

**BANOVALLUM SCHOOL,
HORNCastle, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

Site code BASH 04
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Report prepared for Hyder Business Services

by

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Conservation
Services

02 JUL 2004

Highways & Planning
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Summary

- *An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension to Banovallum School, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.*
- *The site lies within a documented area of Romano-British settlement, characterised by field boundaries and enclosure ditches, outside the Roman town wall.*
- *Several features of Romano-British date were exposed during the watching brief, some containing unusual pottery artefacts.*

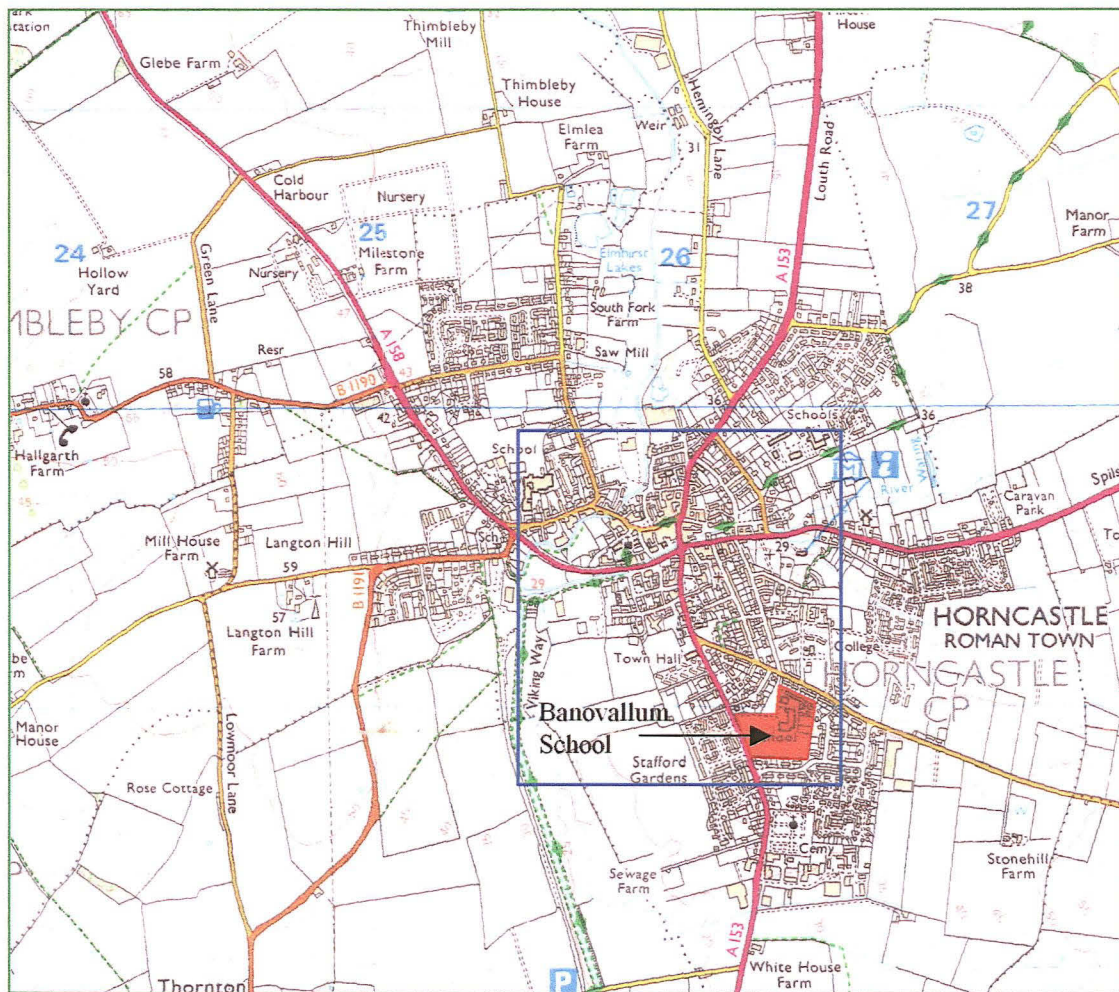


Fig. 1: Site location map. The school grounds are marked in red, and the area of Fig. 2 is outlined in blue. Scale 1:25 000. (O.S. copyright licence no. AL 515 21 A0001)

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Hyder Business Services to undertake an archaeological recording brief during the groundworks for an extension at Banovallum School, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

These works were undertaken to fulfil the objectives of a formal project brief issued by the Built Environment Officer for 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) and *Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of this report have been deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record. Reports will also be deposited at Lincoln City & County Museum, along with an ordered project archive for long-term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description (figs. 1-3)

The town of Horncastle lies within the administrative district of East Lindsey, approximately 28km east of Lincoln and some 30km inland. The modern town is centred around the crossroads of the A153 and A158, with the confluence of the River Bain and the River Waring directly to the north-west.

Banovallum School is situated south-east of the town centre, between Mareham Road to the north-east and Boston Road to the south-west. The area is otherwise occupied by mid-20th century housing. The proposed development site is on the north side of an annexe building, to the north-west of the main block of school buildings, and was grassed over before commencement of works.

The drift geology in the Horncastle area is chiefly till, but the school lies on the south edge of an area of river and glaciofluvial sheet deposits of sand and gravel. The underlying solid geology consists of Middle Jurassic Ancholme Group clays (British Geological Survey, 1995).

Central National Grid Reference TF 2630 6901.

3.0 Planning background

Planning permission was granted for an extension to the existing school buildings, subject to the undertaking of an archaeological recording brief on all associated groundworks.

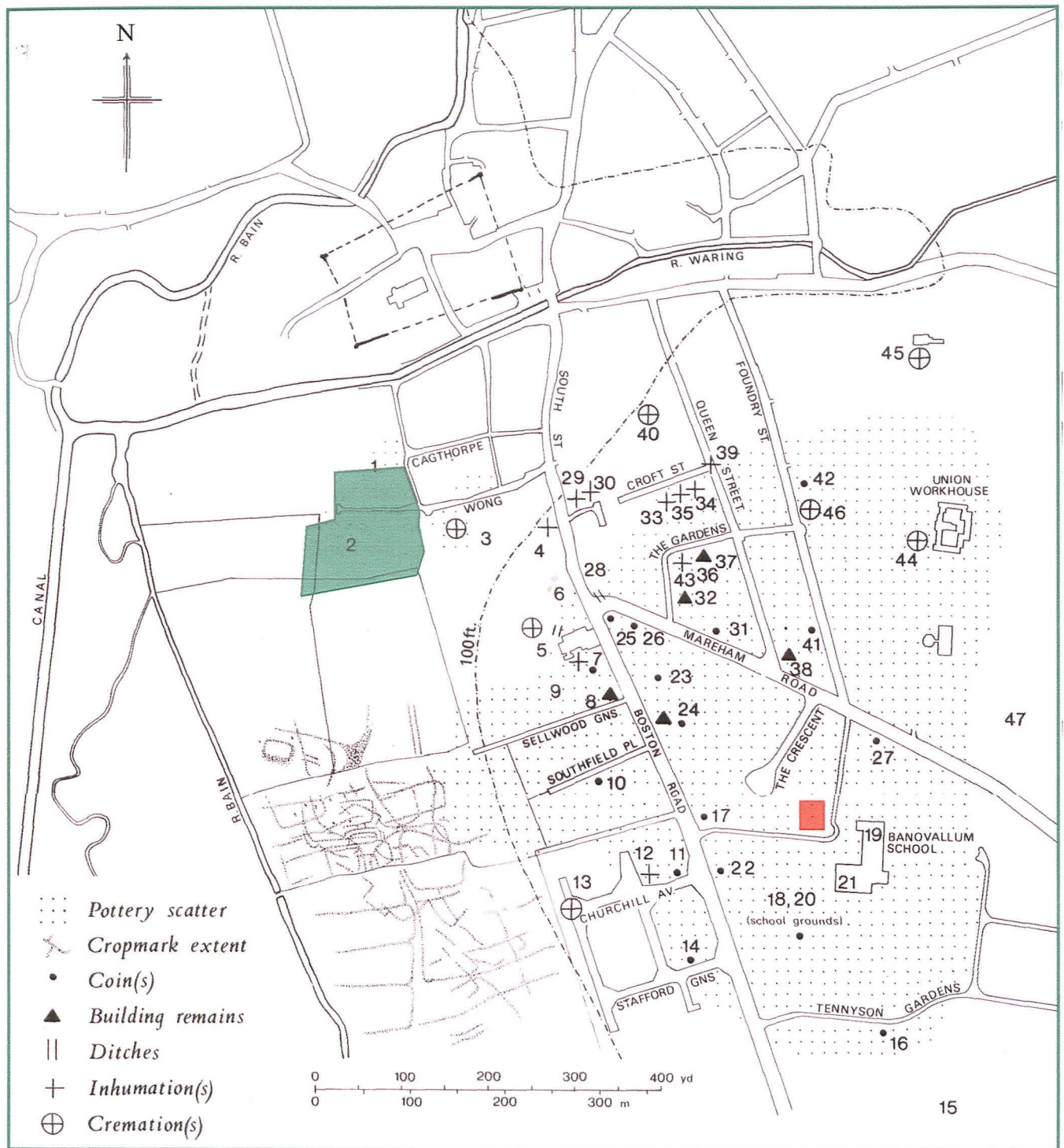


Fig. 2: Map of the Mareham Road area of Horncastle, showing Roman findspots. The present development area is shown in red, and the area of PCA's previous project at The Wong in green. Scale 1:6250. (Field F. N. and Turner R., reproduced from Field F. N. and Hurst H., 1984.)

4.0 Archaeological and historical background (fig. 2)

Horncastle appears in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Hornecastre*, 'the Roman walled town or fort on the spur of land (between two rivers)' (Cameron, 1998), and it is as a significant Roman settlement that Horncastle is best known: a major review of its Romano-British archaeology took place in 1983 (Field and Hurst 1984), and Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) has undertaken several extensive projects in this area of the town. Roman Horncastle (*Banovallum*) appears to have consisted of two elements: a walled town in the area of the modern town centre, parts of whose walls are still visible, and an unwalled settlement, covering up to 54 hectares, on a gravel terrace south of the Waring and east of the Bain (*ibid.*). Banovallum School lies within the area of this latter settlement.

A watching brief carried out by PCA (Lincoln) in 2002 at the Black Swan Inn, some 400m NW of the current development at the junction of Mareham Road and Boston Road, observed a series of ditches which appeared to be a continuation of the Roman and Iron Age field systems visible as cropmarks along the River Bain, and three pits of the same date; Roman-style building material was recovered, indicating the presence of stone buildings with mortar floors (Brett, 2002).

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief carried out by PCA (Lincoln) at The Wong in 2000-2001 (approx. 700m NW of the current development) also revealed extensive Romano-British ditched enclosures, with pottery assemblages dating from the 2nd century AD to the 4th; a waster sherd found during the watching brief may indicate that pottery was being made locally in the 2nd century (Clay, 2000 and 2002).

During the construction of Banovallum School in 1962, pottery from the 3rd-4th century AD was found, with one Iron Age sherd; later discoveries on the site include a large late Iron Age jar, a Roman coin attributed to the emperor Constantius II, and a 'Romano-Saxon' pot.

Horncastle's position as a large, wealthy and influential town appears to have continued unabated from the Roman Empire into the Saxon period: during the reign of King Edgar (d. 975AD), Horncastle was one of five towns in the kingdom of Lindsey with a royal mint (Sawyer, 1998). This can also be seen in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when Horncastle was entirely royal land: in Horncastle itself, the king owned three carucates of cultivable land (estimated at 360 acres), with 100 acres of meadow and two very profitable mills, and the manor had jurisdiction over another 42 carucates of land, with a total population of 348, in 14 other villages. Its total taxable value is recorded as £44: for comparison, the City of Lincoln's dues to the king and Earl Morcar together were £100 (Morgan and Thorne, 1986).

Horncastle was granted the right to hold a market by Henry III in 1230; it also held an annual horse fair from at least the 13th century, and continued prosperous throughout the Middle Ages (Pevsner and Harris, 1989).

5.0 Methodology

The planning condition imposed on the project called for the footprint of the proposed extension to be machine-stripped to the first archaeological or natural horizon, allowing archaeological evaluation to take place before construction works continued.

Work commenced on 17th February 2004, when the development area had already been fenced off for safety. On laying out the building footprint, its NE corner proved to intersect a small memorial garden within the school grounds: the contractors dug up the affected plants by hand and transplanted them. Machining was carried out with a JCB mini-digger, using a 1.2m toothless ditching bucket, and spoil was removed with a small dumper. The topsoil proved to be relatively deep, and was removed over the entire footprint before taking the subsoil off in a second spit. Machining was halted at this level, as features could be seen cut into the underlying natural sand and gravel deposits. Although no modern services had been picked up by Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) scanning, two were encountered: a metal pipe some 30mm in diameter, probably an obsolete electric cable conduit, running across the NE corner of the site, and a trench cutting the topsoil, running NW from the S edge of the site. The SE end of this trench appeared to originate at an inspection hatch against the N wall of the standing building, but this proved to open on the heating conduits which ran along this wall (fig. 4) and did not intersect the much deeper trench. (As its fill was visible in the topsoil and contained modern refuse and building debris, the trench was not excavated.) Machining was completed on the first day of the project.

The exposed area was cleaned by hand, as the varying compaction of the natural deposits had resulted in an unevenly machined surface in which the features could not be clearly seen. A 1:50 plan (fig. 4) was then drawn from a baseline aligned on the wall of the school building. Sections were excavated through linear and multiple features, while smaller features were excavated by half-section. All deposits and features were recorded on standard watching brief recording sheets; excavated features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 in plan and section (figs. 5-7) and located on the 1:50 site plan. A colour photographic record was also kept, extracts from which appear in Appendix 1. The main recording brief was completed on 19th February 2004; work was carried out by the author and K. Stone.

Groundworks continued on April 29th, with the excavation of a soakaway pit to the west of the new extension (then under construction), in the NW corner of the hedge bordering the annexe block (fig. 3). As previously, a tracked mini-digger with ditching bucket was used, but on this occasion spoil was side-cast, and topsoil and subsoil were removed together. A CAT scan had revealed the presence of a live cast-iron water main running NE-SW across the excavated area: this proved to lie some 50mm above the surface of the natural sand, requiring most of the area to be shovelled clean by hand, as the pipe severely restricted the reach of the machine.

The excavated area was planned at a scale of 1:50 to complement the main site plan (fig. 8). Two sections – one against the baulk, and a wider one for finds retrieval – were excavated through the single exposed feature, and recorded as above (except that separate small plans were not drawn, as the 1:50 plan seemed sufficiently clear). The recording brief was completed the same day; all work was carried out by the author.

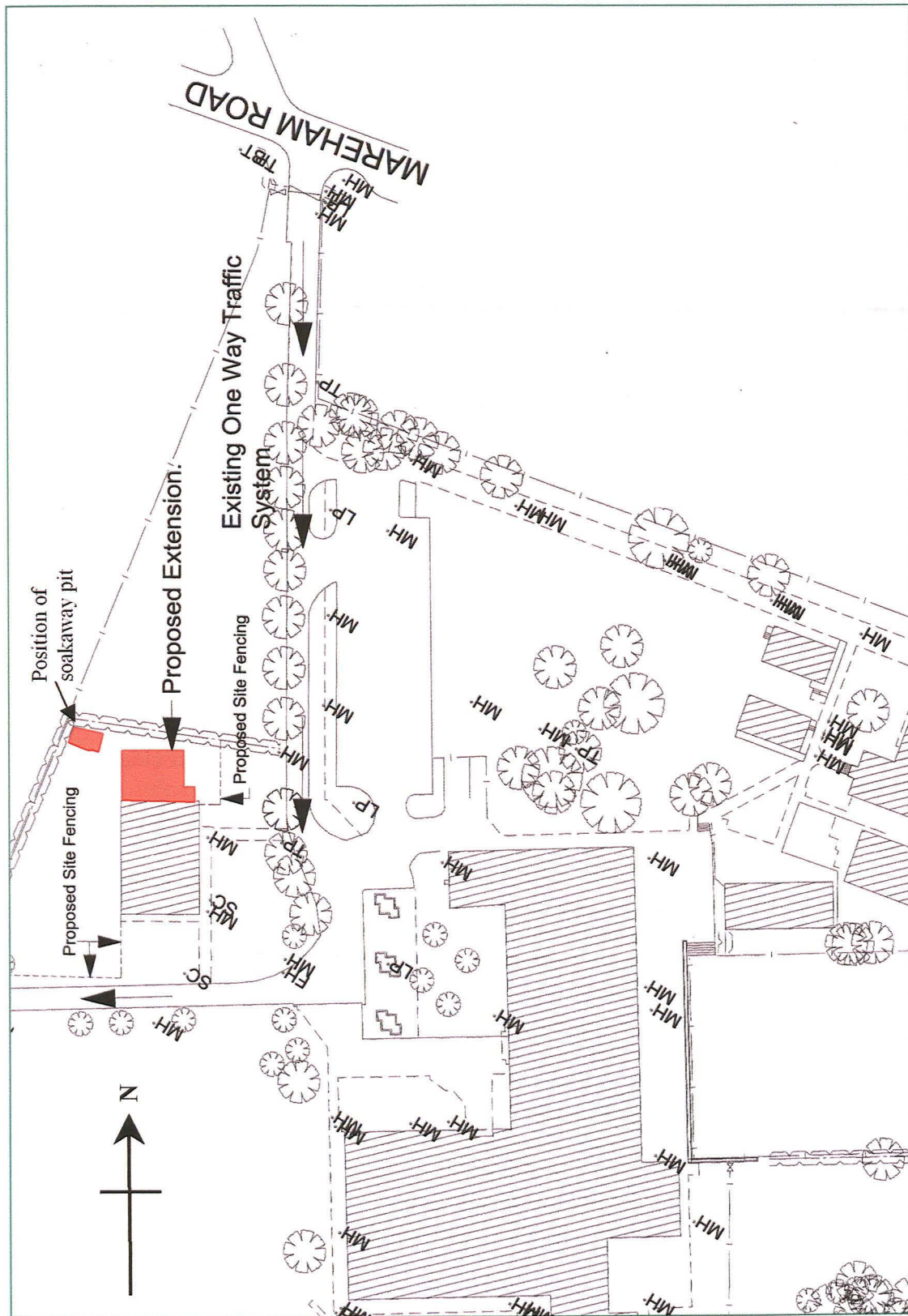


Fig. 3: Extract from architect's plan, showing the existing school buildings and grounds. The development area is shown in red. Scale 1:1000.

6.0 Results

6.1 Building footprint (figs. 4-7)

The site was sealed by topsoil 001: a very dark brownish-grey sandy loam up to 0.50m deep. Below this was mid brownish-grey clayey sand subsoil 002, which was no more than 0.20m deep, and contained both Romano-British and modern industrial-period pottery; among the Romano-British finds was part of the lid of a ceramic cheese-press (Appendices 2 and 3). 002 sealed the natural glaciofluvial deposit 003 – loose light- to mid-yellow sand with flints and pebbles – into which the archaeological features were cut.

Three pit-like features, all in the NE quadrant of the site, were seen after cleaning. Rectangular pit [005] was 1.93m long, 0.56m wide and aligned approximately N-S, containing very dark clayey sand 004, and was immediately suspected of being a grave. Consequently, it was excavated by half-section of its southern end, as north-south aligned burials normally have the head at the north end, and so a southern half-section should have picked up the long bones of the legs, which are particularly sturdy and tend to survive even in hostile burial environments. No traces of human bone were found, and the pit proved to be only 0.13m deep; fill 004 produced only small fragments of burnt or fired clay which could not be identified.

Directly NW of pit [005] was irregularly shaped pit [007], filled by very dark brownish-grey sand 006. This feature was roughly 1.4m in diameter, but its edges were so diffuse as to be essentially arbitrary; again, it was only 0.13m deep. Fill 006 produced three small fragments of Romano-British grey ware, dated to the 2nd century AD (Appendix 2).

A roughly E-W aligned feature on the N edge of the site appeared after cleaning to consist of more than one cut, and was excavated by a 0.70m wide section in the hope of ascertaining a relationship. Two features were proved to be present: the larger feature [015] cut by the smaller, [009]. Pit [015] was of uncertain shape, possibly sub-rectangular or curvilinear, 2.80m long and 0.85m wide, containing loose mid brownish-grey sand 014. The excavated section was no more than 0.12m deep, but produced both pottery and tile fragments from the later 3rd to the 4th century AD, including a sherd of colour-coated ware from the Lincoln Swanpool kilns (Appendix 2). Pit [009] was roughly oval, 1.60m long and 0.66m wide, filled at surface level by very dark brownish-grey clayey sand 008, which was 0.20m deep and contained abundant Romano-British pottery, ascribed to probably the 4th century. The finds included the necks of two disc-necked flasks, one in a previously unrecorded fabric, and fragments of a lid-seated jar in the same fabric (Appendix 2). Below fill 008 was fill 016, a loose sand with c. 10% flint fragments, mottled mid greyish-yellow and mid-grey, which produced no finds. Since fills 014 and 016 were separated in the section by upper fill 008 (fig. 7), it cannot be definitively proven that 016 is a lower fill in pit [009] rather than a deeper part of fill 014 truncated by a smaller cut [009], but the fills are not identical.

Against the western edge of the site was a rectangular pit approximately 2.8m x 2.0m, filled with modern brick rubble resembling the bricks used in the existing school building to S. The unexcavated modern trench appeared to run into this pit, and it has

been interpreted as an obsolete soakaway pit or cistern, utilised as a rubble dump during a previous construction phase of the school. On either side of this pit was a NNE-SSW running linear feature: it is highly probable that this actually represents a single ditch divided in two by the modern pit. Considered as a single feature, the ditch is 8.65m long and 0.65m wide, and curves towards NE at its NNE end. Since stratigraphic principles required its treatment as two discrete features, a section 0.50m wide was dug through each portion. The southern part, ditch [011], was 0.20m deep, with very steep sides and a regular base sloping slightly to SSW; it contained dark brownish-grey clayey sand 010, and produced one sherd of Romano-British grey ware, one Anglo-Saxon sherd of the 5th-8th century AD, and one green-glazed medieval sherd of the 14th-16th century (Appendices 2 and 3). Northern part [013] was shallower at a depth of 0.15m, and its base also sloped to SSW; fill 012 closely resembled 010, and also produced a sherd of grey ware.

6.2 Soakaway pit

This area was roughly rectangular, some 5m x 3m, and was also sealed by topsoil 001 overlying subsoil 002: the subsoil here was considerably deeper, up to 0.42m, and contained several fragments of Romano-British pottery, chiefly grey ware, albeit neither so large nor so numerous as in the main excavation area. The NW corner of the soakaway was occupied by a rectangular pit, which cut subsoil 002, and contained modern rubble and refuse in a matrix resembling topsoil: it was attributed to the construction of the school annexe block.

A single linear feature was exposed, running NW-SE across the excavated area, and cut by both the modern pit and the pipe-trench of a live water main. This feature, ditch [018], produced fragments of animal bone, including a bovine horn core, but no dating evidence; its depth decreased by two-thirds from NW to SE, probably indicating that the area had been levelled before the deposition of subsoil 002. [018] was similar in width and base profile to ditch [011]/[013], and its projected course could intersect the other ditch roughly at right-angles.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

Although the total area of the project was relatively small, it has made a real contribution to the corpus of information about Roman Horncastle, in the identification of a previously unrecorded type of pottery; some of the individual vessels found are also of significance.

No evidence of buildings was seen during the works: the combination of pits and ditches indicates agricultural activity, with the ditches on potentially intersecting alignments possibly forming field boundaries. However, the density of artefactual material implies that human habitation cannot have been far away, with the quantity of pottery in pit [009] possibly identifying it as a domestic rubbish pit – none of the sherds appear to be wasters, thus ruling out the possibility that it contained discarded material from pottery production.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology chosen allowed an entirely satisfactory level of archaeological investigation and recording, where a relatively high concentration of remains could reasonably be predicted.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Hyder Business Services for this commission, and GY Construction (contractors) for their co-operation during the recording brief. Thanks are also due to the ancillary staff of Banovallum School for allowing use of the school facilities, and to K. Stone for diligence and enthusiasm in unfavourable conditions.

10.0 References

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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. This will be deposited with Lincoln City and County Museum within six months from the completion of the project, with the exception of the cheese-press lid from layer 002, which is to be added to the museum's teaching collection.

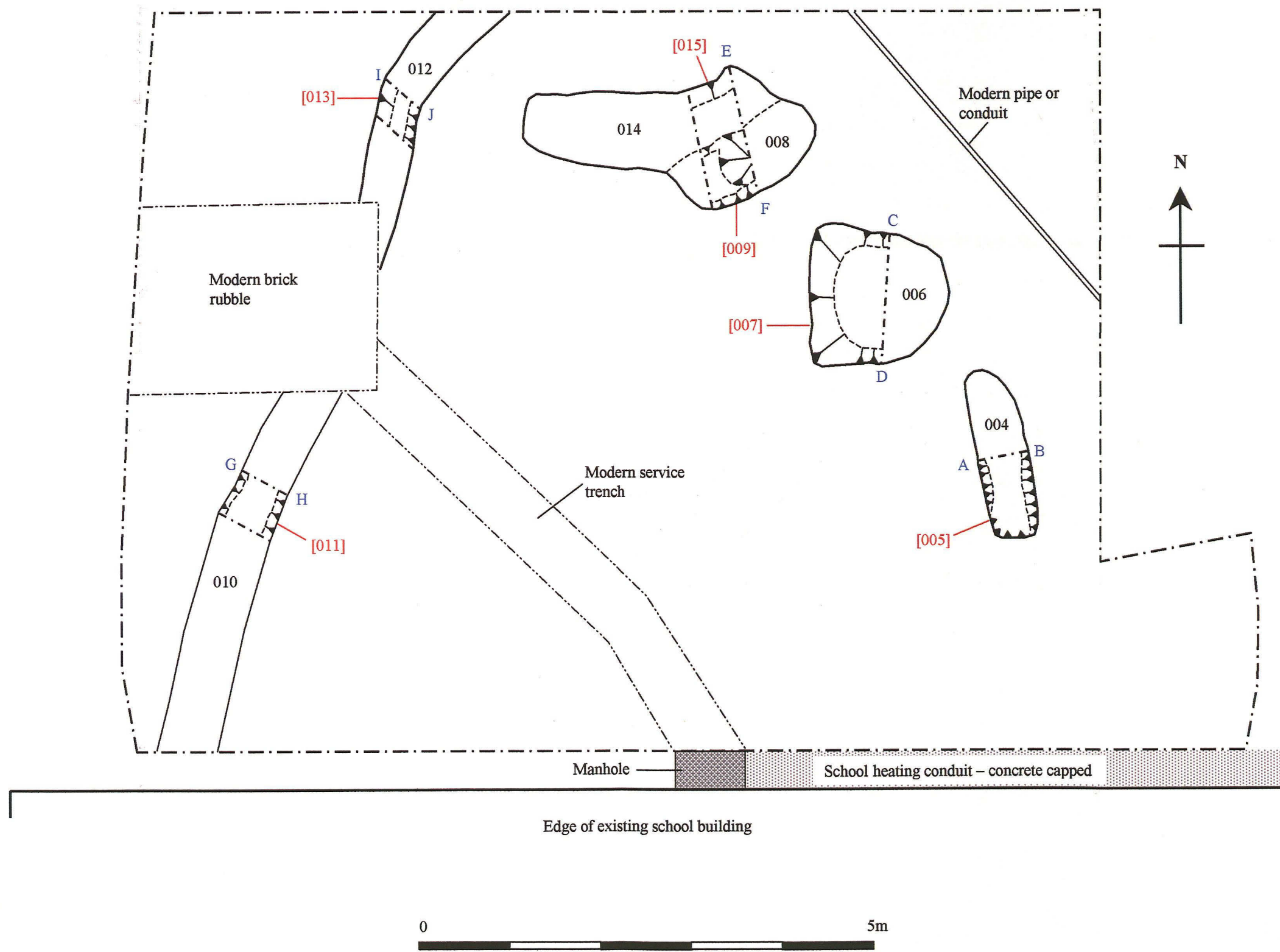


Fig. 4: Site plan, showing modern and archaeological features. Scale 1:50.

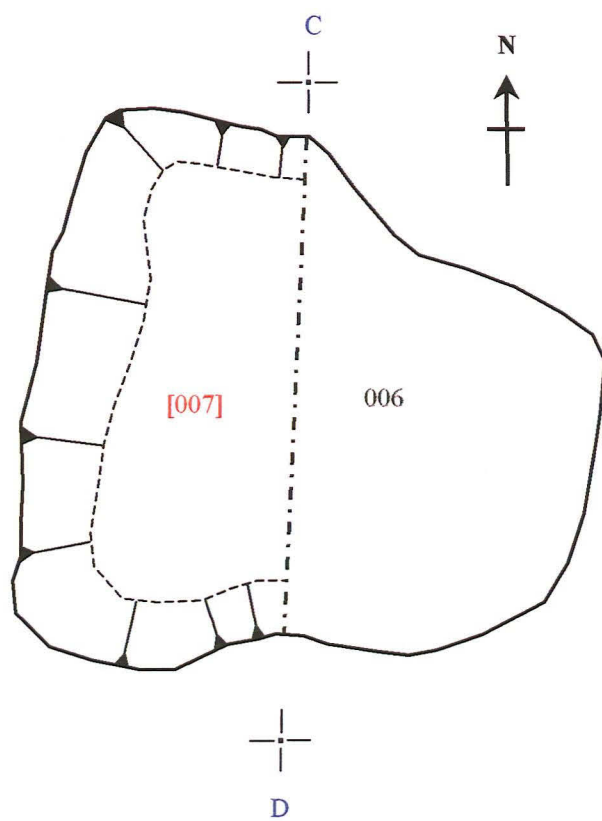
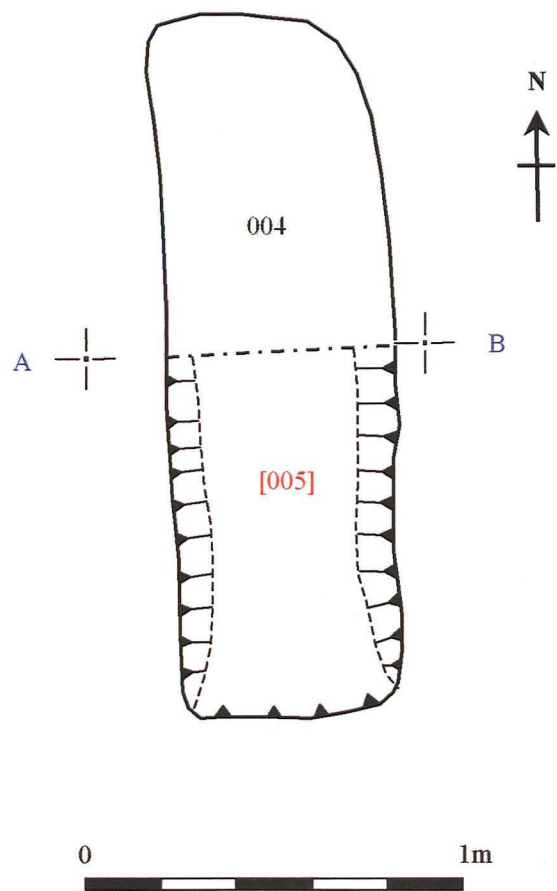


Fig. 5: Plans of features [005] (above) and [007] (below).
Scale 1:20.

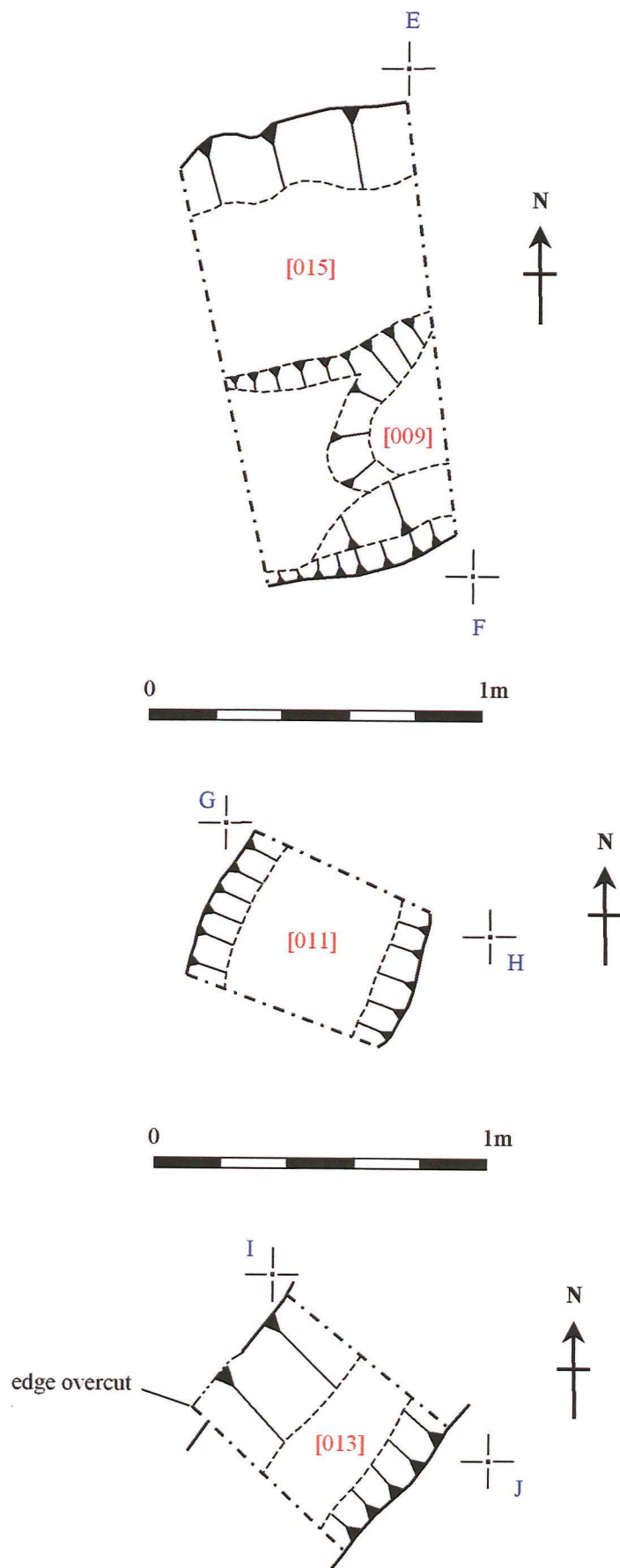


Fig.6: Plans of excavated sections through features [009] and [015] (top), ditch [011] and ditch [013]. Scale 1:20.

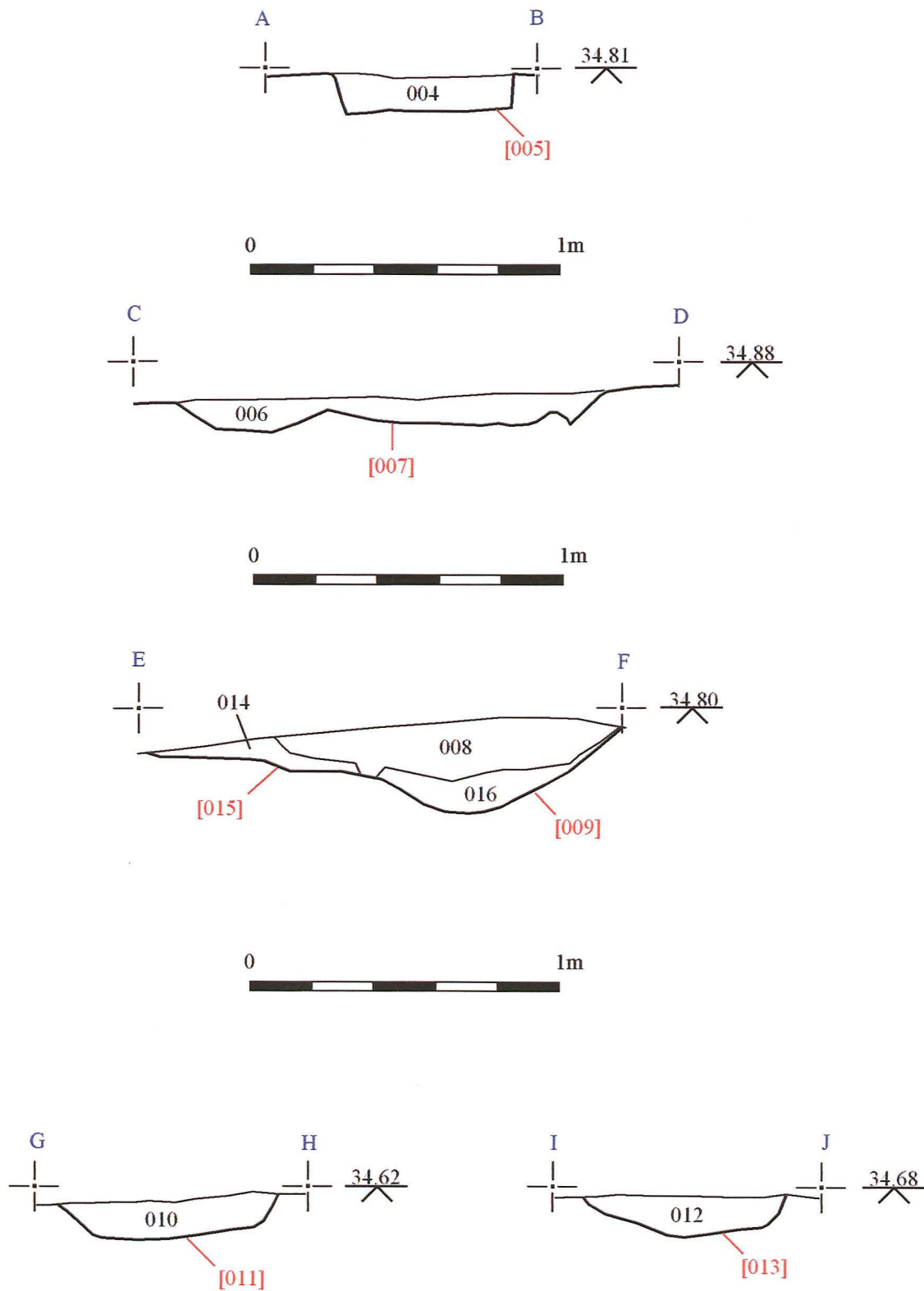


Fig. 7: Section drawings from the main site, scale 1:20.

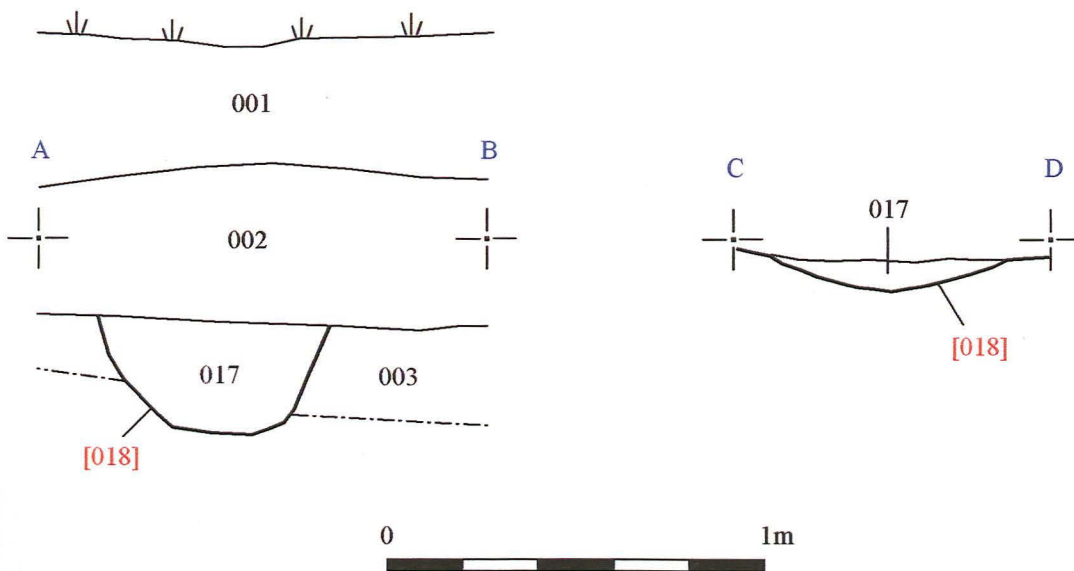
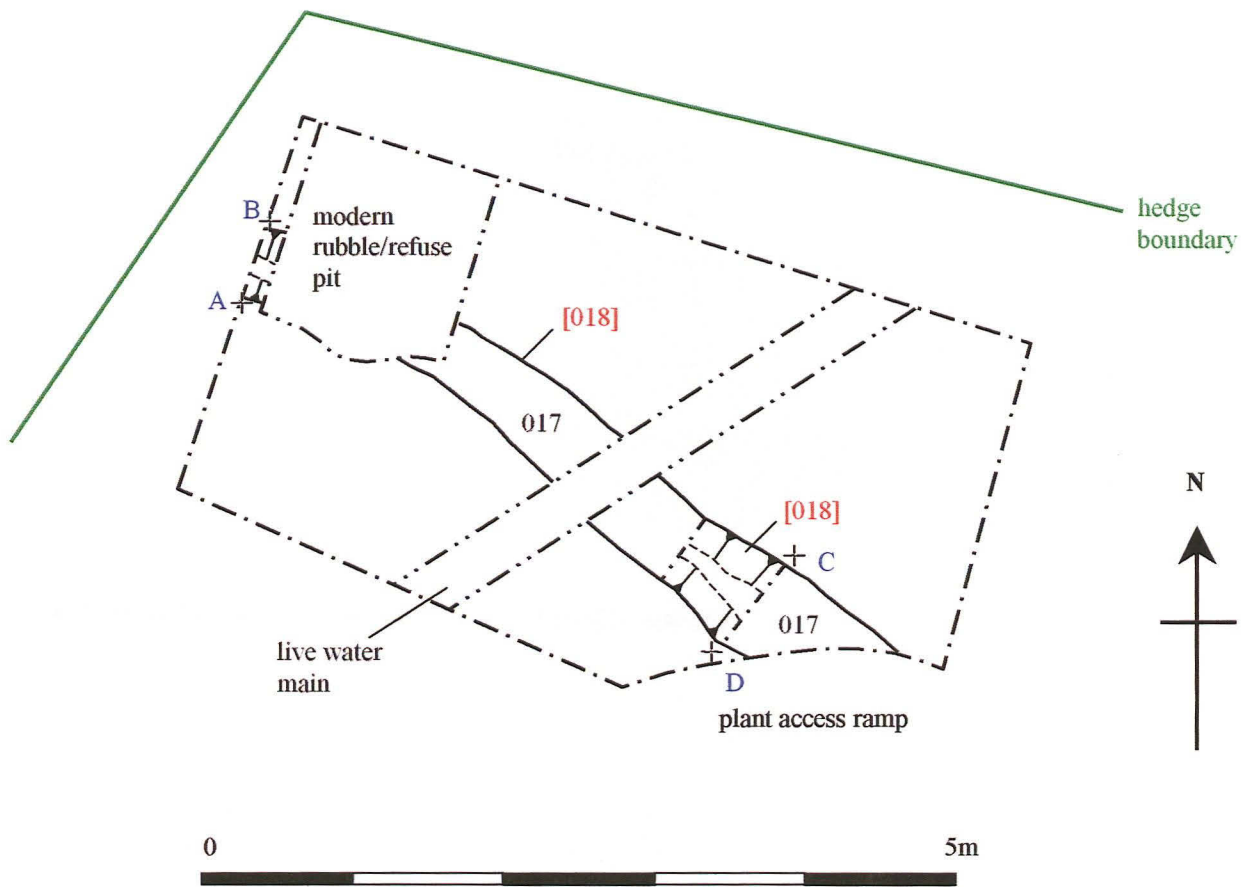


Fig. 8: Plan of the soakaway pit area, scale 1:50, and sections through feature [018], scale 1:20.

Appendix 1: Colour plates

Plate 1 (right): General shot of the site at the beginning of work in the building footprint, looking W with the memorial garden in the foreground.



Plate 2 (left): Working shot after completion of machining, looking NW. Pit [005] is visible in the foreground, while pits [009] and [015] are being excavated near the N baulk.

Plate 3 (right): Pit [004] in half-section, looking N.



Plate 4 (left): Excavated section through pits [009] and [015], looking E: the numerous flint fragments in lower fill 016 are clearly visible.

Fig. 5: Section through linear feature [013], looking north-east.



Fig. 6: General shot of the extension footprint area after excavation, looking SE.

Fig. 7: SE facing section of the soakaway pit, showing feature [018].

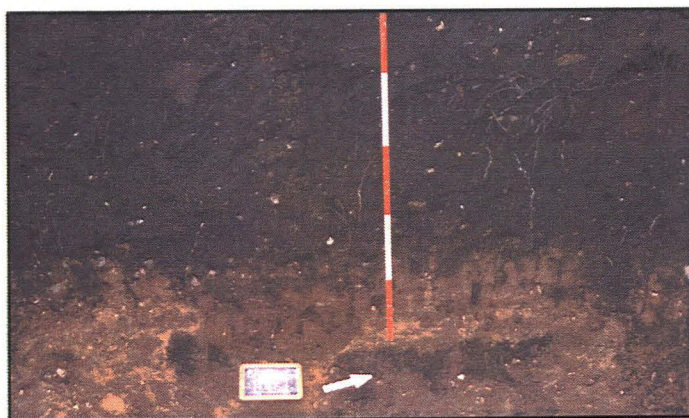


Fig. 8: General shot of the soakaway pit after excavation, looking NE; the metre scale is lying along feature [018].

REPORT 163 ON POTTERY FROM EXCAVATIONS AT BANNOVALLUM SCHOOL, HORNCastle, LINCOLNSHIRE, BASH04

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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

June 2004

The finds amounted to 119 sherds, weighing 2.954kg, from 7 contexts and one unstratified deposit. The condition is mixed, with some large joining sherds, alongside abraded and fragmented sherds. 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 archive record is attached, Appendix 1, and is available on disk on request, and will be curated for future study. Expansions of the archive codes for vessels and decoration, manufacture are in Appendix 2.

INTRODUCTION

The quantities and dating by deposit are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Quantities and dating

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
005	Pit	004	2	10	POSTRO?	Tile chips only
007	Pit	006	3	15	M2+	
009	Pit	008	68	1659	4C?	Single Postro flake; ?intrusive
011	Ditch	010	3	22	POSTRO	
013	Ditch	012	1	3	ROM	
015	Pit	014	5	73	L3-4	
-	Unstrat	US	1	10	L1-2?	
-	Subsoil	002	36	1162	L3-4/POSTRO	Some abraded; FE nail
		Total	119	2954		

The ditch 011, pit 005 and possibly also the pit 009 contained post-Roman pottery, although the single flake in pit 009 could be viewed as intrusive in view of the relatively large group of Roman joining sherds from the fill.

DISCUSSION

The fabrics are detailed on Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics, quantities

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Colour-coated	CC	1	0.8	2	0.1
Shell-gritted dales ware	DWSH	1	0.8	15	0.5
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	87	73.1	2351	79.6
Oxidized quartz-gritted	OX	1	0.8	15	0.5
Shell-gritted	SHEL	9	7.6	102	3.45
Grey with scatter shell	GRSH	6	5.0	227	7.7
Bldg. Material	TILE	5	4.1	143	4.8
Fired clay	FCLAY	2	1.7	16	0.5
Post-Roman	PRO	7	5.9	83	2.8
Total		119		2954	

The colour-coated body sherd from a closed vessel, probably a beaker, has a fabric which could fit into the range for the late Swanpool kilns in Lincoln, of later 3rd to 4th century date. Other sherds in the grey wares could also derive from those kilns. Particularly unusual vessels include half of a lid for a cheese-press, a very rare find, no 7 (from the subsoil), two late flagons with disc-necks from the pit 009, nos 1 and 2, which also produced an unusual lid-seated jar in a new fabric (GRSH, also used for the flask no 2) with sparse inclusions of marine shell, no 3. This unusual fabric is characterised by a scatter of shell fragments, probably from marine deposits in the Oxford or Kimmeridge clays, and notably very rare quartz. The source is unknown, but may be local to Horncastle. An unusually thin-walled wheel-thrown cooking pot or jar in the Iron Age tradition, no 4, was unstratified, but would belong to the later 1st to 2nd century. A grey bowl with a fingered-flange is a later 4th century type, No 5, from the subsoil.

The pit 009 is notable for the number of large sherds, many joining, mixed with more fragmented and some abraded sherds, clearly a mixture from re-disposition of material. This included fragments from at least two large jars of the type more likely to be seen in the later Roman period, alongside a fragment from a bead-and-flange bowl, all probably dating to the late 3rd and into the 4th century.

The pottery overall fits into this same period, including a single rim from the dales ware jar (from subsoil), and while the 2nd century date for pit 007 is an indication of the earliest feasible date, based on body sherds only, the Iron Age tradition jar could indicate activity in the area in the later 1st to 2nd century. The only other fabric of interest is the shell-gritted body sherds, with moderate shell inclusions, all seemingly wheel-thrown, and notably thin-walled.

CATALOGUE

- 1 GREY Disc-necked flask. Normal grey fabric with moderate quartz inclusions. Pit 009. Dwg 3.
- 2 GRSH Disc-necked flask. Pit 009. Fairly fine fabric with very sparse quartz, occasional clay pellets, and sparse scatter of shell inclusions. Dwg 4.
Notably neither of these flasks show any evidence for a handle, which is normally attached to the disk, and no 2 appears to be a variant on the normal form.
- 3 GRSH Jar with lid-seating. Pit 009. Same fabric as no 2, although with more vesicular surfaces. Non-joining body sherds and string-marked base. Dwg 5.

- 4 GREY Small jar of Iron Age tradition, wheel-made. Dark grey fabric with moderate quartz, notably thin-walled for the type. Unstratified. Dwg 6.
- 5 GREY Bowl, slightly inturred rim with fingering on the flange, subsoil. Dwg 7.
- 6 GREY Dish with plain rim, subsoil. Dwg 2.
- 7 GREY Half of the upper part of a cheese-press, subsoil. Dwg 1.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	D No	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
002	GREY	DPR	-	-	D	02	COMP PROF;STRAIGHT SLOPING WALL;DIAM18	-	1	103
002	GREY	LCHP	-	-	D	01	COMP PROF;50%;DIAM 14.5	-	1	192
002	GREY	DGR	-	-	-	-	RIM?BASE;ABR FRAG;DIAM18?	-	1	18
002	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;CURVE;L2-3??	-	1	38
002	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;3C+	-	1	26
002	GREY	BIBF	FF	-	D	07	RIM/PT WALL;FINGERED BOTT.FLANGE;DIAM28	-	1	56
002	GREY	JCR	-	-	-	-	RIMFRAG;PT NECK;DIAM 14+	-	1	34
002	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;VABR	-	1	26
002	GREY	D?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;VABR	-	1	7
002	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	-	-	-	BS;F.THINWALL	-	1	5
002	GREY	JB	BS	-	-	-	BS X JL OR BWM;CF SPOOL	-	1	65
002	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;GROOVE UNDER;DIAM7.5	-	1	139
002	GREY	JBK?	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;DIAM6.5	-	1	21
002	GRSH	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS FFINE GRY W ?MICRO-FOSSILS/OOLITHS	-	1	10
002	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;SOME VABR	-	12	110
002	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;COARSE FB;NR LCOA;DKGRY;RB CORTEX	-	1	61
002	OX	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;LTBN;DKER EXT X ?USE	-	1	15
002	SHEL	J?	WM	-	-	-	BASE;DIAM12+;STRING;F.SPARSE SHELL	-	1	81
002	DWSH	JDW	HM/WF	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;SOOTED	-	1	15
002	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	RIMS/BSS >PMED	-	4	61
002	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAGS;PROB PRO	-	2	79
002	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4/POSTRO	-	-	-
002	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABRADED;FE NAIL	-	-	-
004	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	CHIPS/FLAKES;PROB PRO	-	2	10
004	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POSTRO?	-	-	-
004	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	TILE CHIPS ONLY	-	-	-
006	GREY	CP?	LA	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3
006	GREY	BD?	-	-	-	-	BASE/WALL FRAG	-	1	4
006	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS ABR	-	1	8
006	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2+	-	-	-
008	GREY	FDN	-	1	D	03	RIM>SHLDR;100%;DIAM38MM	-	6	110
008	GRSH	FDN	-	-	D	04	RIM/NECK;V.UNUS TYPE;DIAM52MM;OCC SHEL INCLS	-	1	71
008	GREY	BFB	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL ONLY;LOW-MED BEAD	-	1	33
008	GREY	JCR	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;DIAM18;BURNISH EXT	-	1	29
008	GREY	BTR	-	-	-	-	RIM HEAVY FRAG;DIAM30;RB FAB	-	1	42
008	GREY	BTR?	-	1	-	-	BASE;FTM;THICK;RB FAB AS RIM;DIAM 10.8	-	3	253
008	GREY	B?	-	1	-	-	BSS THICK;RB FAB;BURNISH LINE INT	-	2	52
008	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS THICK RB AS ABOVE;NOT DEF SAME VESS	-	1	54

008	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIPS AS RB FAB X THICK SHS	-	3	4
008	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;DIAM12	-	1	8
008	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;DIAM14	-	1	22
008	GRSH	JLS	-	1	D	05	RIM/SHLDR;NON J BSS;BASE STRING;SPARSE FOSSIL SHELL;DIAM16	-	5	217
008	GREY	JL	JUDD	1	-	-	BSS JL;ZONES GROOVE+JUDDERED LINES;SEV JOINING SHS	-	14	330
008	GREY	JL	BZ;BVL	1	-	-	BSS JL;BURNISHED BANDS & VERT LINES;THICK	-	5	270
008	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS LARGE SHERD	-	1	86
008	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS/CHIPS	-	12	38
008	SHEL	CLSD	WM	-	-	-	BSS;F. THIN WALL 3-4MM	-	8	21
008	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE W GREEN GLAZE	-	1	6
008	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;IRREG CREAM-WHITE	-	1	13
008	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C?	-	-	-
008	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SINGLE POSTRO FLAKE ?INTRUSIVE	-	-	-
010	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6
010	PRO?	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY	-	1	3
010	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BS GREEN GLAZE	-	1	13
010	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POSTRO	-	-	-
012	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3
012	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
014	CC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS RB FAB;DK CC;POSS SWANPOOL ?VLATE NVCC?	-	1	2
014	GREY	-	-	2	-	-	BSS	-	2	14
014	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	BRICK FRAG	-	1	54
014	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;IRREG PINK-BN	-	1	3
014	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
US	GREY	CPN?	-	-	D	06	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM14?;THIN WALL;UNUSUAL	-	1	10
US	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L1-2?	-	-	-

APPENDIX 2

ARCHIVE CODES

Code	Expansion
VESSEL TYPES	
B	Bowl
BD	Bowl or dish
BFB	Bowl bead-and-flange
BIBF	Bowl inturned bead-and-flange
BTR	Bowl triangular-rim
BWM	Bowl wide-mouthed
CLSD	Closed
CP	Cooking pot
CPN	Cooking pot IA tradition
D	Dish
DGR	Dish grooved-rim
DPR	Dish plain-rim
FDN	Flask disc-necked
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JBK	Jar/beaker
JCR	Jar collared-rim
JCUR	Jar curved-rim
JDW	Jar dales ware
JL	Jar large
JLS	Jar lid-seated rim
JRUST	Jar rusticated
LCHP	Lid cheese-press
DECORATION ETC.	
BS	Burnished scroll
BVL	Burnished vertical lines
BZ	Burnished zones
FF	fingered frilling
HM/WF	Hand-made wheel-finished
JUDD	Juddered late type rouletting
LA	Latticed
RLIN	Rusticated linear
WM	Wheel-made

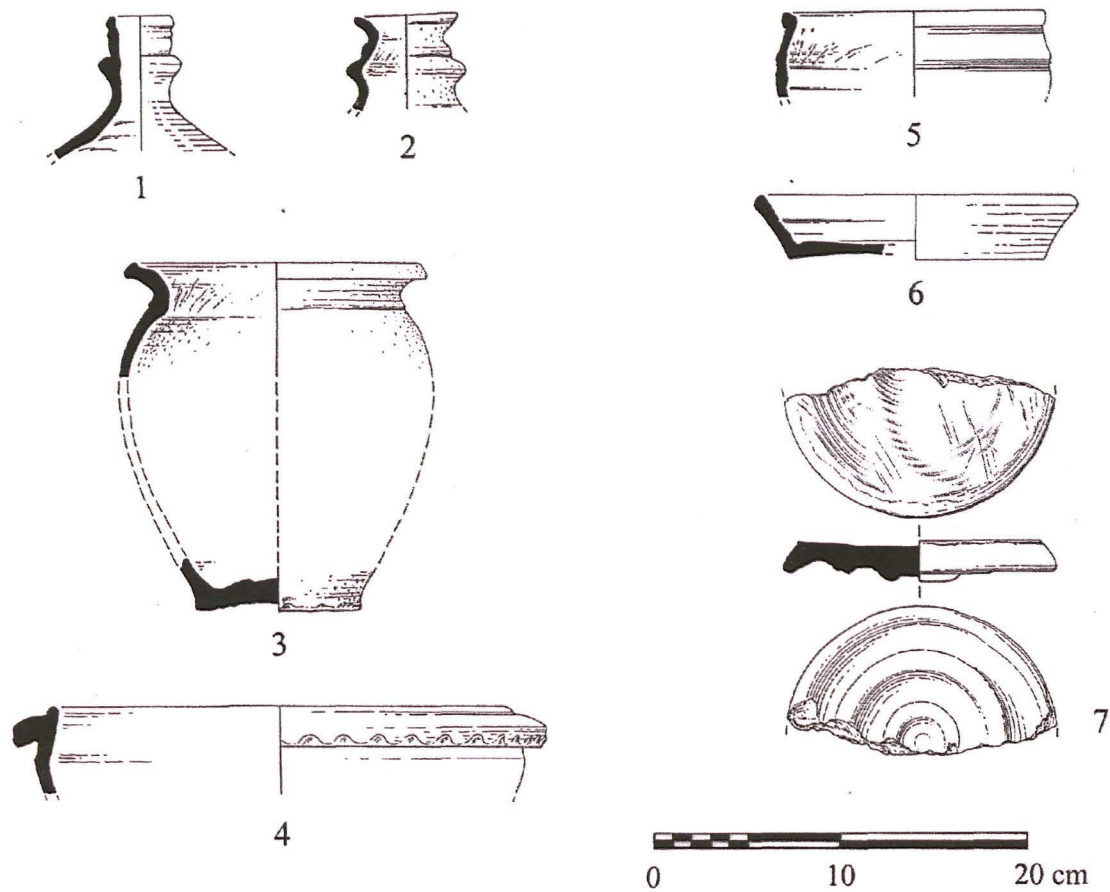


Fig. 9: Drawings of pottery from layer 002, fill 009 and unstratified: see 'Catalogue' section of Appendix 2 for descriptions. Scale 1:4. (Drawings by D. Hopkins.)

Pottery Archive BASH04

Jane Young

context cname	full name	form type	sherds	weight	decoration	part	description	date
002 LPM	Early Modern wares (general term)	teapot ?	1	2	moulded	BS		late 18th to 20th
002 LPM	Early Modern wares (general term)	?	1	4		BS	blue bodied	late 18th to 20th
002 LERTH	Late earthenwares	garden pot	1	47		rim		late 18th to 20th
002 LERTH	Late earthenwares	flower pot	1	7		rim		late 18th to 20th
008 TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares	bowl ?	1	7		BS	flake	late 14th to 16th
010 TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares	jug	1	14		BS		15th to 16th
010 ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz tempered	?	1	3		BS		5th to 8th

Appendix 4: List of contexts

- 001 very dark brownish-grey friable to loose sandy loam topsoil
- 002 mid brownish-grey friable clayey sand subsoil
- 003 light- to mid-yellow loose natural sand with flint and gravel
- 004 very dark brownish-grey clayey sand, filling pit [005]
- 005 rectangular cut feature on E edge of site
- 006 very dark brownish-grey sand filling pit [007]
- 007 shallow, irregular pit in NE corner of site
- 008 very dark brownish-grey clayey sand with numerous potsherds, filling pit [009]
- 009 small feature cutting feature [015]
- 010 dark brownish-grey clayey sand, filling ditch [011]
- 011 narrow linear feature running NNE from SW corner of site
- 012 dark brownish-grey clayey sand, filling ditch [013]
- 013 narrow linear feature divided from [011] by modern intrusion
- 014 mid brownish-grey sand filling pit [015]
- 015 shallow, irregular pit on N side of site
- 016 mottled grey/yellow sand fill below 008 in feature [009]
- 017 mottled grey/brown sand filling feature [018]
- 018 narrow linear feature in soakaway area