1994), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

Copies of this report have been deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation. A summary account on the results of the watching brief will be submitted to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History & Archaeology*.

2.0 Site location and description

Horncastle is in the administrative district of East Lindsey, approximately 28km east of Lincoln, on the south-west tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The site is to the south-west of the town centre, and straddles The Wong, which runs from east to west through the proposed development area.

The southern portion of the site is a former allotment garden, while the northern part was occupied by post-war prefabricated bungalows.

The local geology consists of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, deposited at the junction of the Rivers Bain and Waring. This overlies Jurassic clay of the Ancholme Group (British Geological Survey, 1995).

Central National Grid Reference TF 2582 6929.

3.0 Planning background

Planning permission was granted for the erection of 24 dwellings, consisting of 12 semi-detached bungalows, on the north and south sides of The Wong (planning ref. S/086/1112/00).

In 2000, a geophysical survey and trial excavation was carried out on the southern portion of the site, in the area of the former allotments (Bunn & Rylatt, 2000; Clay, 2000). This indicated the presence of deposits of archaeological significance across the investigation area that would be at threat from the proposed development. On the basis of these results, the Assistant Built Environment Officer for Lincolnshire

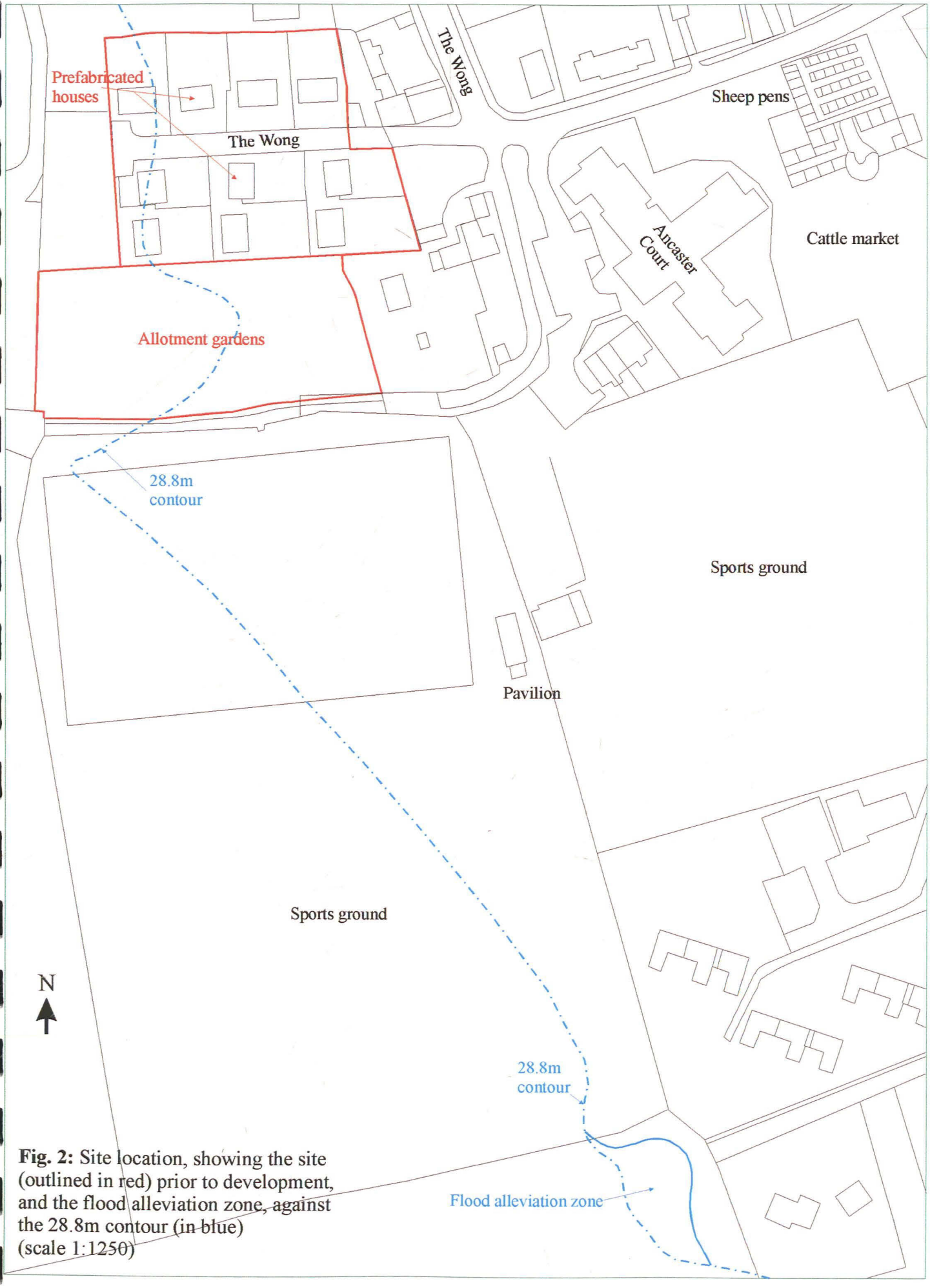


Fig. 2: Site location, showing the site (outlined in red) prior to development, and the flood alleviation zone, against the 28.8m contour (in blue) (scale 1:1250)

County Council recommended an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken on all associated groundworks. Part of the groundworks subject to archaeological monitoring involved the extension of the floodplain to limit the potential of flooding of the new development. The edge of the floodplain is denoted by the 28.8m contour, and the area of groundworks is approximately 250m to the south of the residential development.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The prehistoric period is poorly represented in the archaeological record around Horncastle. The Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire lists small scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints, as well as a Bronze Age basalt axe-hammer, which was recovered from The Wong (Albone, 1998). Surface finds in the area have also indicated a possible Late Iron Age settlement in Horncastle, centred on Mareham Road, to the south-east of the site (May, 1976).

In the Roman period, Horncastle was a substantial settlement, probably developing from the postulated Late Iron Age precursor. In the first century AD, the settlement developed as a market town and local administrative centre (Whitwell, 1992), with a walled enclosure being built towards the later 3rd century AD (Field & Hurst, 1984). This wall enclosed a rectangular area of approximately 2 hectares, situated between the Rivers Bain and the Waring. The line of this wall has been traced in a number of archaeological investigations, largely as a result of 20th century development. It has been suggested that it was constructed as part of the more widespread development of a defensive network of forts and defended settlements along the east coast of the province (Whitwell, 1992).

The creation of a separate walled area did not preclude the continued existence and expansion of a community beyond. Significant quantities of Romano-British material have been recovered in an area to the south of the Waring, extending towards and beyond the current site. Inhumation and cremation burials have been exposed on the north and north-east sides of the extra-mural settlement, effectively delineating the area of occupation. A cluster of five cremation urns was found less than 100m to the east of the current site, suggesting that it lies on the periphery of the settlement. South of the site, aerial photography has revealed a series of enclosures and field systems, which again serve to delimit the extent of the unwalled area. The pottery scatters, human remains and cropmarks suggest an area of approximately 54 hectares for the extra mural settlement (Field & Hurst, 1984). An archaeological evaluation and watching brief exposed further evidence of these field systems in the car park of the Black Swan Inn, 200m south-east of The Wong, revealing pits and ditches of 1st to 3rd century date, as well as a single Late Iron Age ditch, suggesting that some of the field systems were established prior to the Roman conquest. (Clay, 2000; Brett, 2002).

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by the discovery of three burials of early Saxon date, and a brooch, which suggests some continued occupation in Horncastle after the end of the Roman period (Leahy, in Vince, 1993). Excavations in Conging Street also yielded Early and Late Saxon pottery (HTL, 1993).

The Roman walled enclosure has been postulated as an ecclesiastical or royal centre for the kingdom of Lindsey, as at Caistor (Stocker, in Vince, 1993). The town appears in the Domesday Book as the centre of a substantial royal estate, with a total of 42 carucates of land, with 212 freemen, 66 villagers, and 70 smallholders, as well as 1 mill, 5 fisheries, and 2 churches (Morgan & Thorne, 1986). The town possessed its own mint at this time (Sawyer, 1998). A market was granted in 1230, and the town continued to prosper throughout the medieval period. An annual horse fair, one of the largest in the country, was established in the 13th century, which continued until 1948 (Pevsner & Harris, 1989).

In 1643, after defeat at the Battle of Winceby, south-east of Horncastle, the Royalist force passed through the town, and Cromwell stayed in Horncastle on the following night (Mee, 1970).

The town was in decline by the 17th century, although its fortunes were revived in 1802 with the opening of the Horncastle Navigation Canal, connecting the town with Lincoln and Boston. In 1855, the railway came to Horncastle, bringing further prosperity (Pevsner & Harris, 1989).

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Access road and house plots

On the basis of previous phases of fieldwork in the area (Rylatt & Bunn, 2000; Clay, 2000), a watching brief was required during the groundworks to mitigate against the effects of development: This was structured as follows:

- the footprint of plots 21-24 to be stripped to 0.5m in advance of development. All archaeological features recorded in plan, with sample excavation of features other than linear features.

- monitoring of all groundworks associated with the construction of the access road.

- Plots 1-6, 15-20; subject to monitoring of approximately 30% of associated groundworks.

- Plots 7-14 subject to a selective watching brief, in areas likely to expose archaeological remains (on the basis of other areas of monitoring).

For the most part, it was possible to adhere to this programme. However, the area of plots 21-24 was not stripped to 0.5m in advance of development: the surface vegetation and a portion of the topsoil was removed to level the area (c.0.2m). The excavation of the foundation trenches for all four plots was subsequently monitored.

The 30% quota for plots 15-20 was exceeded, as plots 15, 16, 19, and 20 were monitored. This was deemed necessary on the basis of the results of other monitoring, the results of the evaluation trench in the area of plots 19 and 20, and the proximity of plots 15 and 16 to the eastern edge of the site; nearest to the known distribution of Romano-British settlement evidence and cremation burials.

The access road was stripped using a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket and the foundation trenches were excavated using a 0.8m wide toothed bucket. The groundworks were monitored at all times by one experienced field archaeologist. This monitoring was carried out by Mark Allen, Alex Brett, Simon Savage, and the author, between November 23rd 2001 and August 28th 2002.

5.2 Flood alleviation area

The groundworks in this area entailed the stripping of a plot of land straddling the 28.8m contour, with a view to adding 155 cubic metres of flood storage area to the existing floodplain. This involved the removal of up to 0.7m of material, using a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless blade. In addition, a slot was machine excavated through this area, to a depth of 0.6m to assess the presence of archaeological deposits. This also was undertaken using a JCB fitted with a toothless blade. The groundworks were monitored by Simon Savage on July 24th, 25th, and 26th, 2001.

All plan and section surfaces were examined and intermittently cleaned, to examine the stratigraphic sequence. Where necessary, limited excavation by hand was carried out to establish the profile, orientation, date and function of exposed archaeological features. These features were accurately plotted on a site plan and section drawings were made at a scale of 1:20. Context information was recorded on standard watching brief record sheets. A colour photographic record was maintained, selected prints from which have been reproduced in this report.

6.0 Results (see fig. 3)

6.1 Access road

The access road for the new development was stripped to a depth of approximately 1m below the existing ground level, exposing a large number of cut archaeological features. The stripped area extended southwards from The Wong, with an east to west extension at the south of the development area. A parking zone was also stripped to the same depth, adjoining the western end of the east-west arm of the access road.

The uppermost deposit was a topsoil of dark grey sandy loam, (001), that was up to 0.55m deep, and sealed (002), a dark grey sandy layer approximately 0.4m deep. This was interpreted as a possible subsoil or buried soil, from which numerous sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered. All the exposed features were sealed beneath this layer.

At the north end of the access road, a substantial linear feature was exposed, where this cut through the natural geology, (003), a mix of orange and yellow coarse grained sand with frequent sub-angular flint gravels. The edges of this feature were poorly defined, until a shallow slot was machine excavated through it against the eastern edge of the access road. This determined that the linear feature actually comprised three separate features, [047], [068] and [070], each on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment (see fig. 4). The northernmost of these, [070] was the largest,

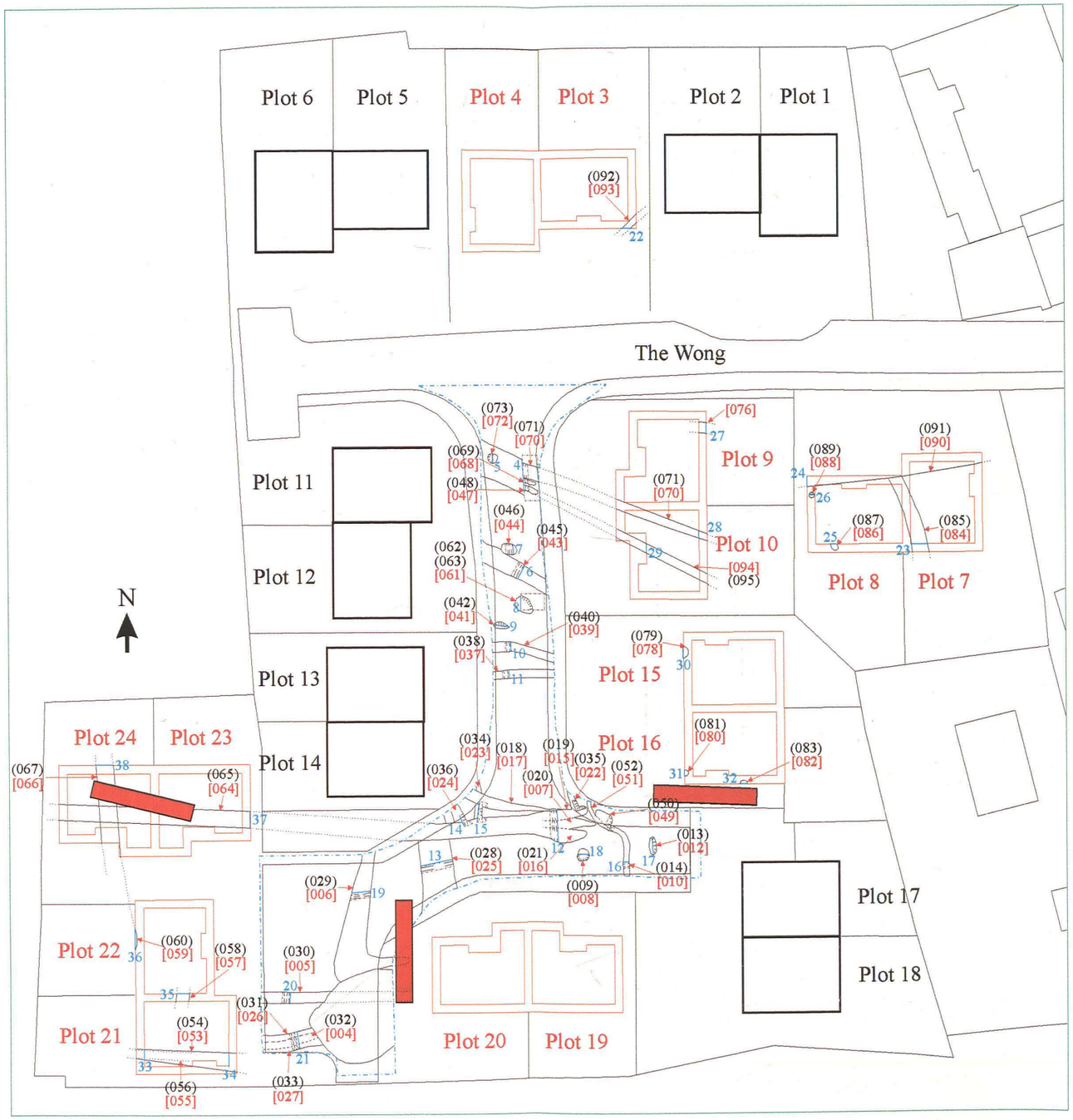


Fig. 3: Site location, showing the features exposed. The stripped access road area is outlined in blue, monitored house plots are shown in red outline, and the former evaluation trenches are shown in solid red. The blue numbers indicate drawn sections referred to in the text (scale 1:500)

being approximately 1.8m wide and 0.56m deep. It was filled with mid grey, loose sand and gravel, (071). Its south side was cut by [068], which contained a fill of dark grey sand and gravel (069). This in turn was cut by [047], a moderately steep sided gully 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, containing a dark grey fill, (048), very similar to (069). The fills (048), (069) and (071) all contained greyware pottery of later 2nd century date, suggesting that the features were excavated within a relatively short timespan. This included a badly distorted and blown waster sherd from a greyware jar with rusticated decoration, recovered either from (048) or (069). Both [068] and [047] appeared to terminate within the stripped area (fig. 3).

To the west side of the access road, a pit, [072], was cut through the fill of ditch [070]. This was approximately 1m in diameter and 0.34m deep, containing dark grey/black sandy gravel, (073). The pottery from this feature consisted of greywares and five sherds of Nene Valley Colour Coated ware, suggesting a 4th century AD date (fig. 5).

Another ditch, [043], was exposed 7m to the south of ditch [047], on the same alignment. This was 1.72m wide at the eastern side of the access road, widening to 2.4m at the west side of the stripped area. The two slots excavated through the feature exposed a much steeper profile to the east, becoming shallower in the section excavated to the west. The fill, (045) was a grey brown sand, containing occasional subangular flints, a single sherd of Romano-British greyware, and cattle and pig bones (fig. 6). A sub-oval pit, [044], clipped the northern edge of the ditch, and this contained a dark grey/black sandy fill, (046), which yielded pottery of 2nd/3rd century AD date (fig. 7).

Two further pits were exposed to the south of ditch [043]. The largest, [061] was sub-oval in plan, measuring 2m by 1.3m, and was 0.63m deep. Two fills were recognised within the pit; in its base, (063) was a dark brownish grey sand with charcoal flecks, overlain by a very dark grey sand, with chalk flecks and small subangular flints, (062) (fig. 8). Both the fills appear to date to the later 2nd century AD. Associated finds included a single sherd from a jar in an oxidised fabric, from (063). This was identical to a fabric identified in the fill of pit [044], an indication that the two features exhibited contemporary usage. (062) also contained a single flint flake and fragments of cattle, horse and sheep/goat bones. The second pit, [041], was 1.55m long, 0.6m wide, and 0.18m deep, containing a fill of dark brownish grey sand, (042), which was undated (fig. 9).

Less than 1.5m south of [041] was a 0.98m wide linear feature, [039]. This ran east to west, turning slightly to a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, and contained a fill of dark grey sand and flint gravel, (040). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature (fig. 10).

Approximately 1.5m to the south was an east to west linear feature, [037], approximately 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill, (038) was again, a dark grey sand, with subangular flint inclusions. This yielded three sherds of Romano-British pottery, as well as three sherds of 19th/20th century blue-glazed pottery and a fragment of post-medieval tile. The small size of the Romano-British sherds suggests residuality, and the feature is most likely to date to the post-medieval/early modern period (fig. 11).

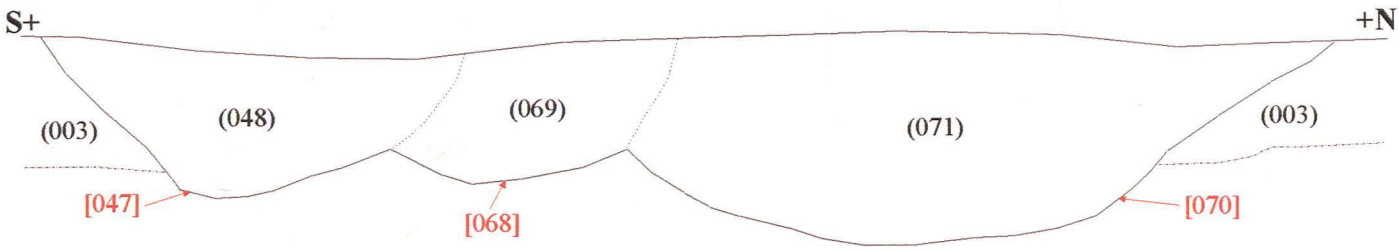


Fig.4: Section through ditches [047], [068], [070] (scale 1:20)

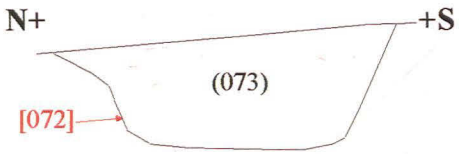


Fig. 5: Section through pit [072] (scale 1:20)

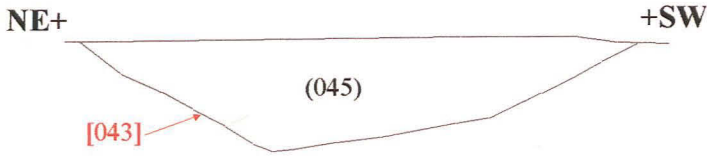


Fig. 6: Section through ditch [043] (scale 1:20)

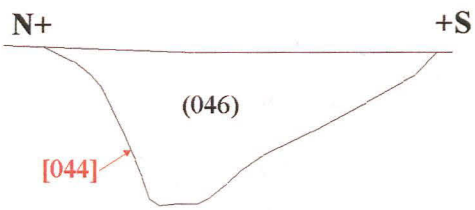


Fig. 7: Section through pit [044] (scale 1:20)

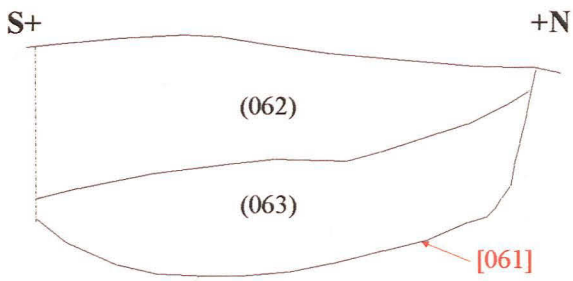


Fig. 8: Section through pit [061] (scale 1:20)

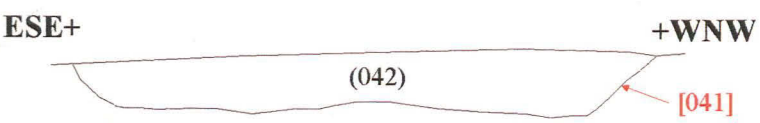


Fig. 9: Section through pit [041] (scale 1:20)

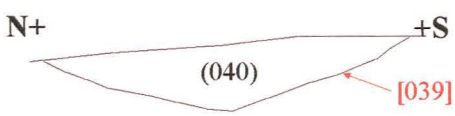
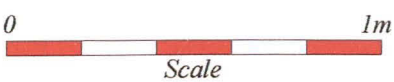


Fig. 10: Section through ditch [039] (scale 1:20)



Figs 4-10: Sections through features exposed in the stripping of the access road (all at 1:20)

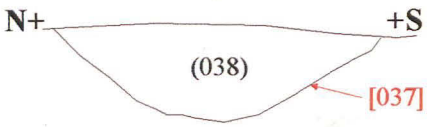


Fig. 11: Section through ditch [037] (scale 1:20)

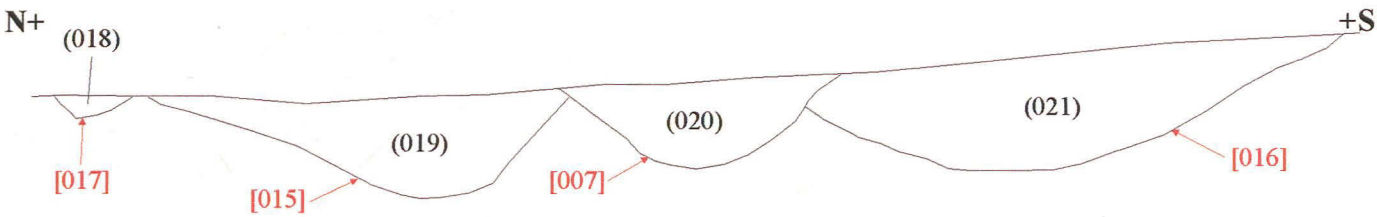


Fig. 12: Section through ditches [017], [015], [007], [016] (scale 1:20)

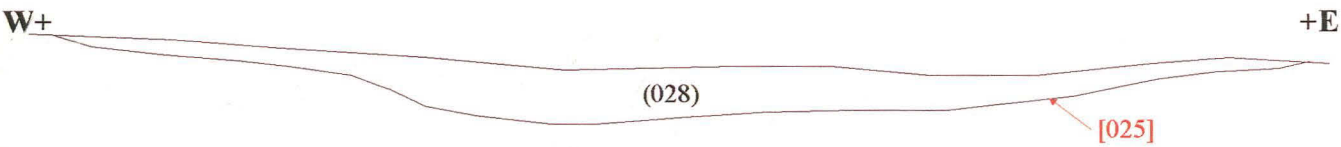


Fig. 13: Section through ditch [025] (scale 1:20)

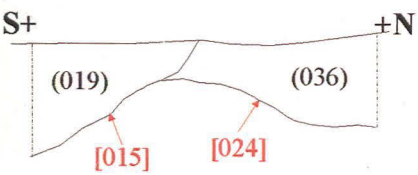


Fig. 14: Section showing ditch [015] cutting ditch [024] (scale 1:20)

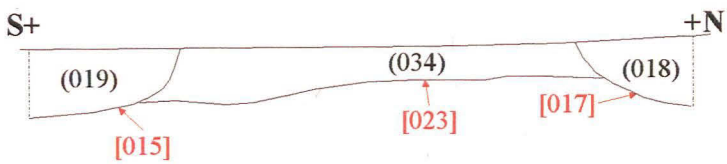


Fig. 15: Section showing ditch [023], cut by ditches [015] and [017] (scale 1:20)

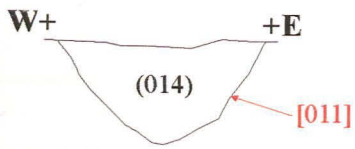


Fig. 16: Section through gully [010] (scale 1:20)

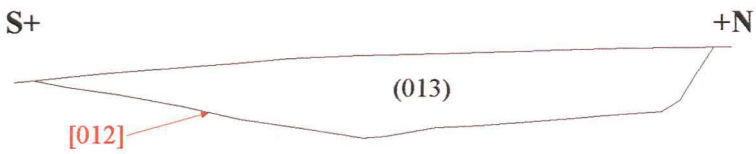
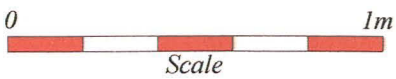


Fig. 17: Section through pit [012] (scale 1:20)



Figs. 11-17: Sections through features exposed in the stripping of the access road (all at 1:20)

A dense concentration of features was revealed approximately 14m south of [037], in the east-west branch of the access road. Running east to west, three intercutting ditches were exposed, [007], [015], and [016]. The combined width of these features was approximately 1.5m, although at the eastern end, the terminals of the three ditches were splayed, reaching a maximum width of 3.1m. The fills of all three ditches were similar, consisting of very dark grey sand and gravel. However, a slot excavated through the three determined that the central ditch, [007], had cut through [015] and [016] (fig. 12). On the basis of ceramic evidence, the earliest ditch was [015], which dated to the 2nd/3rd century, and also contained fragments of butchered cattle bone, while [016] produced a single rim sherd of a Dales Ware jar, with a date after the mid 3rd century AD. The stratigraphically latest ditch, [007] contained eleven pottery sherds and two fragments of tile, which offered a 4th century date, as well as two fragments of cattle bone and the butchered rib of a sheep.

This complex of ditches intersected a wide, north – south ditch, [025]. It was clear in plan that [025] was the earlier feature. It was 3.3m wide and only 0.15m deep, suggesting extensive truncation. The fill was a mid grey sand and gravel, (028), that produced no dating evidence (fig. 13).

Three small ditches [022], [023], [024] were exposed running into the north side of the tri-ditch complex ([007]/[015]/[016]). Due to the similarity of the fills, it was not possible in plan to determine the relationship of any these features with [015]. Slots were excavated through the intersections in order to determine such relationships. The westernmost of the three was [024], which was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, and measured 1m wide by 0.25m deep, and was cut by [015] (fig. 14). [023] was 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep, and curved slightly, although it was broadly on a north to south alignment, and was also cut by [015] (fig. 15). Both features were undated. Ditch [022] intersected the eastern end of [015], running north-north-west to south-south-east. The ditch was 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep. It was not possible to determine a relationship between [022] and [015], as the fills of both were identical. The fill, (035), produced two sherds of greyware which could only provide a broad 2nd/3rd century date. All three of the ditches [022], [023] and [024] did not extend beyond the south side of the ditch complex [007/015/016].

Also on the north side of ditches [007], [015] and [016], was a gently curving ditch, [017]. This ran broadly east to west, narrowing from 1.05m wide at the west side of the stripped area, to less than 0.2m to the east. The ditch appeared to merge with the north side of [015], although there was no relationship in the excavated section (fig. 12). A second slot was excavated through the feature at its intersection with [023]. At this point, [017] was 0.2m deep, and was cutting ditch [023] (fig. 15). [017] contained a fill of dark grey silty sand and gravel, (018), which contained cattle and horse bones and pottery of mid 3rd to 4th century date.

At the eastern end of [007/015/016], was a curvilinear feature, [010], describing an elongated S shape. A slot was excavated through the feature, revealing a V-shaped profile 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep (fig. 16). The fill was a black, slightly silty sand and gravel, (014). This contained four sherds of 2nd/3rd century greyware, a vertebrae from a cow, and a metatarsal of a large horse. Further examination of the feature showed it to be made of two segments. A semi-circular terminus to [010] truncated the end of the northern segment of the ditch, which was subsequently numbered [051].

It was narrower and shallower than [010], being 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill, (052) was identical to that of [010].

Merging with the north side of [051] was a sub-oval pit, [049], measuring 1.9m by 0.9m and 0.3m deep. Its fill was a black sand, (050), which was identical to (052), and hence no relationship between [049] and [051] was discernible.

Two further pits were examined in this area; [012], to the east of [010], and [008], which was west of [010] and south of [016]. [012] measured 1.75m by 0.6m and was 0.21m deep (fig. 17). The fill was another black, slightly silty sand, (013), which was dated to the 3rd century. The fill also yielded fragments of goose and cattle bone.

Pit [008] was broadly circular, with a diameter of 1.05m, and a depth of 0.52m. The fill was a mid grey silty sand and gravel, (009) (fig. 18). A total of 27 sherds of pottery and a dog-gnawed cattle bone were recovered from this pit, dating it to the mid 3rd century.

Approximately 5m to the west of ditch [025] was an L-shaped linear feature that varied considerably in depth, [006]. The ditch ran broadly westwards from the eastern baulk of the stripped car parking area, turning northwards after approximately 3m. At the baulk, the ditch was 1.1m wide, although at its turn, it reached a width in excess of 3m, narrowing again to 1.2m at the point at which it disappeared into the northern baulk of the car parking area. A slot through the ditch revealed moderately shallow sloping sides and a flat base. The fill, (029), was a dark grey silty sand and gravel (fig. 19). Two sherds of 3rd century pottery were recovered. Part of this ditch was obscured by an 8.5 x 8m sub-circular spread of (002) that was not fully stripped in this area. Another single ditch, and a complex of three intercutting ditches were also partially obscured by this spread of material. A possible terminus to [006] was recorded in the adjacent north-south evaluation trench (Clay, 2000a).

The single ditch, [005], ran on an east to west alignment, and was 1.2m wide and 0.42m deep. It had steep, convex sides and a flat base, although on the south side of the ditch, there was a very shallow, gently sloping lip. The fill was a dark grey sand and gravel, (030), which was undated (fig. 20). A possible continuation of this feature was exposed in Trench 2 of the previous evaluation (Clay, 2000a).

Approximately 3m to the south of [005] was a complex of three ditches, [004], [026] and [027], all aligned east to west. Stratigraphically, the most recent of these was the central ditch, [004], which was also the widest, at 1.06m wide and 0.32m deep; containing a fill of black silty sand, (032). This feature has been dated to the late 2nd century. On the north side of [004], ditch [027] was 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep, with a shallow bowl shaped profile. On the south side of [004], ditch [026] had a much steeper profile and a depth of 0.4m (fig. 21). No dating evidence was recovered from these two ditches.

6.2 House plots

Plots 3/4: Prior to the monitoring of plots 3 and 4, the prefabricated houses that stood on the site were demolished. During either the demolition of the houses, or their initial

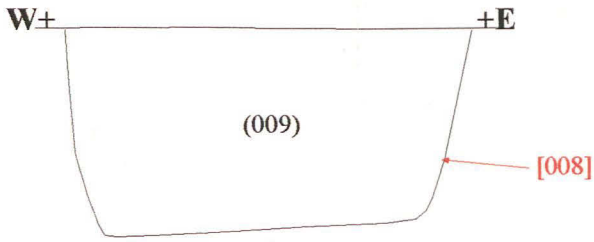


Fig. 18: Section through pit [008] (scale 1:20)

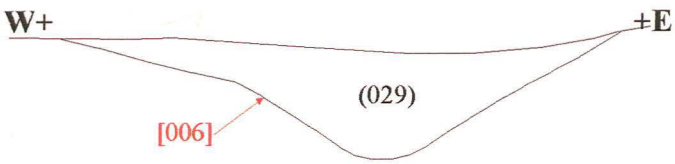


Fig. 19: Section through ditch [006] (scale 1:20)

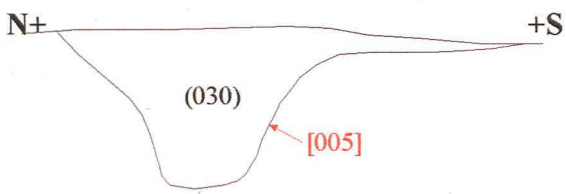


Fig. 20: Section through ditch [005] (scale 1:20)

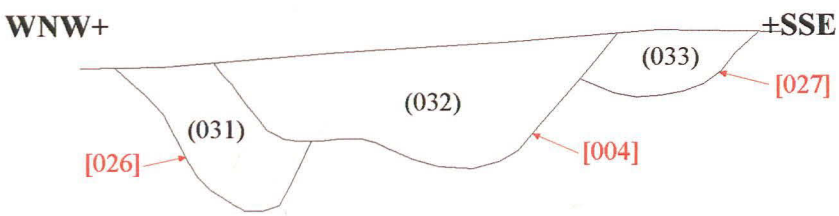
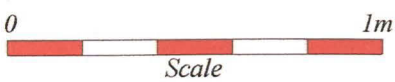


Fig. 21: Section through ditches [026], [004], [027]



Figs. 18-21: Sections through features exposed in the stripping of the access road (all at 1:20)

construction, the topsoil, (001) was removed from this area. No other disturbance was caused by the recent building work in the area. Consequently, the uppermost deposit was the subsoil layer (002), which had a maximum depth of 0.6m. Beneath this was the natural geology, (003), a portion of which was removed during excavation; the footings were excavated to between 0.85m and 1.1m deep.

A single archaeological feature was exposed, sealed beneath (002), in the south-east corner of the plot. This was a linear feature, [093], aligned north-east to south-west, and was only visible in section. The profile was a shallow bowl shape, approximately 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep. The fill was a dark grey sand and flint gravel, (092), which was dated to the late 3rd/4th century, and also contained fragments of cattle and sheep/goat bones (fig. 22).

Plots 7/8: Again, this area had to be cleared of prefabricated buildings before the monitoring could commence, which again removed the topsoil deposit (001). The underlying subsoil/buried soil layer, (002) was between 0.4m and 0.5m deep, and sealed a number of features.

A ditch, [084], was exposed, running north-north-west to south-south-east across the centre of the two plots. It was visible both in plan and section, measuring 2.2m wide by 0.76m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a fill of grey/brown sand, (085), and was of 3rd century date (fig. 23). At the north side of the plot, the ditch intersected with [090], a linear feature, of which one side was exposed, running west-south-west to east-north-east, and was visible only in section (fig. 24). It was not possible to resolve the relationship between the two ditches, as the fills were physically identical. However, the pottery from this feature was later, being dated to the 4th century. This included a single sherd from a bowl imitating a samian form, produced in the Swanpool kilns in Lincoln.

On the south side of Plot 8, a sub-circular feature was exposed, [086], extended 0.6m into the foundation trench. The small area that was exposed makes it impossible to be certain whether it represents a pit or the terminus of a ditch. It contained a single fill, (087), consisting of dark grey sand and gravel, with occasional flecks of burnt clay (fig. 25).

A single possible posthole, [088], was also exposed in the base of the foundation trench. This measured 0.68m in diameter, and was 0.3m deep, although it had been considerably truncated by machining, as 0.38m of natural gravel had been removed in this area. The fill was a dark grey sand, (089), from which a single sherd of Romano-British greyware and two fragments of animal bone was recovered (fig. 26).

Plots 9/10: These two plots also required the demolition and clearance of prefabricated buildings prior to excavation of the new foundation trenches. In this area, a small proportion of the topsoil survived (less than 0.1m), over deposit (002). Sealed beneath this layer, three linear features were exposed.

One linear feature, [076] was observed in the northern end of the eastern foundation trench of Plot 9, running broadly east to west. The feature had uneven sides, being much steeper on the northern edge, and was 1.1m wide and 0.48m deep. It was not evident across the whole plot, or in the access road to the west, suggesting that it

Features exposed in Plots 3/4

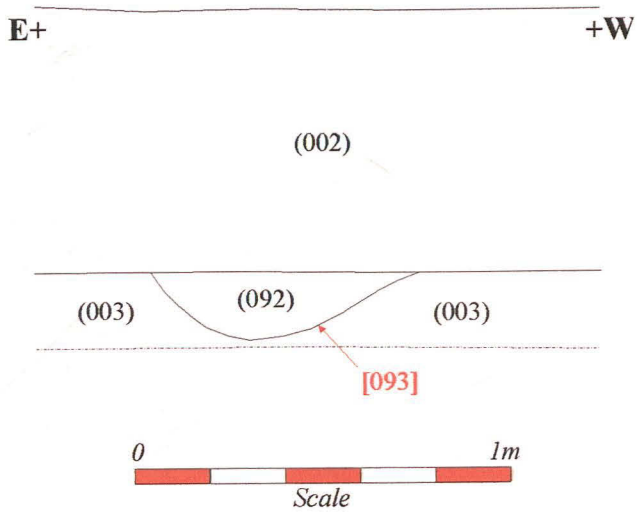


Fig. 22: Ditch [093], south side of Plot 4 (scale 1:20)

Features exposed in Plots 7/8

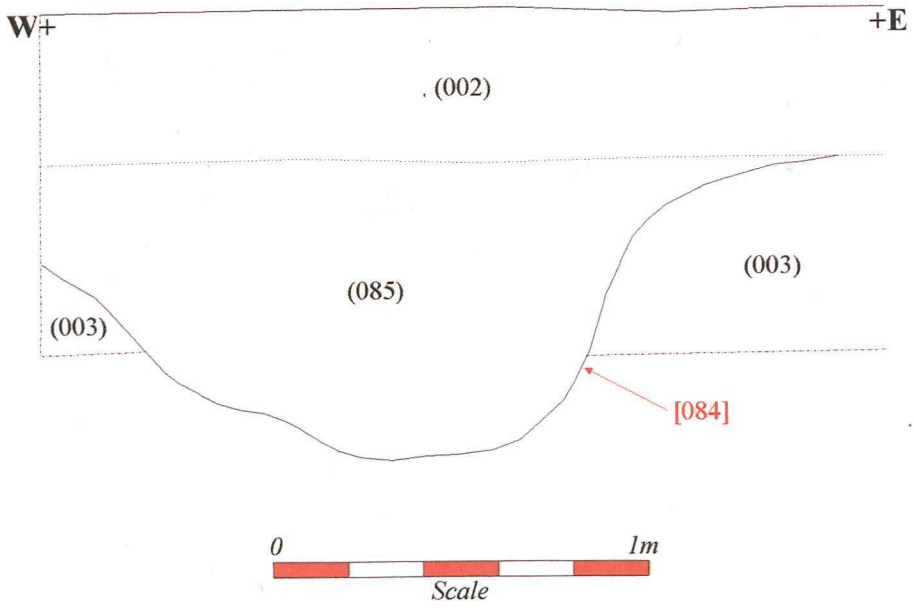


Fig. 23: Section through ditch [084], south side of Plot 7 (scale 1:20)

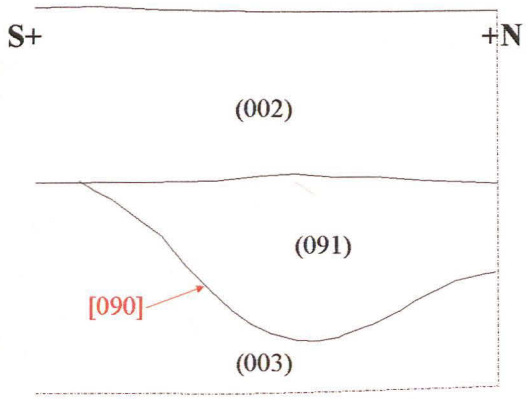


Fig. 24: Section through ditch [090], west side of Plot 8 (scale 1:20)

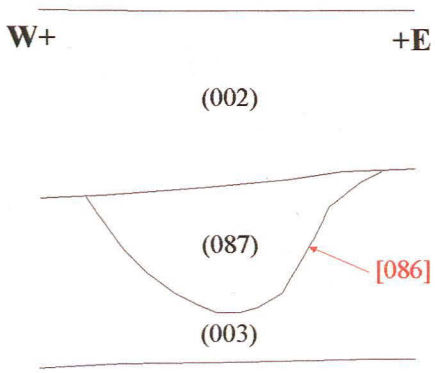


Fig. 25: Section through [084], south side of Plot 8 (scale 1:20)

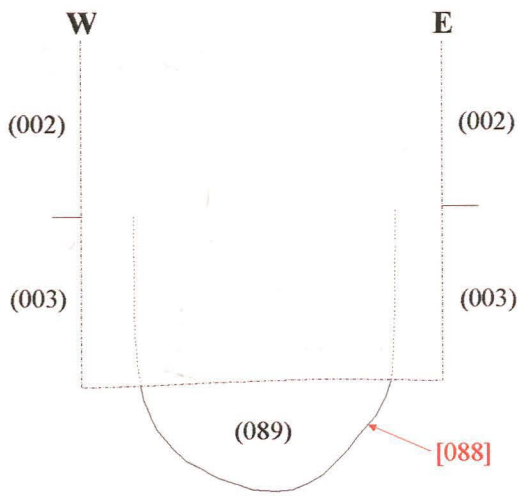
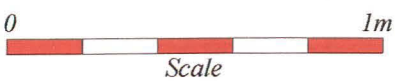


Fig. 26: Section through possible post hole [088], in the base of Plot 8 foundation trench (scale 1:20)



terminated within the area of Plot 9. The fill was a loose grey/brown sand, (077), containing a greyware rim sherd of mid 3rd century date (fig. 27).

In Plot 10, two further linear features were exposed, running across the entire plot. The alignment and location of the northernmost of the two indicated that it was the continuation of ditch [070], exposed in the access road strip. In this plot however, it was considerably narrower (0.9m – 1.2m compared to 1.8m), and, towards the eastern side of the plot had a recut visible, [074], describing a bowl shaped profile 0.62m wide and 0.26m deep. The fill of the recut, (075) was a sand and gravel mix, of a darker grey than the fill of the primary cut (fig. 28). No dating evidence was recovered from the feature at this location. To its south, and on a similar alignment, was ditch [094]. The alignment, size, and the similarity of the fill, (095), suggests a continuation of ditch [047], a ditch exposed to the west, although this appeared to terminate in the access road area (fig. 29). No dating evidence was recovered from (095) to confirm this hypothesis.

Plots 15/16: A prefabricated structure was demolished and removed prior to the excavation of the building footprint. The uppermost surviving deposit was (002), beneath which three features were recorded.

In the north-west corner of Plot 15, a feature was observed in the east facing section, [078]. This was 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep, and terminated within the foundation trench, suggesting that it was a probable pit or ditch terminus. The relationship of this feature with (002) was uncertain. The fill, (079) was a black sand, with large amounts of root material and modern window glass, and a metal drain cover (fig. 30).

A second possible pit or ditch terminus was exposed towards the south end of Plot 16, [080] visible in the west facing foundation trench section. This feature was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and contained a fill of dark grey sand, (081) (fig. 31).

A third feature was recorded in the north facing section at the south side of Plot 16, [082], measuring 0.75m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides. Again, this was only visible in one face of the foundation trench and may have been either a pit or a ditch terminus. The fill, (083) was a mixed deposit of dark grey and brown sand, with occasional flecks of reddish, burnt sand (fig. 32).

An evaluation trench ran on an east-west alignment, immediately south of Plot 16, and exposed three Romano-British linear features. It is possible that [080] represents a terminus of the south-west to north-east aligned ditch at the west end of the trench, and [082] is the terminus of the two ditches at the east end of the trench, which appeared to run on a convergent alignment (Clay, 2000a)

Plots 17/18: The excavation of the foundation trenches for these plots was not monitored. However, prior to the excavations, the area was stripped and levelled, removing 0.3 - 0.5m of material. This area is at the highest point of the site, where less overburden had accumulated. As a result, the stripping exposed the natural geology, and it was possible to establish that the area was devoid of archaeological features.

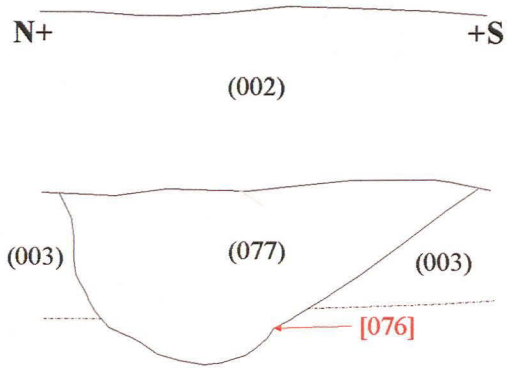


Fig. 27: Section through ditch [076], east side of Plot 9 (scale 1:20)

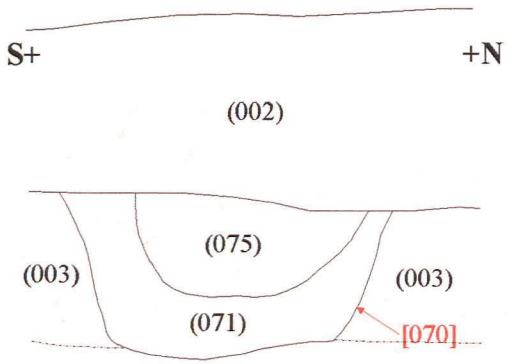


Fig. 28: Section through ditch [070] and recut [074], east side of Plot 10 (scale 1:20)

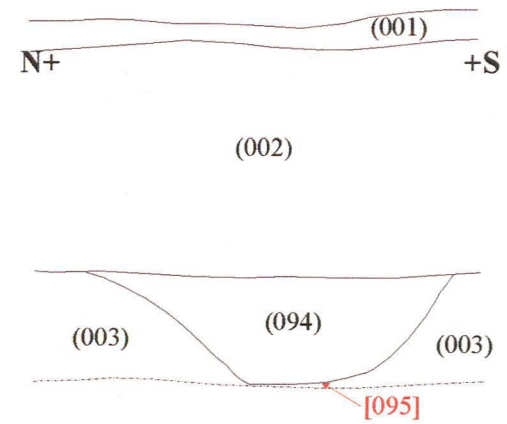
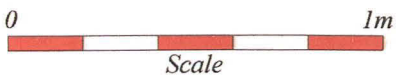


Fig. 29: Section through ditch [095], west side of Plot 10 (scale 1:20)



Features exposed in Plots 15/16

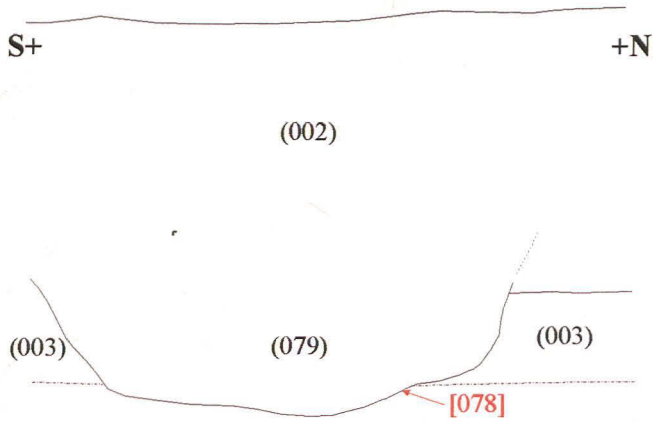


Fig. 30: Section through pit/ditch terminus [078], north-west corner of Plot 15 (scale 1:20)

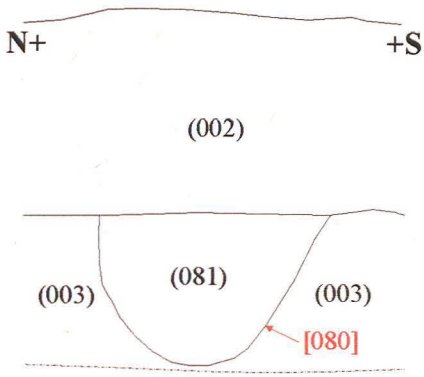


Fig. 31: Section through pit/ditch terminus [080], south-west corner of Plot 16 (scale 1:20)

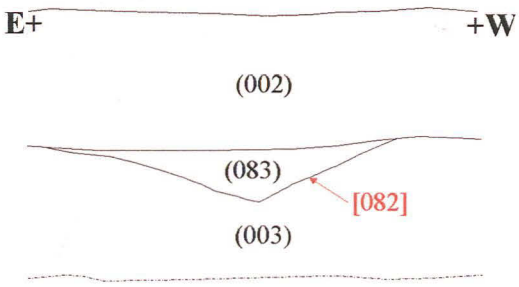
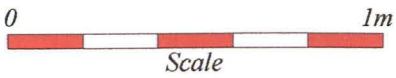


Fig. 32: Section through pit/ditch terminus [082], south side of plot 16 (scale 1:20)



Plots 19/20: This plot was in the area of the former allotment gardens. Levelling of the site prior to excavation removed the topsoil, (001), and the underlying subsoil layer (002). No archaeological features were exposed in these two plots.

Plots 21/22: This area was also stripped and levelled prior to excavation, removing a portion of the topsoil layer, (001). Three features were exposed beneath (002).

A linear feature, [055], ran on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment across Plot 21. On the west side of the plot, the ditch was 0.8m wide, with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a fill of grey silty sand and occasional flints, (056). It was not possible to establish the full dimensions of this feature, as it was truncated by a recut, [053], which had a vertical edge on the south, with a concave base and a more moderate sloping northern edge (c.45° from horizontal). It measured 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep. The fill of the recut was a much darker, almost black sand with small subangular flints, (054). Two sherds from a greyware jug were recovered from this deposit, dating it to the late 2nd/3rd century (fig. 33). Ditches [053] and [055] were traced running across the plot, with the recut, [053], becoming wider and deeper to the east, fully truncating the primary cut [055]. At the eastern extent of Plot 21, ditch [053] was 0.6m deep, and at least 1.6m wide, although it was partially truncated by the east-west foundation trench (fig. 34).

A second linear feature, [057] ran north-north-east to south-south-west across the centre of Plots 21/22, and measured 1.36m wide and 0.34m deep. The profile of the ditch was uneven, being steeper on the western side. It contained a very dark grey sand, (058) (fig. 35). The ditch was not traced across the entire plot, suggesting that it is a short stretch of ditch, contained wholly within Plots 21 and 22, possibly adjoining [053/055]. No dating evidence was recovered.

On the west side of Plot 22, a 2.7m wide and 0.5m deep feature, [059], was observed within the east facing section of the foundation trench. The feature contained a dark grey sand and flint gravel fill, (060), and was interpreted as a pit or ditch terminus (fig. 36). It may possibly be the edge of a ditch exposed in Plot 24 (see below).

Plots 23/24: A proportion of the topsoil was stripped from the site prior to excavation. Again, all features observed in Plots 23/24 were sealed by (002).

A 1.9m wide linear feature, [064] ran across the centre of the two plots, broadly aligned east to west. The ditch was 0.5m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, and contained a very dark grey sand, (065). A single decorated greyware sherd was found within this fill, suggesting a late 2nd/3rd century date (fig. 37). An element of this feature was also exposed in the 2000 evaluation, containing mid 3rd century pottery (Clay, 2000a).

A second ditch, [066], ran north to south across Plot 24. This measured 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep and contained a fill of black sand with occasional flints, (067) (fig. 38). It is possible that this feature was clipped by the foundations of Plot 22, as defined by [059]. The evaluation trench that ran across this area defined two ditches running on the same alignment as [066]. It is possible that the two features merged beyond the evaluation trench, or that one represents a short spur, terminating within Plot 24.

Features exposed in Plots 21/22

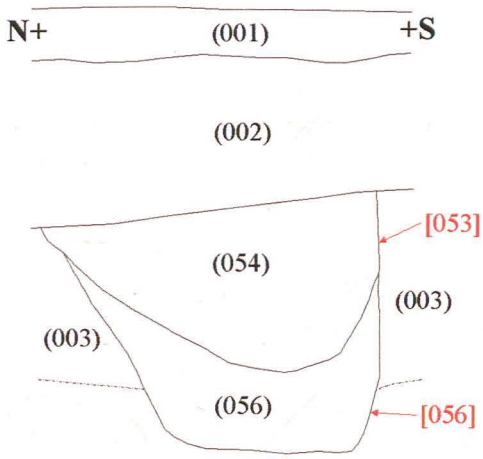


Fig. 33: Section through ditch [056] and recut [053], west side of plot 21 (scale 1:20)

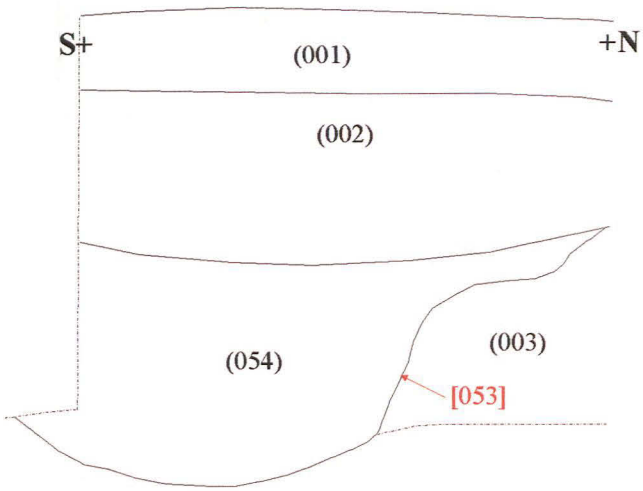


Fig. 34: Section through ditch [053], east side of Plot 21 (scale 1:20)

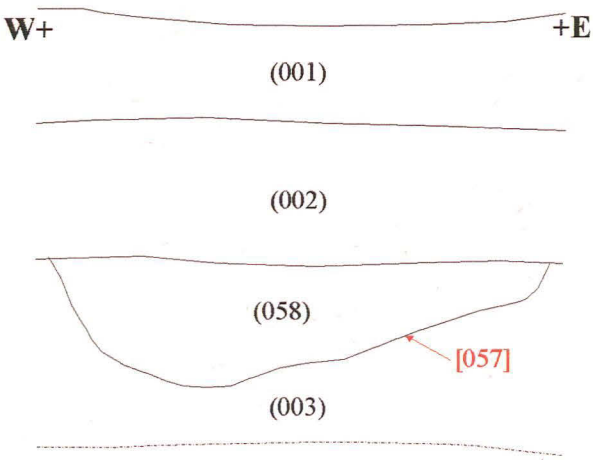


Fig. 35: Section through ditch [057], Plot 21/22 (scale 1:20)

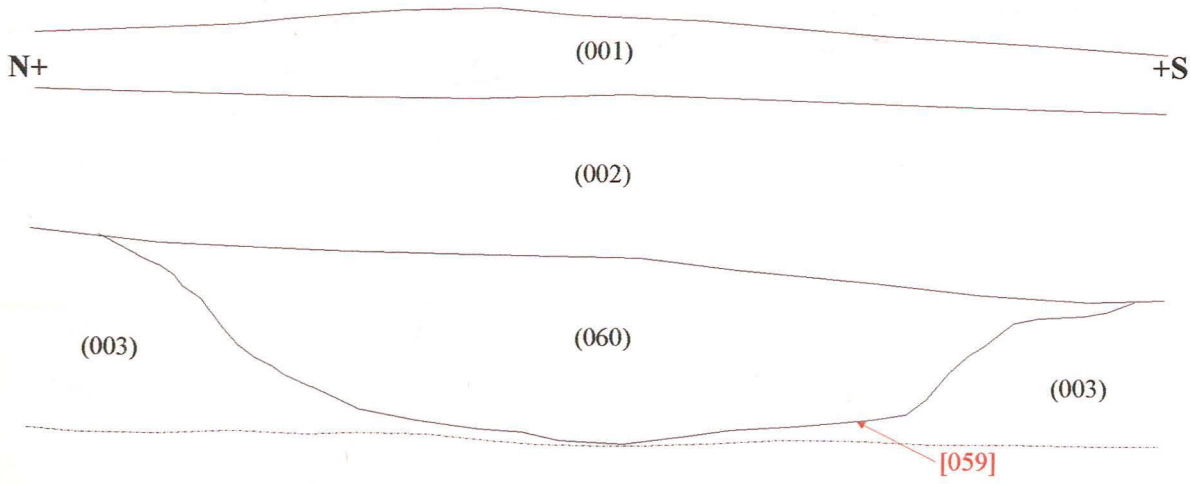
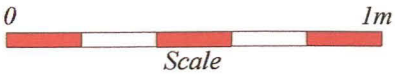


Fig. 36: Section through pit/ditch [059], west side of Plot 22 (scale 1:20)



Features exposed in Plots 23/24

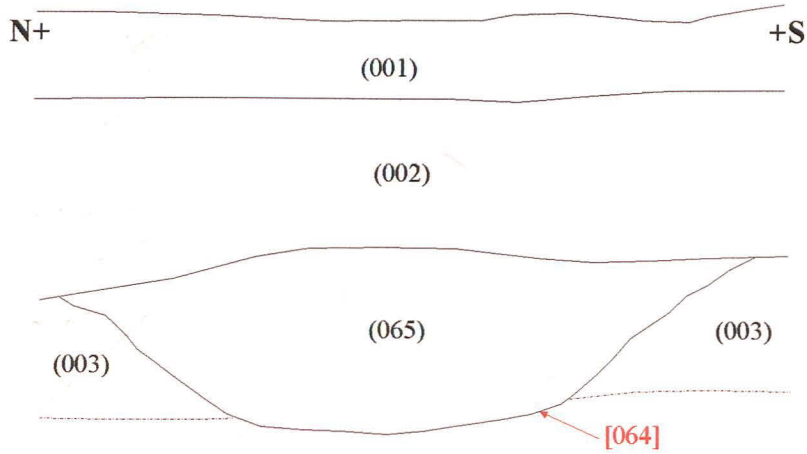


Fig. 37: Section through ditch [064], east side of Plot 23 (scale 1:20)

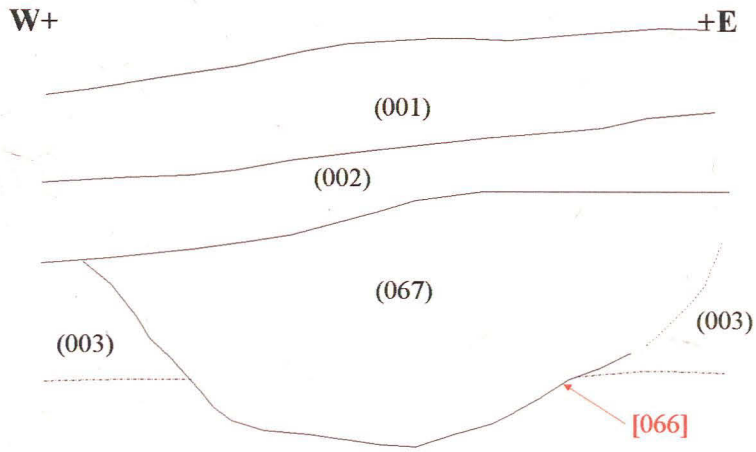
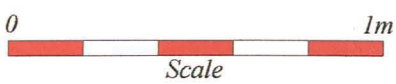


Fig. 38: Section through ditch [066], north side of Plot 24 (scale 1:20)



6.3 Flood alleviation area

The groundworks involved the stripping of the flood alleviation area to the required depth, and the excavation of a 10m long evaluation trench to observe the lower deposits. The stripping of the whole area involved the removal of up to 0.35m of a topsoil deposit, (100), consisting of a dark grey/brown sandy loam. The greatest depth of material was removed from the east side of the area. The evaluation trench was excavated to approximately 0.6m deep, revealing an underlying subsoil layer, (101), consisting of dark brown silty sand, with occasional small flint chips (fig. 39). A total of sixteen sherds was recovered from (100) and (101), spanning the period from the mid 2nd century to the later 4th century. Nine fragments of cattle and sheep bones were also recovered from these two contexts.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The watching brief exposed a dense concentration of archaeological features across the development area. Abundant ceramic dating evidence was retrieved, spanning much of the Romano-British period, from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The bulk of the dated contexts are of later 2nd to 3rd century date, although smaller quantities of mid 4th century material was recovered. Much of the latest pottery comes from unstratified contexts, suggesting that most of the features were passing out of use at this time (Appendix 2). This dating evidence accords well with that recovered from an evaluation of the site (Clay, 2000a). The pottery assemblage is a fairly typical, low status domestic assemblage, consisting largely (c.75%) of greyware jugs and bowls. Other domestic wares include mortaria (mixing bowls) from kilns in Warwickshire, and Swanpool, Lincoln; shell tempered vessels, such as the Dales Ware jars from North Lincolnshire, and Iron Age tradition gritty coarse wares. Very few fine wares were recovered, consisting largely of 3rd/4th century Nene Valley Colour Coated wares, and a single mid 2nd century sherd from a Central Gaulish samian bowl (Appendix 2).

Although the site is undoubtedly related to the well documented Romano-British town, the exact nature of the activities represented here is uncertain. The site lies at the periphery of the known distribution of Romano-British material, which extends to the east and north. This area defines the extra-mural settlement, which is to the south of the late 3rd century walled enclosure, and is believed to represent a continuation of occupation that began late in the pre-Roman Iron Age (Field & Hurst, 1984). Cropmark evidence, in the area between Boston Road and the River Bain has identified an extensive, multi-phase series of ditched enclosures, which exhibited some degree of planned arrangement, and is most likely to represent agricultural enclosures on the periphery of the urban area (*ibid.*).

In this context, the results of the watching brief can be seen to represent a continuation of these ditched enclosures. The broad chronological span of the features suggest several phases of activity, although for the most part it was difficult to assign distinct phases, due to the small areas exposed. However, some general points can be made.

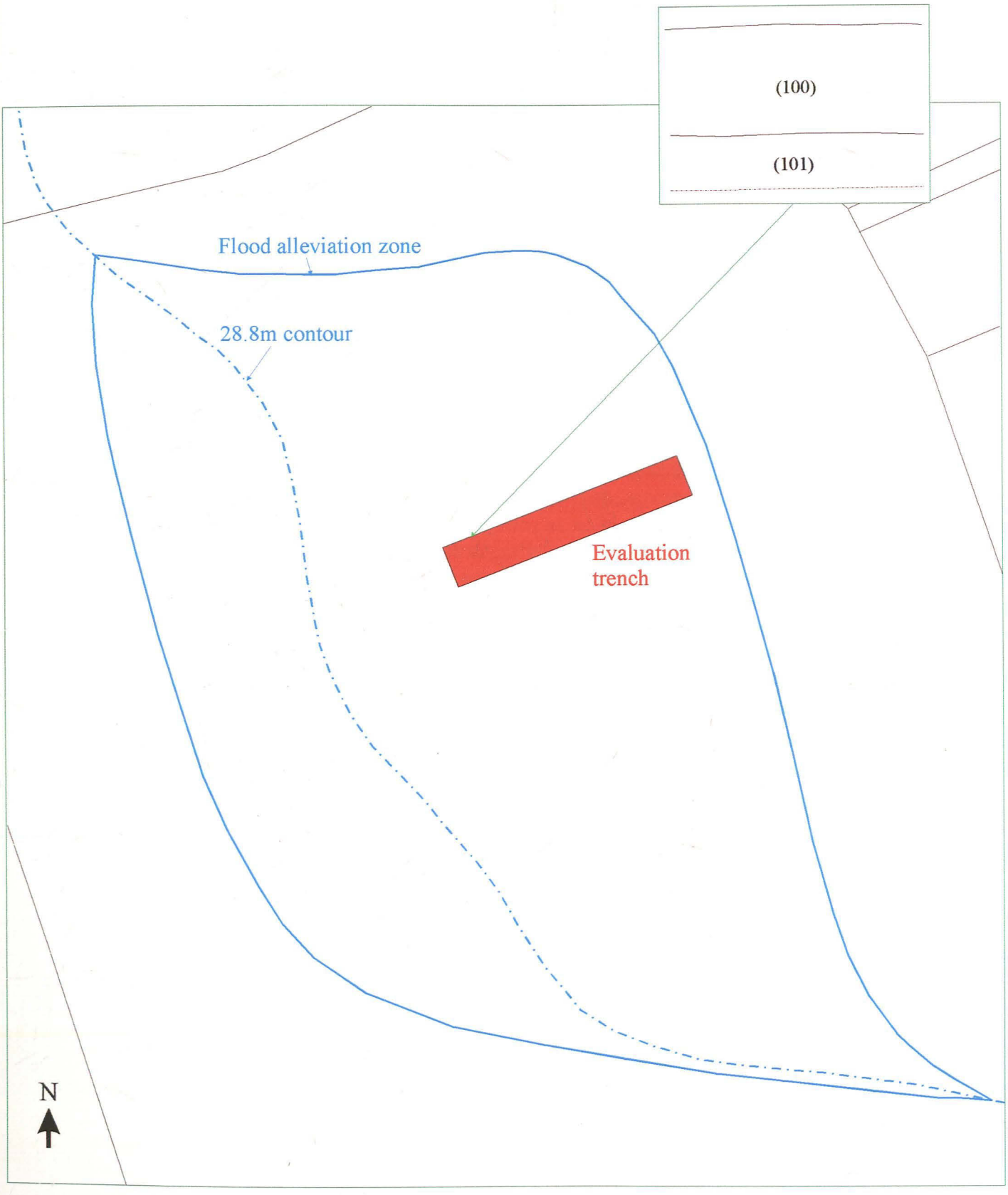


Fig. 39: Plan showing the flood alleviation zone in relation to the existing 28.8m contour, and the position of the evaluation trench (scale 1:200). The inset shows a sample section (scale 1:20)

The tri-ditch complex of [007], [015] and [016] appears to represent a boundary that was maintained for a considerable period of time. Pottery from these features suggest that [015] dated to the later 2nd or 3rd century, with [016] producing later 3rd century material, and [007] being dated to the 4th century. It is possible that a continuation of this boundary is represented by [064], running across Plots 23/24, where it also yielded pottery of 2nd/3rd century date. This can also be tied in with the results of the evaluation. Trench 3 revealed a ditch running east to west, the excavation of which produced seventeen mid 3rd century sherds (Clay, 2000a).

It is possible that [043], [047], [068] and [070] are related, as they are on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It is also possible that [092] is part of this complex, as it is at right angles to the above, forming another side of an enclosure.

Another distinct grouping can be identified to the south of the development area, with [004], [007], [015], [016], [026], [027], [053], [055] and [064] all aligned east to west.

One of the most significant finds from the site is the discovery of a blown waster sherd from [047/068]. It is derived from a greyware jar with rusticated decoration, of early to mid 2nd century date (Appendix 2). The sherd is sufficiently distorted as to make the vessel from which it originates unusable. Furthermore it is a large unabraded sherd that is unlikely to have travelled far from its point of manufacture. At this point in time, there are no known kilns in Horncastle, although this single sherd is a strong indicator of their presence. This may suggest industrial activities taking place in the unwalled settlement, for which there has been little evidence previously recorded (Field & Hurst, *passim*).

The current site is in an area of the Roman settlement; long suspected to be peripheral to the core of the town. It lies to the north-west of the main concentration of burials, which are often taken to delineate the extent of Roman urban areas. It was also common practice for industrial activities to be removed from the centre of such settlements, principally due to the fire risk and pollution (Wacher, 1976). Hence it is quite possible that this area of the town was the focus of a small scale pottery industry, supplying the town in the 2nd century.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The watching brief has added significantly to the archaeological material recovered from the unwalled settlement of Romano-British Horncastle, providing tentative evidence of a possible pottery industry in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The stripping of the access road allowed the examination of a cross section through the centre of the site. However, given that the fieldwork was carried out as a watching brief, there was only very limited time available to investigate these features. Every feature exposed in this area was sample excavated, although this had to be carried out very rapidly due to the limited time available and the need to monitor the continuing groundworks. This may well have restricted the quality and quantity of information recovered from these features.

Twelve of the fourteen house plots monitored exposed archaeological features, the majority of which contained dating evidence. However, as these features were largely observed in section only, it was not always possible to establish their full dimensions or orientation, or to understand their spatial relationship with other features. Furthermore, ten house plots were subject to no monitoring at all, undoubtedly resulting in the loss of information and damage to the archaeological resource.

More detailed open area excavation would have allowed a better understanding of the spatial and chronological distribution of features on the site. Much of the information concerning the unwalled settlement has, to date, been derived from a few small scale investigations and chance discoveries. This development would have given the opportunity to greatly improve the understanding of the extra-mural settlement of Roman Horncastle, and its relation to the later walled enclosure.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Linx Homes for this commission. Thanks also go to the staff of the site contractors, Topcon, particularly the site agent, Steff, for co-operation and a keen interest throughout the programme of fieldwork.

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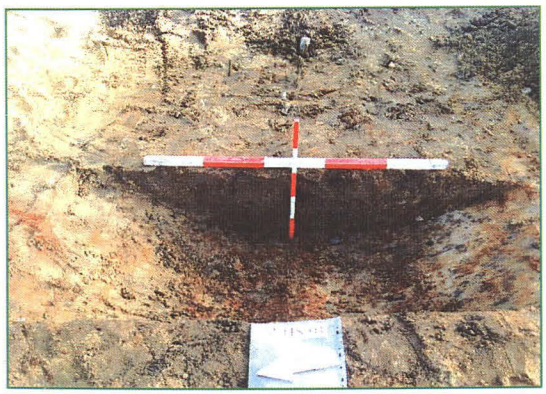
11.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2001.180.

APPENDIX 1: Colour plates

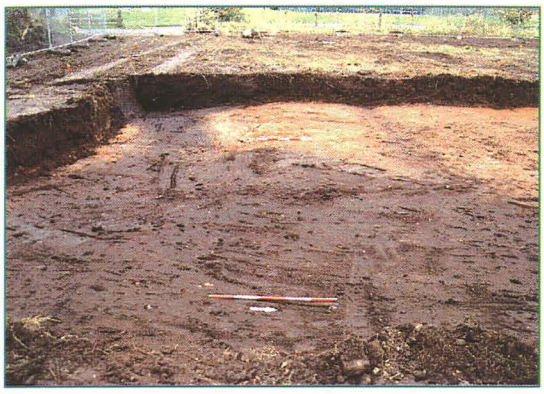
Pl. 1: General view of the site, looking north-east over Plots 17/18

Pl. 2: Ditches [047], [068], [070], looking north-east. North end of access road



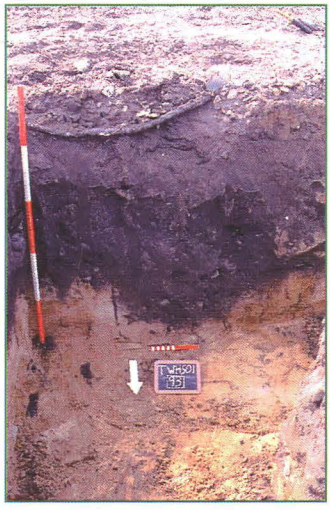
Pl. 3: Ditch [043], looking east-south-east.

Pl. 4: Ditches [007], [015], [016], [017], looking south-east



Pl. 5: Pre-excavation shot of ditches [004], [026], [027] and [005], sealed by subsoil spread. Looking west

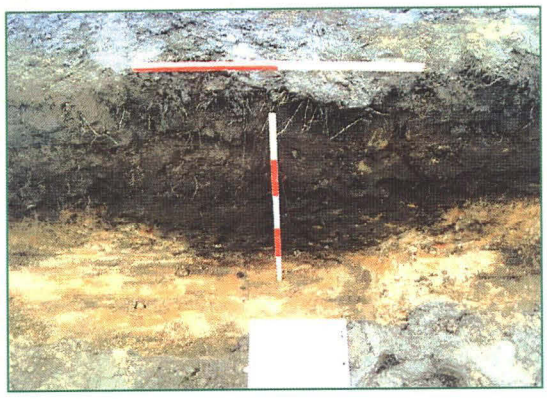
Pl. 6: Ditches [004], [026], [027], looking east



Pl. 7: Ditch [093], Plot 3, looking south

Pl. 8: Ditch [094], Plot 10, looking south-east

Pl. 9: Ditch [055], east side of Plot 21, looking west



Pl. 10: Ditch [064], Plot 23, looking east

Pl. 11: Evaluation trench in flood alleviation area, looking north-west

APPENDIX 2: Romano-British pottery report

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

6 November 2002

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The pottery from TWHS01 came from 27 contexts and 11 unstratified and/or related to building plots, and amounted to 338 sherds, 14.513 kg. The condition is generally very good, with large fresh sherds, and a high average sherd weight overall of 42g; abrasion is limited to the upper layer 002, and later Roman ditches 007, 015 and 017, 015 including post-Roman pottery. The pottery from TWHF01 amounted to 16 sherds, 316g. 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 below. A copy of the databases is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

The pottery quantities and dates by context for TWHS01 are shown on Table 1, that for TWHF01 on Table 2.

Table 1 Quantities, dates and comments TWHS01

Cut	Type	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
004	Ditch	032	5	196	L2+	
006	Ditch	029	2	37	3C PROB	
007	Ditch	020	13	1080	4C	
010/011	Ditch	014	4	73	2-3C?	
015	Ditch cut by 007	019	7	335	2-3/POSTRO	
016	Ditch cut by 007	021	1	90	M3 OR LATER	
017	Ditch	018	5	107	M3-4	
022	Ditch	035	2	29	2-3C?	
037	Ditch	038	7	66	4C?/POSTMED	
043	Ditch cut by 044	045	1	5	ROM	
047	Ditch	048	5	86	2C+	
047/068	Ditch 047 cuts 068	048/069	18	528	2C	Includes blown "waster" jar
053	Ditch Plot 21	054	2	136	L2-3?	
064	Ditch Plot 23/24	065	4	232	L2-3?	Single vessel
070	Ditch cut by 068;072;074	071	22	696	L2-3?	Possibly same sherds in 063
076	Ditch Plot 9	077	1	28	M3+	
084	Ditch Plot 7/8	085	5	87	3C?	
090	Ditch Plot 7/8	091	18	1425	4C	
091	Ditch Plot 3	092	5	71	L3-4	
0	Layer subsoil	002	11	1014	2-3C?	
088	PH Plot 8	089	1	4	ROM	
008	Pit	009	21	977	M3?	
012	Pit	013	13	173	3C PROB	
044	Pit	046	24	642	L2-3	Mostly 2 vessels; same in 063
049	Pit	050	1	15	2-3C	
072	Pit	073	10	297	4C	
061	Pit primary	063	8	189	L2-3?	Same in 046;join with 062;poss same 071
061	Pit secondary	062	6	107	ML2?	Join with 063
-	Unstrat	US1	37	1613	4C/POSTRO	Bag marked (106)?

-	Unstrat	US3	29	973	4C/POSTRO	Mixed dates;Bag marked (100)
-	Unstrat	US2	12	1054	L3-4	
-	Unstrat	US5	7	328	L3-4/POSTRO	
-	Unstrat	US4	3	173	L2+	Fresh
-	Unstrat	US6	2	81	4C	
-	Unstrat	US7	1	100	ROM	
-	Unstrat Plot 19/20	USPL19/20	7	241	L4	Mixed dates
-	Unstrat Plot 3/4	USPL3/4	9	493	L3	Bag marked (100)
-	Unstrat Plot 7/8	USPL7/8	7	630	L2-3?	
-	Unstrat Plot 9/10	USPL9/10	2	102	ROM;PROB 3+	
	TOTALS		338	14513		

Table 2 Quantities, dates and comments TWHF01

Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date
US	1	36	ML2+
100	8	82	M3
101	7	198	ML4
Total	16	316	

Pottery from the ditches accounted for 57% count, 61% weight of the stratified pottery, that from the pits 37% count, 27% weight. The least fragmented pottery came from the ditches, with an average sherd weight of 42g. Pottery from the pits was more fragmented (29g per sherd). Most of stratified sherds came from features in the area of the road, sherd weight averaging 32g, but ranging to 42g from features at the southern end. Several features produced notably high average sherd weights.

Sherd links occur as joining sherds between the primary and secondary fills of Pit 061; sherds of the same jar (no 6) occur in Pits 044 and 061. Possibly the same vessel is noted in Ditch 070 and Pit 061 but this link is less certain.

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics from TWHS01 and TWHF01 are shown on Table 3.

Table 3 Fabrics

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
TWHS01					
Colour-coated	CC	1	0.30	33	0.23
Dales ware shell-gritted	DWSH	3	0.89	125	0.86
Dales ware shell-gritted?	DWSH?	2	0.59	24	0.17
Fired clay	FCLAY	2	0.59	15	0.10
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	254	75.15	10887	75.02
Grog-tempered	GROG	2	0.59	101	0.70
Gritty IA tradition	IAGR	5	1.48	170	1.17
Late coarse grey	LCOA	1	0.30	38	0.26
Late coarse grey?	LCOA?	2	0.59	138	0.95
Mortaria Mancetter-Hartshill	MOMH	1	0.30	251	1.73
Mortaria Swanpool	MOSP	2	0.59	169	1.16
Native	NAT	2	0.59	32	0.22
Nene Valley colour-coated	NVCC	13	3.85	283	1.95
Oxidized	OX	3	0.89	180	1.24
Oxidized white-slipped	OXWS	1	0.30	23	0.16
Parisian type	PART	5	1.48	247	1.70
Post-Roman	PRO	10	2.96	201	1.38

Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	1	0.30	8	0.06
Shell-gritted	SHEL	16	4.73	579	3.99
Swanpool colour-coated	SPCC	1	0.30	55	0.38
Swanpool oxidized	SPOX	1	0.30	112	0.77
Tile bldg material	TILE	9	2.66	828	5.71
Vesicular	VESIC	1	0.30	14	0.10
Total		338		14513	

TWHF01

Fabric	Code	Sherds	Weight
Dales ware shell-gritted	DWSH	1	6
Fired clay	FCLAY	1	14
Fired clay or tile	FCLAY/TILE?	1	56
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	10	206
Nene Valley colour-coated	NVCC	1	4
Shell-gritted	SHEL	2	30
Total		16	316

The bulk of the fabrics are common quartz-gritted GREY (75%), while shell-gritted fabrics accounted for 5-6%. The wide range of fabrics that occur are due largely to the chronological range from the 2nd to 4th centuries,. The appearance of only a single sherd of imported samian from Central Gaul (SAMCG) emphasizes the predominantly later Roman date of the assemblage. Mortaria span the later 2nd-3rd century from a base fragment from the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries in Warwickshire (MOMH), to a rim (no 7) and a body sherd from the 4th century Swanpool kilns in Lincoln (MOSP; Webster & Booth 1947). Other vessels from these Swanpool kilns include a copy of the samian bowl form 38 (no 5) in oxidized fabric (SPOX) from Ditch 90, and an unstratified body sherd from a bowl in colour-coated ware (SPCC). Of similar late Roman date are a few sherds from unstratified deposits in the late pebbly fabric (LCOA) as found in the latest Roman deposits in Lincoln. The shell-gritted sherds divide between dales ware (DWSH), and a variant fabric (SHEL), which is also used for dales ware jars, but these appear to be totally wheel-thrown in a harder fabric with sparse shell inclusions, smaller than usual (as nos 21-22). This fabric is also used for a variety of open forms, including fragments of triangular- and flange-rimmed bowls (from Ditches 007, 037 and 091), a possible beaker, and an unstratified fragment of a bead-and-flange bowl. Such open forms in shell-gritted fabrics are normally later Roman, possibly 4th century rather than earlier, although the use of the fabric for dales ware jars suggests the range may start in the 3rd century. The Nene Valley colour-coated ware sherds (NVCC) include two bowls (nos 1-2) from Ditches 017 and 072, while a rouletted jar or flagon came from ditch 090, and a further similar closed form with rouletting and painted decoration was unstratified. The NVCC group is predominantly later Roman, mid 3rd century onwards. No 3 is a very unusual large dish in a colour-coated fabric, not from the Nene Valley. While the source is unknown, the type is reminiscent of vessels produced by the later Roman industries such as Oxfordshire and the Crambeck kilns in Yorkshire, suggesting a late Roman date.

Earlier pottery includes grog-tempered sherds (GROG), an unusual flanged bowl or dish (no 8) from Ditch 70, while grog inclusions also occur in the Iron Age tradition (IAGR), which occurs as an everted-rim jar (from Ditch 070) and body sherds. Grog-tempered pottery is more common in the south of the county, although rarer finds occur on Humberside sites and at Barnetby-le-Wold. The form is unusual in having a passing resemblance to the samian form 36, but this dish is very coarse and large, the diameter being uncertain. A 2nd century date is probable. Native type poorly mixed fabric occurs as a jar or bowl rim from Ditch 004 and a sherd in Pit 008.

Parisian type fabric includes a copy of the samian form 38 (no 4) from the subsoil, and sherds from closed forms from Ditches 004, 037 and 070. While the Parisian fabric is normally

associated with stamp decorated vessels of later 2nd to 3rd century date, the fabric remains in use later for other forms, including as here, the samian form 38 (Darling 1984, 77-80). The fine narrow-necked jar no 9 is likely to belong to the 3rd century, the rouletted bands echoing similar decoration on Parisian flasks, but also on colour-coated flasks and beakers. One of the unusual types is the jar no 11, the corrugated wall being very rare at Lincoln and on other sites in the area, but such jars occur at the more distant site of Margidunum, Notts., apparently common in the earliest phases, 1st to 2nd century (Oswald 1948, Pl IV, no 3; Pl VII, nos 1, 2). This is an unexpected parallel outside the normal area. Another rare type is the handled bowl no 14, of which another example is known from Horncastle (although lacking the handles, Samuels 1983, fig 30, no 157). This is a type probably originally modelled on a metal cauldron (as Colchester 302, Hull 1958; Symonds & Wade 1999, fig 6.8, 196-9), which probably dates to the 3rd century rather than later (contra Samuels 1983, 82). The bowl no 16 may also be a local type (cf. slightly similar, Samuels 1983, fig 30, no 163). The exterior has been coarsely smoothed in bands, and a 2nd century date seems most likely, given the kinship of the rim with types devolved from late Iron Age vessels.

One of the most important finds from the site is a 'waster' jar from Ditches 047/068, decorated with linear rustication. The same context included the base of a further linear-rusticated jar, a bowl or beaker of the carinated form B334 (no 10), and a body sherd from another carinated vessel. The 'waster' jar is so badly blown and distorted, being totally unusable, it is very unlikely to have travelled far from the production site. This adds very important information relating to the extra-mural settlement, coming from an area presumed to be on the boundaries of the settlement on the evidence of the known cremation burials from the area (Field & Hurst 1984, 80, fig 28). The likelihood of earlier Roman kilns at Horncastle has always been a probability, and this find suggests that they should lie in this area. Some body sherds from the subsoil also showed some evidence of 'wastage'. It cannot be stressed too highly that the location and excavation of such kilns would produce extremely important evidence to inform understanding of Horncastle's Roman past. Such work is noted as a priority in the Research Frameworks document produced for English Heritage by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Willis 1997). Rusticated jars first appear in the legionary period in Lincoln, but this type of decoration continues well through the 2nd century. Without further evidence, it can only be speculated that the kilns were in operation from the early to mid 2nd century. This would be consistent with some unusual types at Horncastle for which local manufacture seems likely.

DISCUSSION

The chronological emphasis is on the later Roman period with 43% dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries, and a further 36% broadly dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries. The earliest pottery appears to be 2nd century, while the later sherds probably extend to the later 4th century; this is similar to pottery found in earlier excavations at The Wong (Darling 2000). A notable feature of the pottery is the fresh nature of the sherds and low fragmentation; such deposits contribute the most valuable archaeological evidence. A number of vessels are unusual types, including a fine narrow-necked jar from Pit 008, no 9, and a decorated handled bowl from ditch 090, no 14; others are forms perhaps specific to the Horncastle area. An unusual colour-coated open form, no 3, came from Ditch 091. The vessels selected for illustration not only inform our understanding of the occupation of the site, but also add to knowledge of Roman pottery from Horncastle, little of which has been published.

The assemblage adds important information concerning the extra-mural settlement at Horncastle, and its relationship to the walled area. The area is known to have cremation burials, possibly starting in the 1st century, but largely of 2nd century date (Field & Hurst, 1984, 80, fig 28). The dating of the pottery suggests that the use of the area had changed in the 2nd century, and the presence of 'waster' sherds may indicate an industrial use, but with occupation nearby on the evidence of the freshness and range of the ceramic rubbish. The

latest sherds came from unstratified deposits, and although the stratified pottery contains some 4th century pottery, the latest forms are absent, suggesting that features were filled by the mid 4th century. This contrasts with the pottery from the walled area which includes a higher percentage of the latest Roman coarse wares, including late lid-seated jars, Huntcliff jars from Yorkshire and Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (Samuels 1983, figs 18-20), indicating occupation to the end of the 4th century and the end of Roman pottery. It is a pity that it was not possible to excavate more of this productive site, which would have contributed to understanding the inter-relationship of the intra- and extra-mural areas.

CATALOGUE

Sequence: Illustration, Fabric, Details, Cut No., feature, Cxt No., Dwg No.

1. NVCC Bowl possibly imitating samian form 31. Cut 017 Ditch. Cxt 018. Dwg 6
2. NVCC Flanged bowl, grey-cored fabric. Cut 072. Pit. Cxt 073. Dwg 11
3. CC Dish, grey-cored cream fabrc, light red-brown slip. Cut 091. Ditch Plot 3. Cxt 092. Dwg 14
4. PART Bowl imitating samian form38, rouletted below flange. Worn interior. Subsoil Layer. Cxt 002. Dwg 1.
5. SPOX Bowl imitating samian form 38, painted lines on flange. Cut 090. Ditch Plot 7/8. Cxt 091. Dwg 16
6. OX Jar or bowl, similar coarse fabric in 046. Cut 061. Pit primary. Cxt 063. Dwg 10
7. MOSP Mortarium; slag trituration grit. Unstrat. US1. Dwg 19
8. GROG Bowl or dish, diameter uncertain, 28-30 cm; red-brown grey-cored fabric, greyish surfaces; grey grog inclusions. Cut 070. Ditch cut by 068;072;074. Cxt 071. Dwg 12
9. GREY Narrow-necked jar, rouletted decoration. Most of vessel. Cut 008. Pit. Cxt 009. Dwg 3
10. GREY Carinated bowl or beaker. Cut 047/068. Ditches. Cxt 048/069. Dwg 18
11. GREY Jar with corrugated wall, large part of vessel, 100% rim. Cut 044. Pit. Cxt 046. Dwg 7
12. GREY Jar everted rim, sooted. Cut 061. Pit secondary. Cxt 062. Dwg 8
13. GREY Jar everted rim. Cut 007. Ditch recut 015. Cxt 020. Dwg 2
14. GREY Handled bowl, burnished vertical lines on neck, 4-rib handle. Cut 090. Ditch Plot 7/8. Cxt 091. Dwg 17
15. GREY Bowl. Cut 008. Pit. Cxt 009. Dwg 5
16. GREY Large Bowl. Unstrat. US2. Dwg 22
17. GREY Wide-mouthed bowl. Cut 008. Pit. Cxt 009. Dwg 4
18. GREY Dish grooved rim. Cut 070. Ditch cut by 068;072;074. Cxt 071. Dwg 13
19. GREY Dish grooved rim. Unstrat. Cxt US1. Dwg 20
20. GREY Lid, unusual rounded underside. Cut 061. Pit primary/secondary. Cxt 062/063. Dwg 9
21. SHEL Jar of dales ware type, thin-walled wheel-made; sparse shell. Unstrat Plot 3/4. Cxt USPL3/4. Dwg 21
22. SHEL Jar of dales ware type, hard dark grey fabric, light brown exterior, wheel-made. Cut 091. Ditch. Plot 3. Cxt 092. Dwg 15

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.

CC	Colour-coated ware from unknown source. A single sherd from a dish in a grey-cored cream fabric with light red-brown colour-coated, no3 from Ditch 091.
DWSH	Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. **NRFRC DAL SH**
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions.

GROG	Grog-tempered. Miscellaneous unsourced grog-tempered fabrics. A red-brown grey-cored fabric with greyish surfaces, and grey grog inclusions (no 8 from Ditch 070).
IAGR	Coarse tempered, often pimply with grog and other inclusions, Iron Age tradition fabric, which continues in use into the Roman period. One type is Trent Valley ware, but various fabrics of this nature are likely spread over Lincolnshire.
LCOA	A late coarse grey fabric with pebbly inclusions, common in the latest Roman deposits in Lincoln, and used for lid-seated and double lid-seated jars.
MOMH	Mortaria from the Mancetter-Hartshill, Warwickshire kilns. **NRFRC: MAH WH**
MOSP	Mortaria from Swanpool kilns, Lincoln. **NRFRC: SWN WS**
NAT	Coarse fabrics, not a discrete fabric, usually with poorly mixed clay, possibly deriving from Iron Age traditions.
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat **NRFRC = LNVCC**
OX	Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident. A jar (no 6) from Pit 061 in a coarse grey fabric with red-brown cortex and surfaces, and a body sherd from a jar from Ditch 070.
OXWS	Oxidized white slipped. Light brown fabric, sparse coloured quartz and occasional calcareous inclusion, with exterior white slip, used most for flagons, unknown source.
PART	Parisian type, a very fine silty grey fabric, often with a sandwich fracture, usually with a fine black or grey polished external surface. Parisan ware is decorated with stamps or rouletting, and can be dated to the 2nd century (Elsdon 1982), although the fabric continues to be used in the later Roman period for different vessel forms (Darling 1984, 77-80). Parisian ware is known to have been made at the Market Rasen, Lincs. kilns (**NRFRC: LMR FR**), and also at Doncaster (**NRFRC: ROS FR**).
PRO	Post-Roman sherds
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. **NRFRC : LEZ SA**
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly of local origin. Single sherd.
SPCC	Colour-coated ware from Swanpool kilns, Lincoln. **NRFRC: SWN CC**
SPOX	Oxidized quartz-tempered fabric, usually with a burnished slip, often decorated with white painted designs, made at the Swanpool kilns, Lincoln, in the 4th century (Webster & Booth 1947).
VESIC	Vesicular, vesicular sherds, often to the loss of shell-gritting, but the voids in the single dark grey sherd from a hand-made jar or bowl with combed exterior suggest the loss of a different type of inclusion, possibly grog or vegetable matter. From Ditch 006.

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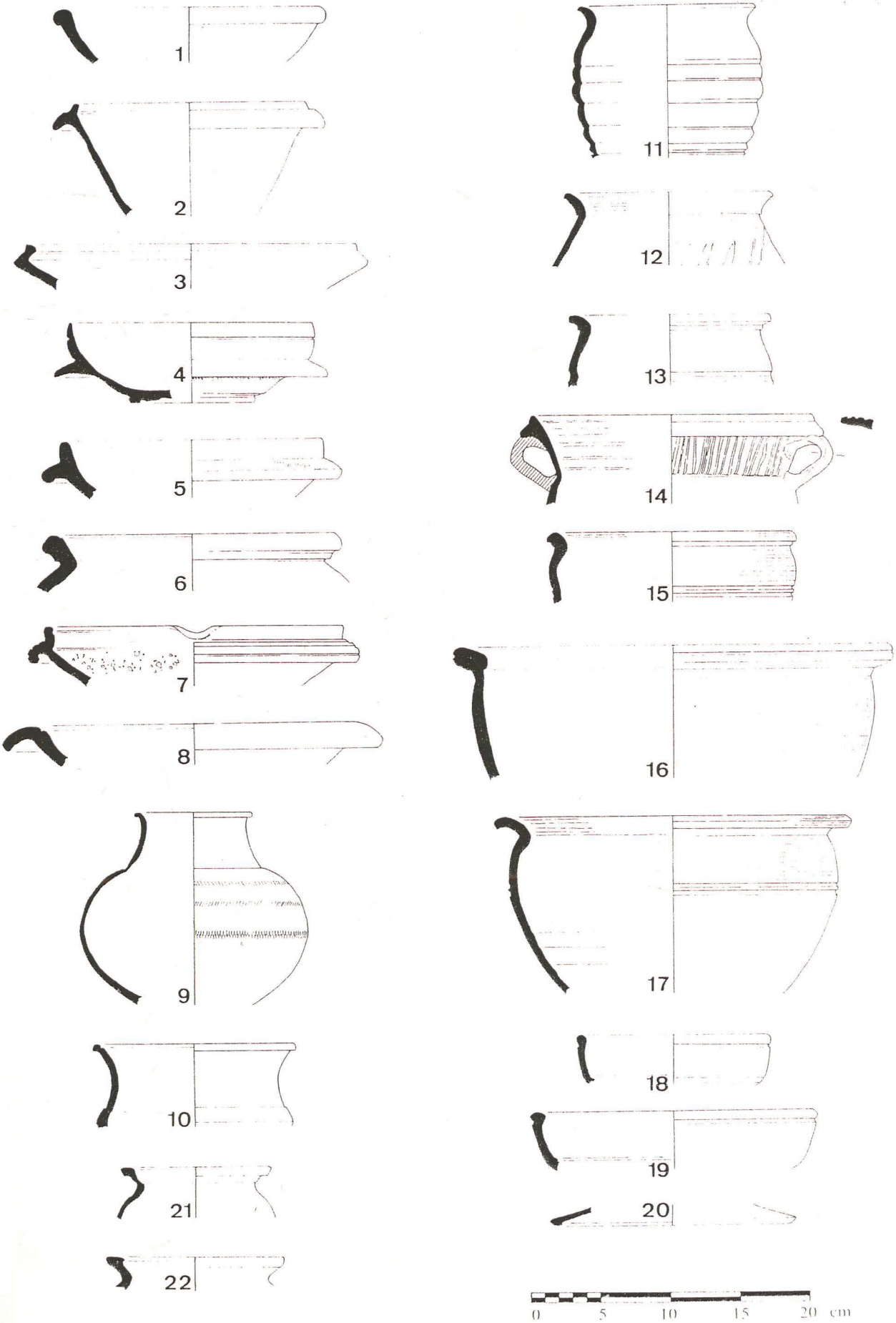
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cm

TWHS01										
Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	Dno	Details	Link	Shs	Weight
002	GREY	B?	-	-	-	-	BS;BURNISH INT	-	1	31
002	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;STRING MARKED	-	1	49
002	GREY	JL?	-	-	-	-	BASE LARGE THICK WALL;POSS SAME VESS	-	1	264
002	GREY	JL?	-	-	-	-	BS LGE SHERDS;F.THICK WALL	-	1	326
002	GREY	JL?	-	1	-	-	BSS THICK;SHOWING WASTER SIGNS	-	5	136
002	PART	B38	ROUZ	1	D	01	COMP PROF;WORN INT;ROUZ BELOW FL;ABR	-	2	208
002	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C?	-	-	-
009	DWSH?	J	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	24
009	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	FRAGS;WHITE>CR-BN	-	2	15
009	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	76
009	GREY	B	-	-	D	05	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	30
009	GREY	BWM	-	1	D	04	RIM CURVED;MOST WALL	-	2	395
009	GREY	JBCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	12
009	GREY	JNN	ROUL	1	D	03	RIM/NECK/MOST BODY;ROUL DEC	-	7	417
009	NAT	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;F.COARSE;POOR MIX	-	1	4
009	NVCC	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	4
009	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
013	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	9	66
013	GREY	BKFO	BV	-	-	-	BS;VERT BURNISH	-	1	23
013	GREY	JBK	-	-	-	-	BS;HIGH BURNISH BLK EXT;RB CORTEX	-	1	16
013	GREY	JL?	BWL;BS?	-	-	-	BS BODY BWL BY SHLDR;BL CURVING BELOW	-	1	62
013	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS;RB FAB;?ROM	-	1	6
013	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C PROB	-	-	-
014	GREY	BD?	-	-	-	-	BS BURNISH INT	-	1	12
014	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	16
014	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR	-	1	18
014	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR;RB CORTEX	-	1	27
014	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C?	-	-	-
018	DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	23
018	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;ONE VABR	-	3	44
018	NVCC	BRR	-	-	D	06	RIM/WALL;DIAM 20;CR FAB;IMIT 31?	-	1	40
018	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3-4	-	-	-
019	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS ABR	-	2	46
019	GREY	B	-	-	-	-	BASE;MOST WALL;BURNISHED INT	-	1	188
019	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS HIGH BURNISH LTGRY EXT	-	1	19
019	GREY	J?	LA	-	-	-	BS	-	1	10
019	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	DKGRY QTZY ?BASE FRAG;JANE Y	-	1	12
019	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;NO EDGES;V.O'FIRED	-	1	60
019	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3/POSTRO	-	-	-
020	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	91
020	GREY	BD?	-	-	-	-	BS; BURNISH INT	-	1	17
020	GREY	BKFO	-	1	-	-	BSS	-	2	28
020	GREY	JEV	-	-	D	02	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	39
020	GREY	JL?	HM?	-	-	-	BS LGE;VERT FINGER MARKS INT;HORIZ TRIM EXT BASAL	-	1	159
020	MOSP	M	-	-	-	-	BS;SLAG TG;WHITE SLIP	-	1	88
020	NVCC	BKFN?	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;LTRB FAB	-	1	8
020	SHEL	BDTR	WM	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;VABR	-	1	16
020	SHEL	CLSD	WM	-	-	-	BS LGE;WHEEL MADE	-	1	215

020	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;1 EDGE;30MM	-	1	228
020	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;40MM;?BONDING	-	1	191
020	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C	-	-	-
021	DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;LGE C26CM DIAM	-	1	90
021	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3 OR LATER	-	-	-
029	GREY	JBK?	NOTC;?LA	-	-	-	BS SHLDR/WALL;NOTC CORDON BY NECK	-	1	23
029	VESIC	JB?	HM;COMB	-	-	-	BS FRAG CURVED ?HORIZ/DIAG COMB;DKGRY;TEMPER?	-	1	14
029	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C PROB	-	-	-
032	GREY	BDFL	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	12
032	GREY	BNAT	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT SHLDR;INT ANGLE RIM;WM	-	1	54
032	NAT	JBCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM/SHLDR;DKGRY COARSE QTZY FAB;PROB WM	-	1	28
032	PART	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PLAIN;4MM THICK	-	1	6
032	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	CURVED FRAG;1 EDGE;IMBREX OR W'PIPE? CURVE C 12CM DIAM	-	1	96
032	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2+	-	-	-
035	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	13
035	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM CURVED FRAG	-	1	16
035	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C?	-	-	-
038	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	10
038	PART?	JBK?	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK;UPR;FINE NR PART;DIAM 13-14	-	1	7
038	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BSS BLUE/WHITE GLAZED	-	3	19
038	SHEL?	BD?	-	-	-	-	BS VESIC RB W DKGRY SURFS;WM?	-	1	19
038	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;NO SURFS;PROB POSTMED	-	1	11
038	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C?/POSTMED	-	-	-
045	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
045	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
046	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	53
046	GREY	J	-	1	D	07	RIMS 100%;BODY J BSS;CORRUG WALL;UNUS	-	11	332
046	GREY	J105?	SWL	1?	-	-	RIM/SHLDR;GROOVE ON INT RIM;NONJ BSS	-	7	224
046	GREY	JBKEV?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	5
046	OX	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS F.COARSE GRY W RB CORT;SURFS;SL.VESIC;SAME IN	063	1	28
046	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3	-	-	-
046	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MOSTLY 2 VESSELS	-	-	-
048	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	28
048	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;PIMPLY COARSISH FAB	-	2	58
048	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C+	-	-	-
048/069	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	66
048/069	GREY	B334	-	-	D	18	RIM>CARINATION;SHORT NECK?	-	1	43
048/069	GREY	BCAR?	-	1?	-	-	BSS SHARP CARINATION	-	2	23
048/069	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	1	D?	-	BASE/WALL;DIFF VESS	-	3	141
048/069	GREY	JRUST	RLIN;WASTER	1	-	-	RIMS/WALL BADLY WASTED;PROB JEV	-	10	255
048/069	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C	-	-	-
048/069	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	INC BLOWN WASTER JAR	-	-	-
050	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT SHLDR FRAG;BURNT SOOT	-	1	15
050	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C	-	-	-
054	GREY	JB	-	1	-	-	BSS;NECK/WALL J;FRESH BREAK NECK!	-	2	136
054	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3?	-	-	-
062	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	12
062	GREY	JEV	-	-	D	08	RIM/SLOPING WALL;UNUS;SOOTED	-	1	54
062	GREY	JRUST	RLIN?	-	-	-	BS BASAL W RUST FRAG;F.FINE FAB	-	1	19
062	GREY	LID	-	-	D	09	RIM;NON J BS;UNUS ROUNDED U'SIDE;JOINS	063	2	22

062	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2?	-	-	-
063	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS JB	-	1	22
063	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL	-	1	4
063	GREY	CLSD	BL	1?	-	-	BSS;TRACES BL DEC	-	2	33
063	GREY	DPR?	-	-	-	-	BASE/PT WALL;SOOTED POST FRACT	-	1	29
063	GREY	LID	-	-	D	09	RIM;UNUS ROUNDED U'SIDE;JOINS	062	1	14
063	GREY	SWHORL	-	-	D?	-	SPINDLE WHORL MADE F BK BASE;GROOVED EDGE &U'SIDE	-	1	30
063	OX	JEV	-	-	D	10	RIM JL;SAME FAB IN 046	046	1	57
063	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3?	-	-	-
065	GREY	JL	STAB	1	-	-	BSS F.LGE JAR;SHLDR ZONE 3 ROWS OBLIQUE STABS	-	4	232
065	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3?	-	-	-
065	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SINGLE VESSEL	-	-	-
071	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	9	139
071	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM	-	1	77
071	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BASE FTM;GROOVE UNDER	-	2	60
071	GREY	DGR	-	-	-	-	FRAG RIM/WALL;FLAKED	-	1	7
071	GREY	DGR	-	1	D	13	NR COMP PROF	-	2	28
071	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	BASE;PT WALL;SIMILAR FRAG IN	063	1	42
071	GREY	JCUR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;DKGRY ON RB/GRY CORED FAB	-	1	32
071	GREY	JL	-	-	-	-	RIM TRIANGULAR;FRAG;DIAM 22	-	1	88
071	GROG	BDFL	-	-	D	12	RIM CF SAM36;RB GRY CORED FB;GRYISH SURFS;COARSE GREY GROG	-	1	56
071	IAGR	JEV	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT SHLDR ONLY;PIMPLY FAB	-	1	46
071	OX	J	-	-	-	-	BASE PL;TRACES STRING;GRY FB;RB SURFS	-	1	95
071	PART	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PLAIN	-	1	26
071	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3?	-	-	-
073	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;FLAKE	-	3	62
073	GREY	BEV	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;NO NECK;THICK WALL	-	2	126
073	NVCC	BFB	-	1	D	11	RIMS/BSS MOST BODY;LTRB FAB	-	5	109
073	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C	-	-	-
077	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG CURVED	-	1	28
077	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+	-	-	-
085	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	20
085	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS VBURNT	-	1	10
085	GREY	J	NOTC;LA	-	-	-	BS F.LGE JAR;NARROW NOTC ZONE;CLOSE LA BELOW	-	1	34
085	OXWS	CLSD	PS	-	-	-	BS RB FAB;W SLIP;HORIZ PA RB STRIPES;FB ?SPOOL	-	1	23
085	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
089	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
089	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
091	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	121
091	GREY	BHA	BVL	-	D	17	RIM>BODY;NECK BVL;4RIB HDLE;FINE;UNUS	-	1	102
091	GREY	BKFO?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	9
091	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK ONLY;DIAM28 CURVED/EVERT RIM	-	1	54
091	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING 100% DIAM 9CM	-	1	273
091	GREY	JFO?	-	-	-	-	BS BASAL;START ?FOLD	-	1	71
091	GREY	JL	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;LGE;BASE DIAM 12CM	-	1	343
091	GREY	JL?	-	1	-	-	BSS J;LGE VESS	-	5	317
091	NVCC	CLSD	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS F.THICK;JAR/FLASK?;BURNT LTBN? FAB	-	1	23
091	SPOX	B38	PL	-	D	16	RIM>LWR WALL;TRACE PT WHITE LINE FLANGE	-	1	112
091	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C	-	-	-
092	CC	D?	-	-	D	14	RIM/PT WALL;INTURN OBLIQ.RIM;GRY CORE;CR FB;LT RB SLIP;UNUS	-	1	33

092	IAGR?	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP;DKGRY;LTER CORTEX	-	1	4
092	SHEL	BDFL?	-	-	-	-	FLANGE? ONLY;HARD DKGRY;WM?	-	1	11
092	SHEL	BK?	-	-	-	-	RIM TINY FRAG	-	1	3
092	SHEL	JDWV	-	-	D	15	RIM;HARD DKGRY;LTBN EXT;VARIANT;NOT DWSH	-	1	20
092	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
US1	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	7	103
US1	GREY	BD	-	2	-	-	BASE FRAGS	-	2	45
US1	GREY	BTR	-	1	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;HEAVY RIM TYPE	-	4	142
US1	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;LGE DIAM;U'CUT TALL RIM	-	1	57
US1	GREY	BWM	-	1	-	-	NECK/SHLDR;BURNISH DKGRY EXT	-	2	44
US1	GREY	DGR	-	-	D	20	RIM/WALL;CURVED WALL	-	1	29
US1	GREY	J	BVL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	17
US1	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;COARSE QTZY FAB;H.SOOTED ?POST FRACT	-	1	98
US1	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING	-	1	132
US1	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BS THICK;DKGRY	-	1	39
US1	GREY	JLH	-	-	-	-	BS BELOW NECK;D SHAPED HDLE	-	1	88
US1	GREY	JNN	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT NECK;CORD BELOW SIMPLE RIM;NRER RL14 THAN SP	-	1	39
US1	GREY	JNN	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT NECK;SIMPLE ROUND RIM	-	1	27
US1	LCOA?	B	-	-	-	-	WALL/BASE STRING;DKGRY;PEBBLES;SP SHELL	-	1	89
US1	MOMH	M	-	-	-	-	BASE;TYPICAL FAB;ALL LTRB TG	-	1	251
US1	MOSP	MBF	-	-	D	19	RIM/PT WALL;SLAG TG	-	1	81
US1	NVCC	F	ROUZ;PAB?	1	-	-	BSS;NECK;CF RPNV66	-	4	99
US1	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BS CR W GLAZE	-	1	19
US1	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	RIM/WALL RB F'POT	-	1	39
US1	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS;GROOVED;PROB WM;HARD FAB	-	1	10
US1	SHEL	J?	-	1?	-	-	BSS;POSS WM;HARD FAB	-	2	85
US1	SHEL	JDW	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;PROB WM;HARD FAB	-	1	80
US1	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C/POSTRO	-	-	-
US1	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	BAG MKED (106)?	-	-	-
US2	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	117
US2	GREY	B	-	-	-	-	BS LGE;BURNISH INT	-	1	126
US2	GREY	B	-	-	D	22	RIM/WALL;LGE BOWL;UNUS TYPE	-	1	117
US2	GREY	BTR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/WALL;NR COMP PROF;HEAVY RIM;35% BOWL	-	1	247
US2	GREY	BTRV	-	-	D?	-	RIM FRAG/WALL;GROOVE TOP RIM;UNUS	-	1	42
US2	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS;MULTI GROOVES SHLDR	-	1	32
US2	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BS LGE	-	1	173
US2	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BS LGE;PROB BWM	-	1	138
US2	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS LGE VESS THICK;PIMPLY;SOME GROG	-	1	62
US2	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
US3	DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;SOOTED	-	1	12
US3	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	6	161
US3	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	48
US3	GREY	BK	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;35MM DIAM	-	1	33
US3	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;GROOVE UNDER;BASE TYPE RPNV63	-	1	29
US3	GREY	BTR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;WALL	-	1	32
US3	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	27
US3	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	14
US3	GREY	J	BWL	-	-	-	BS SINGLE ZONE BWL;BURNISHED OTHERWISE	-	1	18
US3	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;DKGRY SURFS;VABR	-	1	78
US3	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASAL SHERD;THICK;?BWM;BURNISH EXT	-	1	58

US3	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE THICK	-	1	98
US3	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;GROOVED SHLDR	-	1	33
US3	GREY	JCUR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;THINNISH WALL;?SLAG & OCC FLINT INCLS	-	1	29
US3	GREY	JCUR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/WALL;BURNISH ALL EXT?;2-3C?	-	1	47
US3	GREY	JNN?	BWL	-	-	-	BS 2 ZONES BWL SHLDR;ANOTHER NR GIRTH	-	1	34
US3	GREY	JRR	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK ONLY	-	1	35
US3	LCOA?	J	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;LGE VESS	-	1	49
US3	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BASE/BS;F'POT	-	2	28
US3	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BS GLAZE	-	1	62
US3	SAMCG	BD	-	-	-	-	BS;THICKISH	-	1	8
US3	SHEL	BFB	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;PT WALL;PROB WM	-	1	20
US3	SHEL	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM;THIN WALL LTGRY HARD;WM	-	1	20
US3	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C/POSTRO	-	-	-
US3	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MIXED DATES;BAG MARKED (100)	-	-	-
US4	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	80
US4	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS W MULTIPLE GROOVES	-	1	42
US4	GREY	J105V	STAB	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;STABBED;INT LEDGE LWR THAN NORM	-	1	51
US4	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2+	-	-	-
US4	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESH	-	-	-
US5	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	21
US5	GREY	BFL	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;VABR	-	1	27
US5	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	-	BASE DIAM 68MM;CF TYPE RPNV63	-	1	71
US5	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;LGE DIAM;THICK	-	1	55
US5	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BS LGE VESS	-	1	123
US5	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	TILE FRAG?	-	1	22
US5	SHEL	J?	-	-	-	-	BS;HARD WM GRY;V SPARSE SHELL	-	1	9
US5	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4/POSTRO	-	-	-
US6	GREY	BFB	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;VABR;POSS BIBF	-	1	26
US6	SPCC	B	-	-	-	-	BS;TYPICAL CR UNDERSLIP	-	1	55
US6	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C	-	-	-
US7	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG TEGULA 11-12MM	-	1	100
US7	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
USPL3/4	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;F.FRESH	-	4	227
USPL3/4	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;VABR	-	1	23
USPL3/4	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK;HEAVY LGE DIAM;SL.U'CUT	-	1	131
USPL3/4	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM;DKGRY;BURNISH;THINNER WALL	-	1	25
USPL3/4	GROG	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;LT F/INT;DKGRY EXT;GRY GROG;OCC FLINT	-	1	45
USPL3/4	SHEL	JDW	-	-	D	21	RIM/SHLDR;THIN WALL;WM;SPARSE SHEL	-	1	42
USPL3/4	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3	-	-	-
USPL3/4	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	BAG MARKED (100)	-	-	-
USPL7/8	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE	-	1	70
USPL7/8	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE;LTGRY;CP?	-	1	15
USPL7/8	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE;ABR	-	1	60
USPL7/8	GREY	JBKFO	-	-	-	-	BASE/WALL;LGE VESS;DKGRY EXT/FAB	-	1	343
USPL7/8	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	CORNER;18MM THICK	-	1	35
USPL7/8	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;14MM THICK	-	1	57
USPL7/8	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;20MM THICK	-	1	50
USPL7/8	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3?	-	-	-
USPL9/10	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	102
USPL9/10	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM;PROB 3+	-	-	-

USPL19/20	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	34
USPL19/20	GREY	BK	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;STRING	-	1	8
USPL19/20	GREY	DPR	-	1	-	-	COMP PROF;LGE SHS;BB2 TYPE	-	2	113
USPL19/20	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;STUBBY	-	1	25
USPL19/20	LCOA	JLS	-	-	D?	-	RIM SOOTED/SHLDR	-	1	38
USPL19/20	SHEL	J	-	-	-	-	BS HARD GRY;WM?	-	1	23
USPL19/20	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L4	-	-	-
USPL19/20	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MIXED DATES	-	-	-
									338	14513
TWHF01										
Cxt	**Fabric**	**Form**	**Manuf+**	**Ves**	**D?**	**Dno**	**Details**	**Link**	**Shs**	**Weight**
100	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS;CR FAB	-	1	4
100	DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	6
100	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM EVERTED EARLIER TYPE	-	1	21
100	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	14
100	GREY	J?	-	1	-	-	BSS;GROOVED	-	2	19
100	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS GREY SANDY;ABR;BURNT	-	1	4
100	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	LUMP CR FIRED CLAY	-	1	14
100	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
101	GREY	BIBF	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY SURFS	-	1	60
101	SHEL	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM BURNT;V SPARSE SHELL;HARD FAB	-	1	26
101	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS;V SPARSE SHELL;HARD FAB	-	1	4
101	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	52
101	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;CORNER SURFS;POSS BURNT TILE	-	1	56
101	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML4	-	-	-
US	GREY	BFL	-	-	-	-	RIM/WALL;F.THIN WALL;2C?	-	1	36
US	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2+	-	-	-

APPENDIX 3: Archive Catalogue of Animal bone from Wong, Horncastle – TWHF01 and TWHS 01

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
TWHS01	007	BOS	MAN	1	R		23						DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	007	BOS	MTC	1	L	DN	125						PROX END AND SHAFT-POROUS-ALMOST SPLITTING-CALF	4
TWHS01	007	SSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
TWHS01	009	BOS	MTC	1	R				DG				SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED OFF	4
TWHS01	013	CHIK	FEM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	013	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	013	GOOS	HUM	1	F								MIDSHAFT	4
TWHS01	014	CSZ	LMV	1	F	CFAF	234						CENTRUM-ANT LUMBAR	4
TWHS01	014	EQU	MTT	1	R	DF	3				Bd-51.2 Dd-39.4		DISTAL HALF-LARGE HORSE	4
TWHS01	018	BOS	FEM	1	F								ANT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	3
TWHS01	018	BOS	MAN	1	L		7						ANT FRAGMENT OF ASC RAMUS	4
TWHS01	018	BOS	MTT	1	R	DF	12345						FRAGMENTED- 6 PIECES	4
TWHS01	018	EQU	INN	1	R	EF	239						ILIAL SHAFT	4
TWHS01	019	BOS	FEM	1	F								ANT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	019	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	12345	CH			GL-227 Bp-45 SD-23 Bd-50 Dd-28.9		COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR POST AXIALL CHOP TO PROX END-LONG AND THIN	4
TWHS01	019	BOS	SKL	1	L		12	KN					OCCIPITAL CONDYLE-CUT VENTRALLY AXIALLY	4
TWHS01	045	BOS	TIB	1	R	DF	567				Bd-64.8 Dd-47.7		DISTAL END	4
TWHS01	045	CSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	045	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	045	SUS	MT3	1	R		1		DG				PROX END-CHEWED	4
TWHS01	062	CSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	062	EQU	MTC	1	F				DG				SHAFT-END CHEWED	4
TWHS01	062	OVCA	RAD	1	R	PF	123						PROX HALF-SMALL	4
TWHS01	089	BOS	MTT	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	089	SSZ	HUM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	092	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
TWHS01	092	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHS01	092	CSZ	TRV	1	R	CNAN	4	CH					CENTRUM-CHOPPED TRANSEVERSELY THROUGH POST CENTRUM	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
TWHS01	092	OVCA	AXI	1	F	AN	1245						CENTRUM AND PART ARCH- 3 PIECES	4
TWHF01	100	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	12						PROXIMAL END	4
TWHF01	100	SSZ	FEM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHF01	100	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHF01	100	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
TWHF01	101	BOS	INN	1	L		4						PUBIS FRAGMENT OF ACETABULUM	4
TWHS01	101	CSZ	LBF	1	F	DN							DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-JUV	4
TWHF01	101	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
TWHF01	101	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 3 PIECES	4
TWHF01	101	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

APPENDIX 4: Small finds report

The Finds from the evaluation at The Wong, Horncastle (TWHS 01).

Context 09, Iron Nail.

Complete with round head (diameter 13mm); shank length 42mm.

Context 019, Iron rod.

Rod with a rounded square section and a slightly hooked end. This could just possibly be a tool, but this seems unlikely. Length 143mm x 10mm x 9mm.

Context 101, Copper alloy ring, Post medieval.

Probably an offcut from a modern water pipe. Diameter 22mm (internal diameter ¾'').

All these finds are probably Post-Medieval in date, if not modern. Although Romano-British archaeology was found at the site, none of these finds are of that date.

Jane Cowgill©
October 2002

Land at The Wong, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
TWHS 01
Lithic Materials: Catalogue

Report by Jim Rylatt – October, 2002

1.0 Catalogue

1 piece of worked flint was recovered during the evaluation:

Context No.		Description
062	Secondary flake	Flake, with flat platform, moderately proncunced bulb, having eraillure flake removed, and feathered termination. The dorsal surface has scars indicating similar flake removals from a single platform and is c. 40% cortical; thin abraded cortex indicating pebble from river gravels. Grey-brown semi-translucent flint. 27 x 25mm.

NB: Measurements are given only for complete flakes. The first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at a right angle to the length. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform.

APPENDIX 6: List of archaeological contexts

Context	*Type*	*Description*
001	Layer	Dark grey sandy loam, upto 0.55m deep: topsoil
002	Layer	Dark grey sand/gravel, c0.4m deep: possible buried soil/subsoil
003	Layer	Mixed orange/yellow sandy gravel: natural river terrace deposits
004	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (032), cuts (031), (033)
005	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (030)
006	Cut	Curvilinear ditch cut, contains (029)
007	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (020), cuts (019), (021)
008	Cut	Pit cut, contains (009)
009	Fill	Fill of pit [008]
010	Cut	Linear ditch cut = [011], contains (014)
011	Cut	Linear ditch cut = [010], contains (014)
012	Cut	Pit cut, contains (013)
013	Fill	Fill of pit [012]
014	Fill	Fill of ditch [010]/[011]
015	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (019), cuts (034), (036)
016	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (021)
017	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (018), cuts (034)
018	Fill	Fill of ditch [017]
019	Fill	Fill of ditch [015], cut by [007]
020	Fill	Fill of ditch [007]
021	Fill	Fill of ditch [016], cut by [007]
022	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (035)
023	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (034)
024	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (036)
025	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (028)
026	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (031)
027	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (033)
028	Fill	Fill of ditch [025]
029	Fill	Fill of ditch [006]
030	Fill	Fill of ditch [005]
031	Fill	Fill of ditch [026], cut by ditch [004]
032	Fill	Fill of ditch [004]
033	Fill	Fill of ditch [027], cut by ditch [004]
034	Fill	Fill of ditch [023], cut by [015], [017]
035	Fill	Fill of ditch [022]
036	Fill	Fill of ditch [024], cut by [015]
037	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (038)
038	Fill	Fill of ditch [037]
039	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (040)
040	Fill	Fill of ditch [039]
041	Cut	Pit cut, contains (042)
042	Fill	Fill of pit [041]
043	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (045)
044	Cut	Pit cut, contains (046), cuts (045)
045	Fill	Fill of ditch [043], cut by [044]
046	Fill	Fill of pit [044]
047	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (048), cuts (069)
048	Fill	Fill of ditch [047]
049	Cut	Pit cut, contains (050)
050	Fill	Fill of pit [049]
051	Cut	Curvilinear ditch cut, contains (052)
052	Fill	Fill of ditch [051]
053	Cut	Recut of ditch [055], Plot 21
054	Fill	Fill of ditch [053], Plot 21
055	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (056), Plot 21
056	Fill	Fill of ditch [055], cut by recut [053], Plot 21
057	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (058), Plot 21/22

058	Fill	Fill of ditch [057], Plot 21/22
059	Cut	Pit cut, contains (060), Plot 22
060	Fill	Fill of pit [059]
061	Cut	Pit cut, contains (062), (063)
062	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [061]
063	Fill	Primary fill of pit [061]
064	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (065), Plot 23/24
065	Fill	Fill of ditch [064], Plot 23/24
066	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (067), Plot 23/24
067	Fill	Fill of ditch [066], Plot 23/24
068	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (069), cuts (071)
069	Fill	Fill of ditch [068], cut by [047]
070	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (071)
071	Fill	Fill of ditch [070], cut by [068], [072], [074]
072	Cut	Pit cut, contains (073), cuts (071)
073	Fill	Fill of pit [072]
074	Cut	Recut of ditch [070], contains (075), cuts (071), Plot 9/10
075	Fill	Fill of ditch [074], Plot 9/10
076	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (077), Plot 9
077	Fill	Fill of ditch [076], Plot 9
078	Cut	Pit cut, contains (079), Plot 15
079	Fill	Fill of pit [078], Plot 15
080	Cut	Pit cut, contains (081), Plot 16
081	Fill	Fill of pit [080], Plot 16
082	Cut	Pit cut, contains (083), Plot 16
083	Fill	Fill of pit [082], Plot 16
084	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (085), Plot 7/8
085	Fill	Fill of ditch [084], Plot 7/8
086	Cut	Linear gully cut, contains (087), Plot 8
087	Fill	Fill of gully [086], Plot 8
088	Cut	Post hole cut, contains (089), Plot 8
089	Fill	Fill of post hole [088], Plot 8
090	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (091), Plot 7/8
091	Fill	Fill of ditch [090], Plot 7/8
092	Fill	Fill of ditch [093], Plot 3
093	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (092), Plot 3
094	Cut	Linear ditch cut, contains (095), Plot 10
095	Fill	Fill of ditch [094]