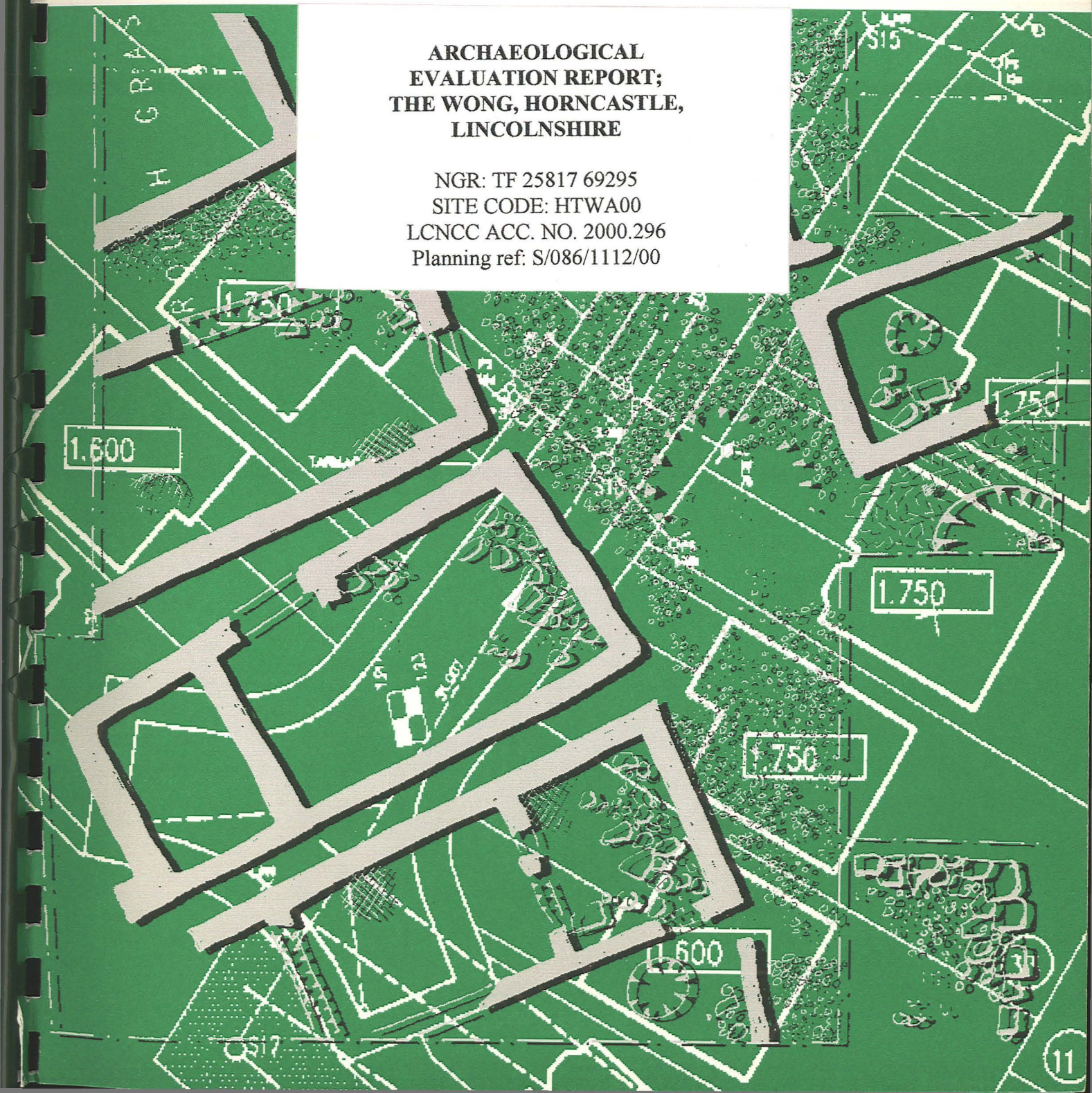


PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY L I N C O L N

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT; THE WONG, HORNCastle, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR: TF 25817 69295
SITE CODE: HTWA00
LCNCC ACC. NO. 2000.296
Planning ref: S/086/1112/00





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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT;
THE WONG, HORNCastle,
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NGR: TF 25817 69295
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Report prepared for
East Lindsey Partnership Housing
by Chris Clay
December 2000

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Summary

- An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to a residential development on land off The Wong, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
- The town incorporates areas of earlier prehistoric settlement, although it is better known for its substantial late Iron Age settlement and succeeding Romano-British small town and defended enclosure.
- Three trial trenches were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of a part of the site that was initially surveyed by gradiometry. They revealed a series of Romano-British ditches, containing substantial quantities of dateable material.

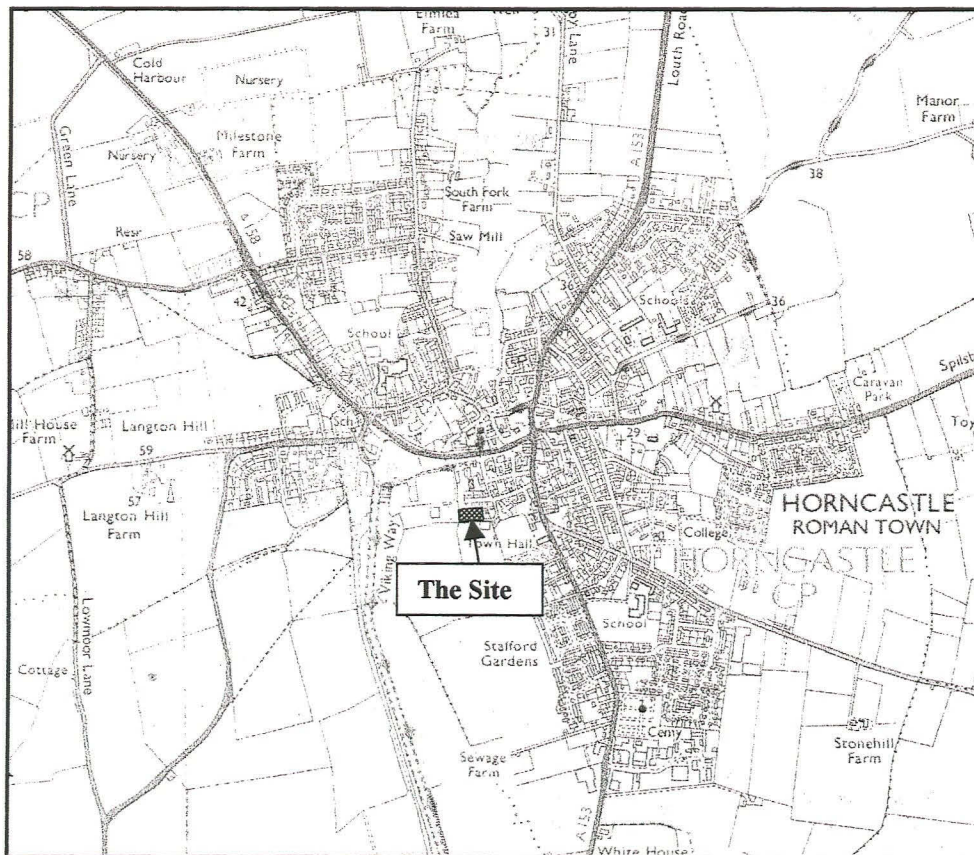


Fig.1: Site location (Scale 1:25000)
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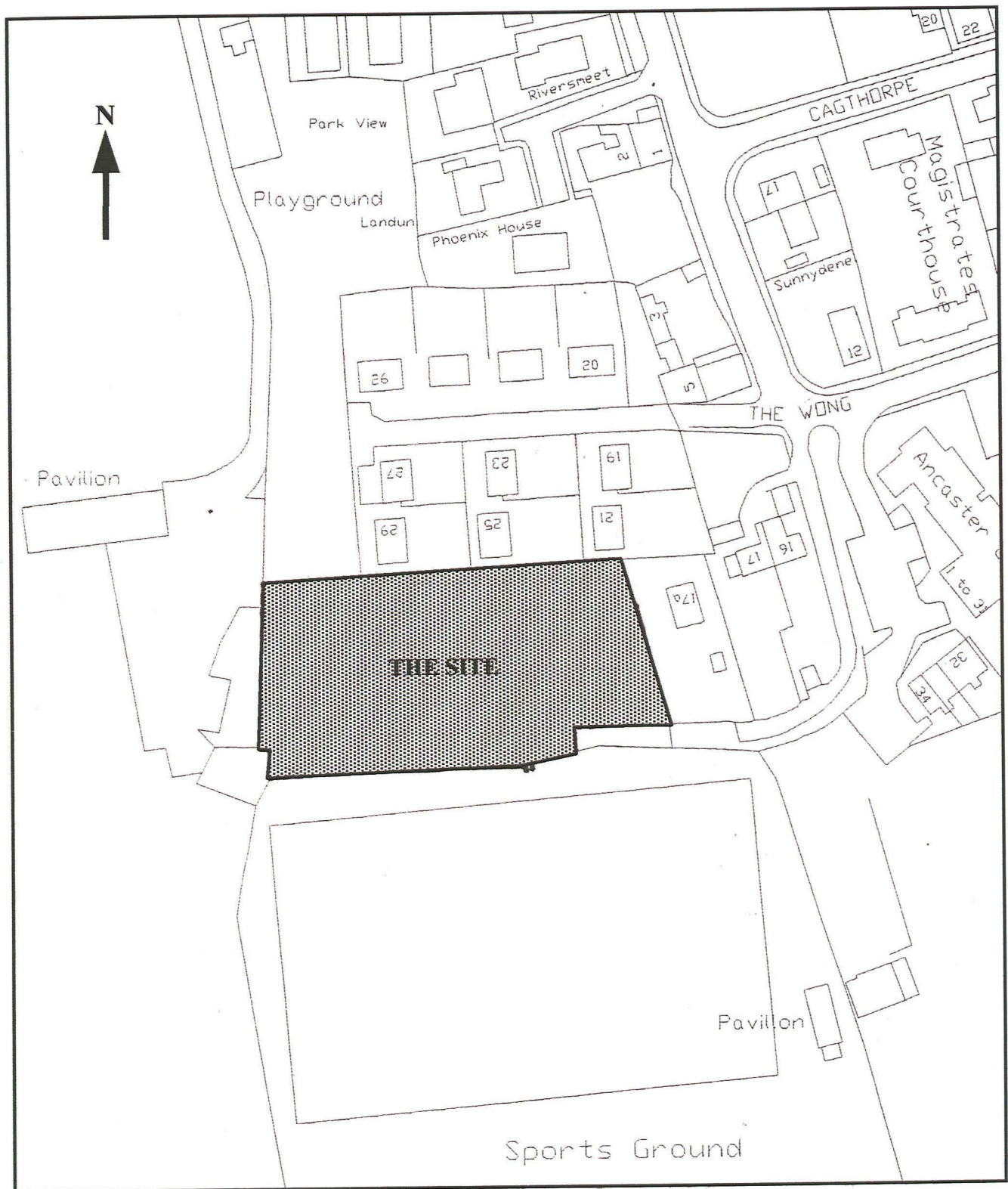


Fig.2: Site location (Scale 1:1250)

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were commissioned by East Lindsey Partnership Housing to carry out a programme of field evaluation and reporting prior to development of land at The Wong, Horncastle.

This report details the result of an intrusive phase of archaeological evaluation. It is written to conform to both national and local guidelines as set out in the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998).

2.0 Planning background

Planning permission is sought from East Lindsey District Council for the erection of 24 dwellings, on both sides of The Wong (planning ref. S/086/1112/00). This evaluation is restricted to the former allotment gardens, on the south side of The Wong.

Acting on the advice of the Built Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council, East Lindsey District Council requested the undertaking of a field evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the effects that the development may have. This approach is consistent with the guidelines set out in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990).

3.0 Site location and description

The town of Horncastle is situated approximately 28km east of Lincoln and 30km west of the coast, on the south-west tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The development site is a former allotment garden measuring approximately 3150m². It is located on the south-west side of the town, south of The Wong, and centres on NGR TF 25817 69295.

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

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

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

The town is best known for its substantial Romano-British remains, which have been the subject of several previous archaeological investigations, much of which was synthesised in a 1984 publication (Field & Hurst 1984). The Roman settlement appears to have developed as a market town and administrative centre in the first century AD (Whitwell 1992), with the addition of a defensive walled enclosure sometime around the late third century AD (Field & Hurst 1984). The current site lies approximately 200m south of this enclosure, well within the known area of Romano-British activity, including several human inhumations and cremations, as well as pottery scatters. The nearest known Romano-British cremation is less than 100m east of the development (*ibid.*).

There is no definitive evidence for a continuity of settlement into the Saxon period, although three early Saxon burials and a brooch from Horncastle suggest some form of activity in the area (Leahy, in Vince 1993). Early and Late Saxon pottery was also retrieved from excavations in 1993 at Conging Street (HTL, 1993). It has also been postulated that the substantial Roman walled enclosure would make the town a possible candidate as an ecclesiastical or royal centre for the kingdom of Lindsey, as at Caistor (Stocker, *ibid.*). By the time of the Domesday Survey, the town had a mint (Sawyer 1998), and was the administrative centre of a sizeable estate (Morris 1986).

5.0 Methodology

The recommendations of the Built Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council were to excavate a maximum of three trenches, each 10m x 1.6m. Prior to the excavation of these trenches, a gradiometer survey of the allotment garden was carried out by Pre-Construct Geophysics (Bunn & Rylatt, 2000), which revealed several possible sub-surface archaeological features, although the results of the survey were prejudiced by several areas of modern activity. The gradiometer survey formed the basis of the current scheme.

The trenching scheme is described as follows (see also fig.3):

Trench 1: Located in the north-east corner of the site, aligned east to west. This was positioned to give an even spatial distribution to the trenching scheme, and was used as a control against the results of the gradiometer survey (to assess the archaeological potential where the gradiometry indicated no features of potential archaeological significance).

Trench 2: Located in the southern-central part of the site, aligned north to south. This was positioned to allow an assessment to be made of an irregular anomaly.

Trench 3: Located in the north-west corner of the site, aligned approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. It was positioned to traverse a probable linear feature orientated south-south-west to north-north-east, and a diffuse anomaly indicating the site of a possible enclosure.

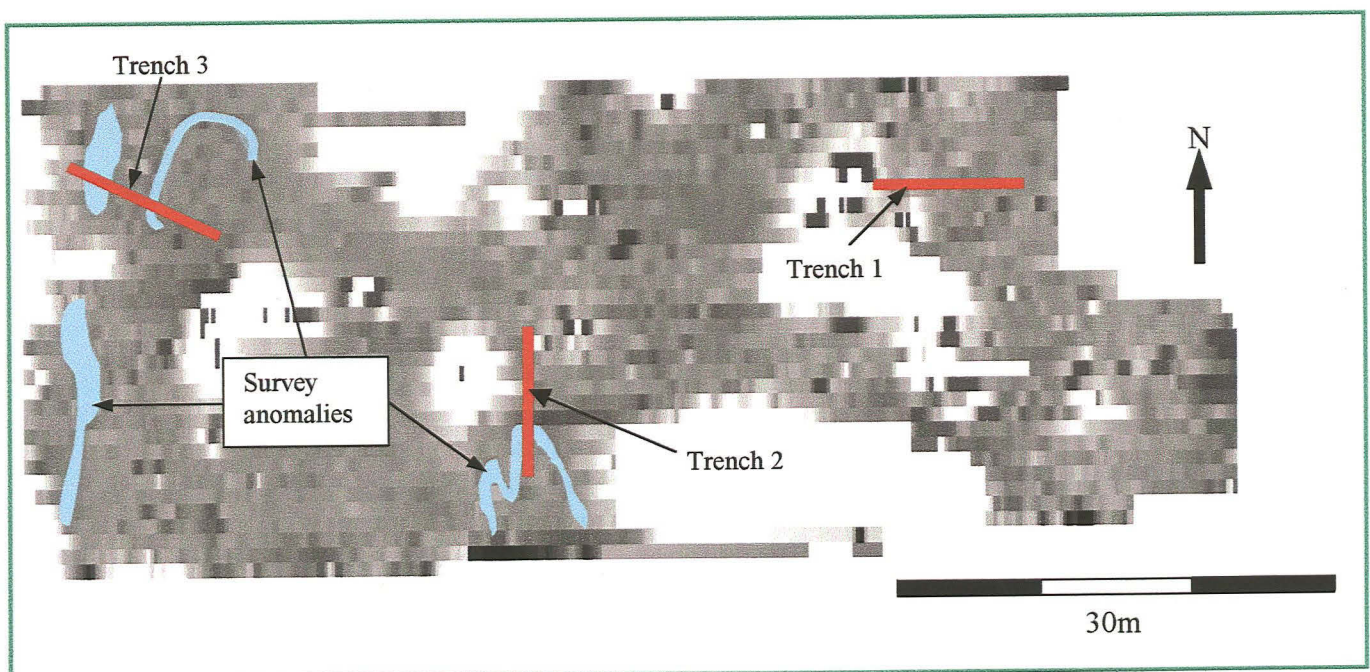
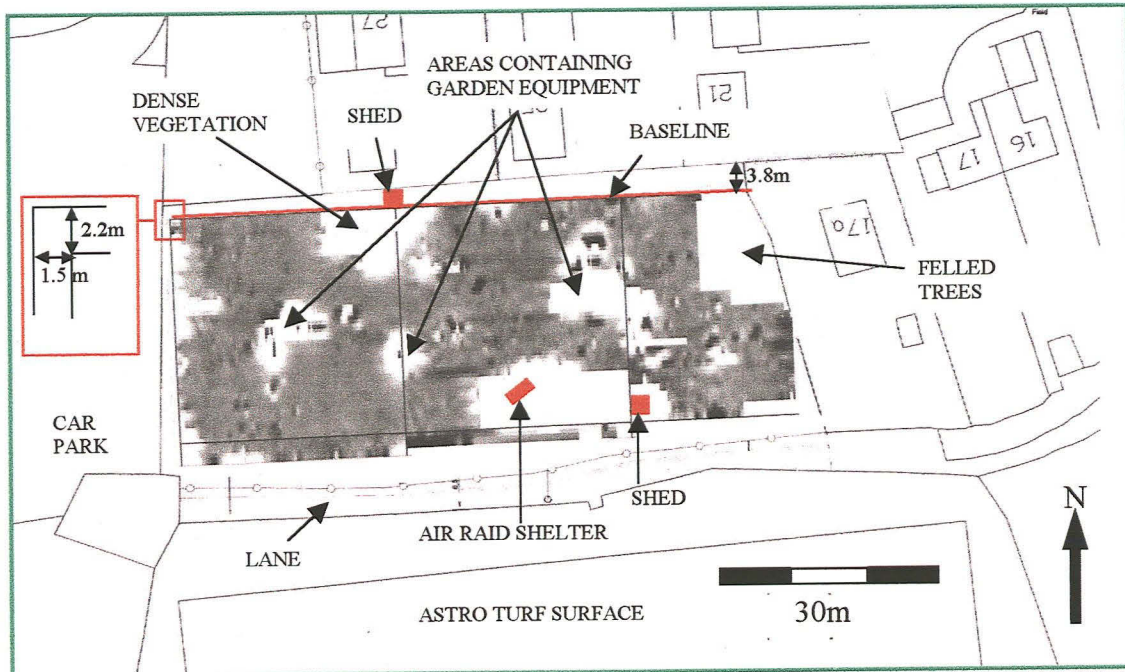


Fig. 3: Location of geophysical survey (upper) and location of archaeological trenches (lower)

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1 (figs.4-8)

The uppermost deposits in this, and in other areas, comprised the topsoil and an underlying subsoil, contexts (100) and (101). Before reaching the horizon of archaeological activity, up to 1.0m of topsoil and subsoil were removed. Both layers incorporated considerable root disturbance, and sherds of Romano-British and post-medieval pottery and animal bone. The topsoil (100) was a very dark grey/black silty sand, containing occasional small sub-angular flints, and this averaged 0.3m in depth. It sealed a subsoil (101), consisting of dark grey/brown slightly silty sand, ranging in depth from 0.3m to 0.5m. At the eastern end of the trench, these two layers were separated by context (102): a shallow deposit, (approximately 0.15m deep), consisting of dark grey/black silty sand, incorporating plastic sheeting and other modern debris.

Beneath the subsoil, three features were exposed. At the eastern end of the trench was a small ditch (approximately 1m wide, 0.45m deep), [103], aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. The fill of this ditch, (105), produced four sherds of third century pottery and two pieces of flint debitage.

Slightly to the west of the above was a second ditch, [104], aligned south-south-west to north-north-east. This was slightly smaller, at 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. It also contained late second/third century pottery. Both ditches were cut into (110), a mottled brownish grey and brownish orange sand with considerable bioturbation, which represents the interface between subsoil (101) and the natural sand (107).

The third feature, [108], was at the western end of the trench and was aligned south-west to north-east. This was somewhat indistinct, differentiated from the natural sand only by a slightly more stony and mottled yellow/brown sand fill, without the red-orange iron panning characteristic of the natural sands. No finds were recovered, suggesting a possible geological origin.

6.2 Trench 2 (figs.9-13)

This trench also exposed three distinct earth-cut features. At its southernmost end was a ditch, [200], aligned east to west. This was similar in size to [104], at 0.89m wide and 0.22m deep, although it narrowed to approximately 0.5m at the eastern edge of the trench. No dating evidence was retrieved.

Towards the centre of the trench was a second east-west linear feature, [201], which had a U-shaped terminus approximately 0.15m from the eastern edge of the trench. The fill of the ditch was a light grey sand, and this produced no finds.

The third feature, [202] was broadly rectangular in plan, extending approximately 1.25m from the western trench edge, and it contained a mid-dark grey deposit, context (205). The feature was 1.6m wide by approximately 0.45m deep, with

moderately shallow sloping sides. It contained pottery dating to the second century AD. It was interpreted as a pit or possibly the terminus of an east west ditch.

6.3 Trench 3 (figs.14-18)

Three further linear features were exposed in this trench. At the easternmost end was a large linear, [303], aligned broadly east to west. Only the northern edge of this ditch was visible; the southern edge was beyond the excavation. The minimum width of the feature was approximately 1.2m. It had two fills, (304) and (308). The primary fill, (304), was a light grey sand that lined the northern edge of the ditch. The bulk fill (308) was a much darker grey deposit, and this produced the largest number of sherds (17), which dated the feature to the mid-third century AD.

At the west end of Trench 3 were two parallel ditches, less than 0.2m apart, both of which had been recut on at least one occasion. The initial ditch cuts, [301] and [311] were aligned north-south, and both were subsequently recut and realigned to north-north-west to south-south-east ([300] and [302] respectively). [301] contained two sherds of pottery, placing it broadly within the Romano-British period. The fill of recut [302] contained one sherd imitating an earlier form of samian ware, and one sherd from a vessel produced in the Swanpool (Lincoln) tradition. This material suggests a date in the fourth century AD (MJ Darling, appendix 12.2).

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

All three trenches contained archaeological features. All of the dated features were of Romano-British date, suggesting activity from the second to the fourth centuries AD, although the majority of the ceramic material was of third century date.

In total, eight linear features were exposed, as well as a ninth, [202], which could represent either a pit or another ditch. These features were, on the whole, quite shallow (ranging from 0.05m to 0.45m) and were covered by up to 1m of topsoil and subsoil. Significant disturbance had taken place on the site, as indicated by the presence of Romano-British and post-medieval finds in the topsoil and subsoil.

It is most likely that the exposed features represent some form of linear/curvilinear boundaries or enclosures. The common alignment and proximity of [301] and [311], the pair of north-south ditches in Trench 3 suggest they were contemporary and formed part of the same boundary system. Only ditch [301], and recut [302] (representing the recutting of ditch [311]), produced dateable material. This material suggests a third century date for the primary ditch cut, and a date in the fourth century for the recut (MJ Darling, Appendix 12.2).

Fig.4: Trench 1 Plan

| | |
|------------|-------|
| TBM: 30.38 | |
| BS: 0.94 | |
| FS | RL |
| 1. 1.51 | 29.81 |
| 2. 2.53 | 28.79 |
| 3. 2.52 | 28.80 |
| 4. 2.72 | 28.60 |
| 5. 2.55 | 28.77 |
| 6. 2.65 | 28.67 |
| 7. 2.67 | 28.65 |
| 8. 1.67 | 29.65 |
| 9. 2.79 | 28.53 |

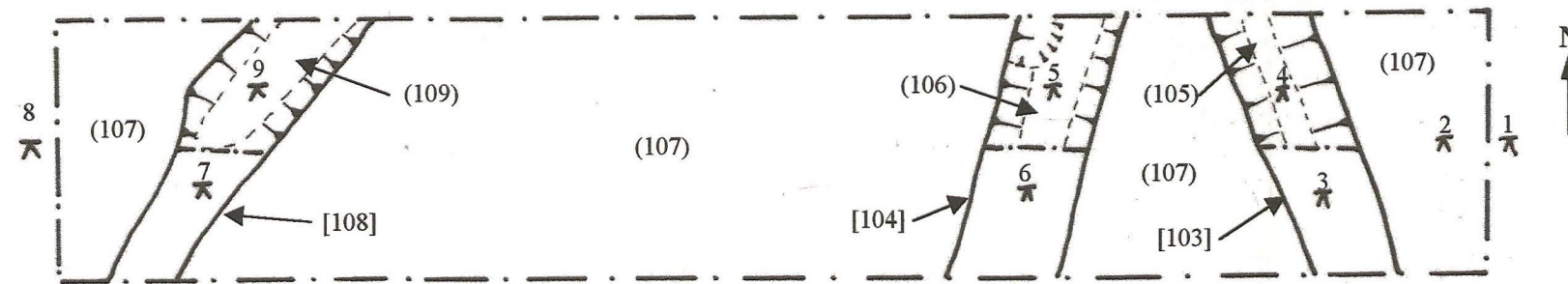


Fig.5: Trench 1 South facing section

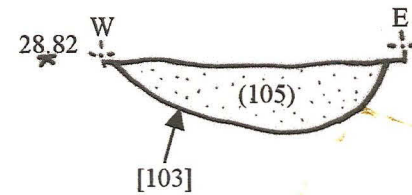
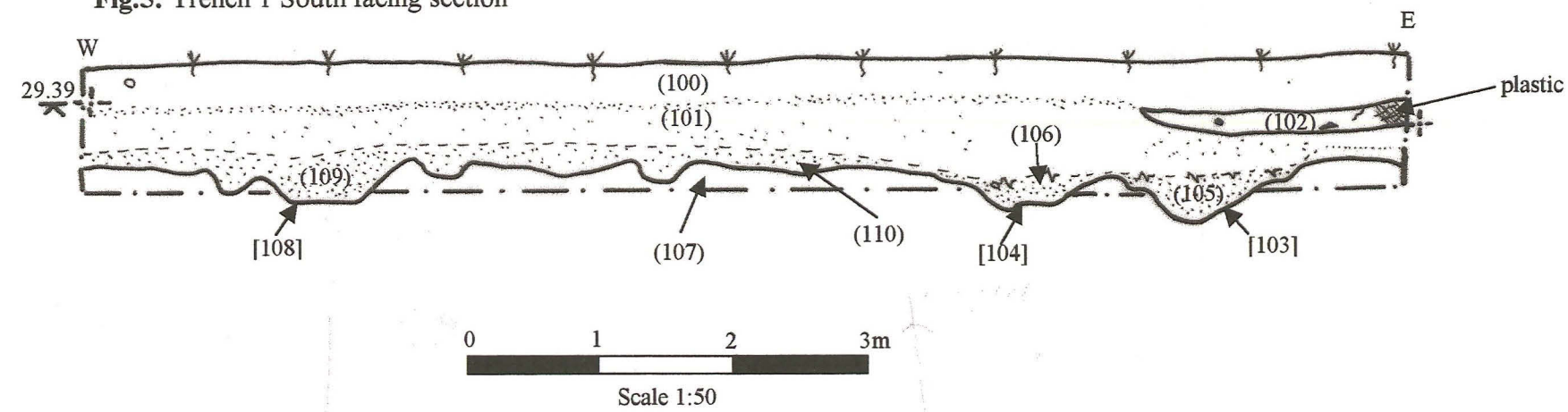


Fig.6: Ditch [103] north facing section

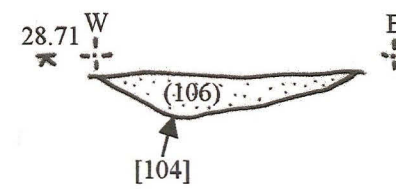


Fig.7: Ditch [104] north facing section

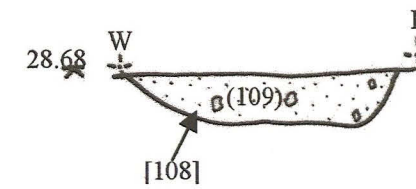
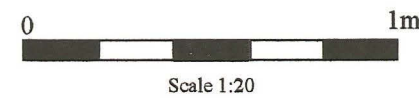


Fig.8: Feature [108] north facing section



| | |
|------------|-------|
| TBM: 30.38 | |
| BS: 0.01 | |
| FS | RL |
| 1. 1.34 | 29.05 |
| 2. 2.05 | 28.34 |
| 3. 2.34 | 28.05 |
| 4. 2.20 | 28.19 |
| 5. 2.31 | 28.08 |
| 6. 2.52 | 27.87 |
| 7. 2.40 | 27.99 |
| 8. 2.40 | 27.99 |
| 9. 2.75 | 27.64 |
| 10. 2.41 | 27.98 |
| 11. 1.44 | 28.95 |

Fig.9: Trench 2 Plan

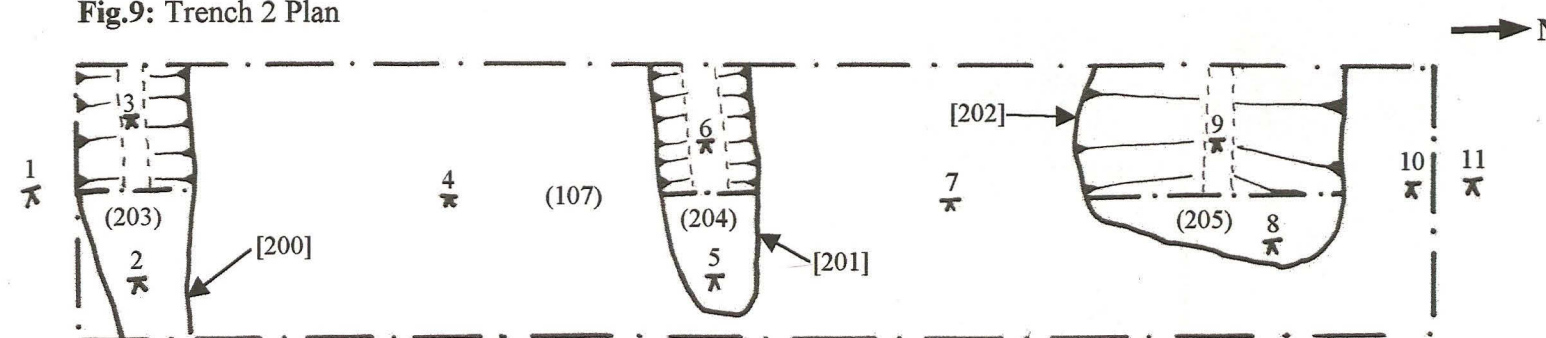


Fig.10: Trench 2 East facing section

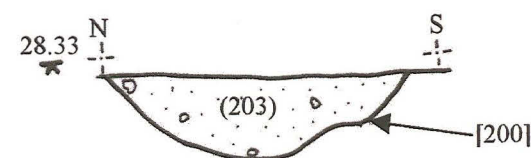
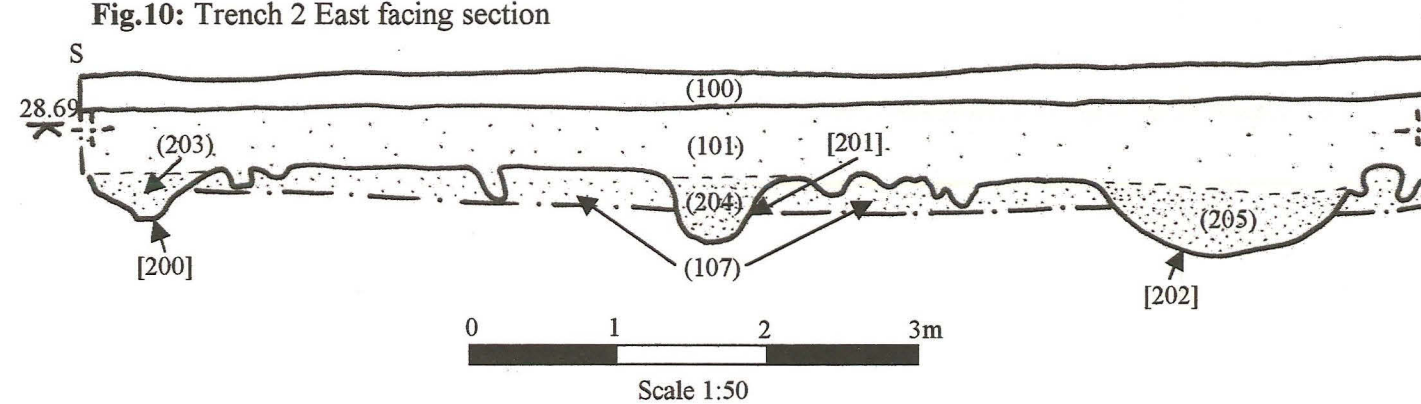


Fig.11: Ditch [200] west facing section

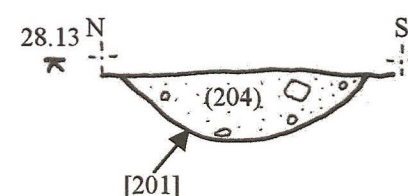


Fig.12: Ditch [201] west facing section

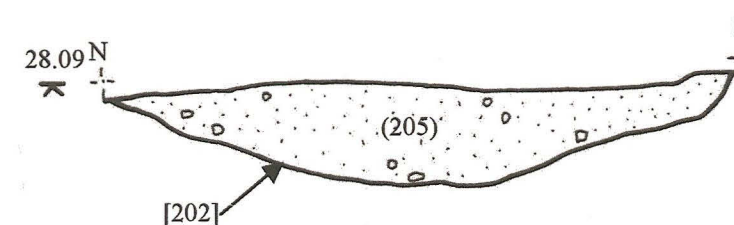


Fig.13: Feature [202] west facing section

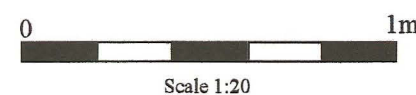
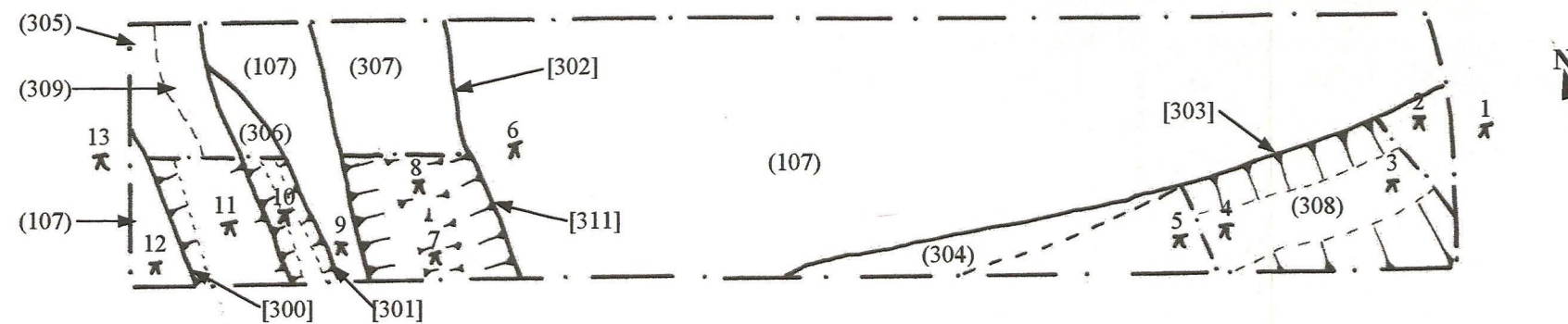


Fig.14: Trench 3 Plan



| | |
|------------|-------|
| TBM: 30.38 | |
| BS: 0.31 | |
| FS | RL |
| 1. 1.88 | 28.81 |
| 2. 2.55 | 28.14 |
| 3. 2.85 | 27.84 |
| 4. 2.89 | 27.80 |
| 5. 2.72 | 27.97 |
| 6. 2.79 | 27.90 |
| 7. 3.08 | 27.61 |
| 8. 3.10 | 27.59 |
| 9. 2.85 | 27.84 |
| 10. 2.99 | 27.70 |
| 11. 2.93 | 27.76 |
| 12. 2.85 | 27.84 |
| 13. 1.88 | 28.81 |

Fig.15: Trench 3 North-north east facing section

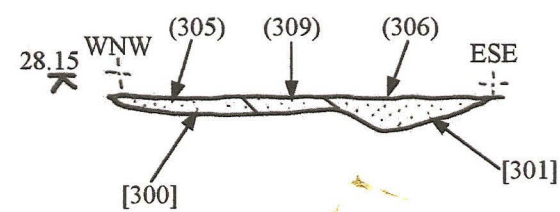
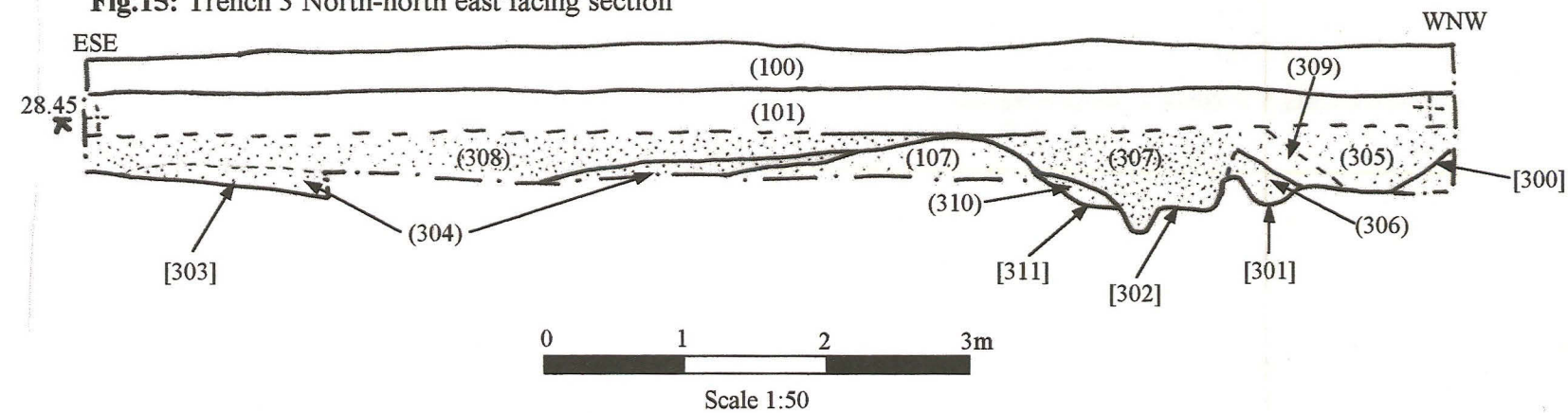


Fig.16: Ditches [300], [301] SSW facing section

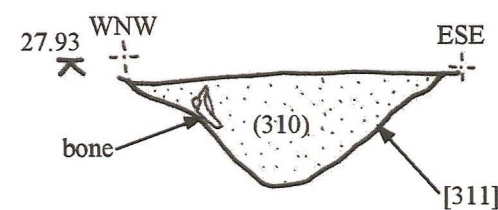


Fig.17: Ditch [311] SSW facing section

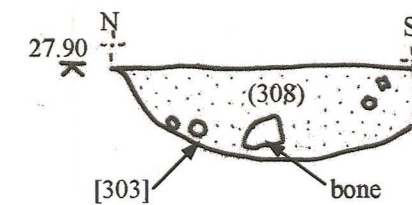
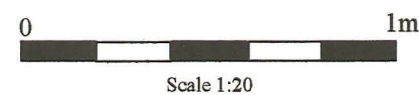


Fig.18: Ditch [303] west facing section



It is possible that ditch [311] joins with [303] just to the south of the trench, to form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure. [301] and [300] may also turn eastwards outside of the trench to form a double ditched enclosure, with [311] and [303].

It is more difficult to propose any such relationships between the other ditches. In Trench 1, ditches [103] and [104] are not aligned in a manner suggesting contemporaneity. They are not parallel and therefore do not represent a double boundary ditch. Nor are they likely to form two sides of an enclosure, as they would join to form an impracticably small angle at the northern end of the enclosure. The pottery assemblage from the ditches was too small to confirm their sequence with any degree of certainty. Only 10 sherds were recovered (4 from [103] and 6 from [104]), all of which suggested a date broadly within the third century AD although, on balance, the pottery from [104] appears to be slightly earlier (MJ Darling, Appendix 12.2).

For Trench 2, it is possible to say even less. [200] is a ditch representing a linear boundary or part of a rectilinear enclosure. Its association with [201] is uncertain, although the two features are unlikely to be contemporary. If they formed part of the same boundary system, they would be expected to have similar fills. However, the fill of [201] consists of a much lighter grey sand than the almost black deposit in [200]. No dating evidence was retrieved to confirm this hypothesis. Tentatively, [202] appeared to be the earliest feature, dated to the second century AD.

In the context of Horncastle in the Romano-British period, these ditches may be loosely associated with the cropmark enclosures recorded by aerial photography less than 300m to the south (Field & Hurst 1984), as well as to similar features that were excavated during a recent evaluation at the Black Swan public house, less than 200m south-east of the current site (Clay 2000). The location of the site is well within the known distribution of Roman activity in Horncastle (Field & Hurst 1984), and the presence of quantities of unabraded Romano-British pottery and animal bone within the ditches suggest a location close to, or within, the Roman settlement itself. However, a lack of structural evidence, and the nature of the ceramic material (i.e. lacking any finewares, samian or mortaria) make it possible that this site represents an area that was peripheral to the core of the Romano-British settlement (MJ Darling, Appendix 12.2).

The current site is very close to known Romano-British cremation and inhumation burials. Such features are usually taken to define the outer limits of Romano-British settlements (Field & Hurst 1984). This relationship between ditched enclosures and burials is paralleled by several Romano-British sites, such as Old Sleaford, where excavations revealed Romano-British ditched enclosures and associated inhumations less than 100m west of the settlement focus (Clay 1998).

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

All three trenches exposed archaeological remains, and allowed these to be sampled sufficiently to establish the date, character, and depth. Despite the large amounts of ferrous litter and other debris on site, anomalies detected by the geophysical survey also proved to indicate real archaeological features. As anticipated, the evaluation produced features and artefacts from the Romano-British period.

The small area investigated made detailed interpretation somewhat problematic. Although the date, profile and orientation of the ditches was established, it has not been possible to provide an adequate interpretation of these features. Were the ditches excavated in Trench 3 unrelated, or were they part of one enclosure? If so, was this put mainly to agricultural use, or were there buildings within it?

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank East Lindsey Partnership Housing for this commission and for their co-operation during this watching brief

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11.0 Site archive

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

12.0 Appendices

12.1 Colour plates



Plate 1: Trench 1 pre-excitation, looking east



Plate 2: Trench 2 pre-excitation, looking south



Plate 3: Trench 3 pre-excitation, looking west-north-west



Plate 4: Ditch [103], looking north (ditch [104] visible to west)



Plate 5: Ditch [201], looking west

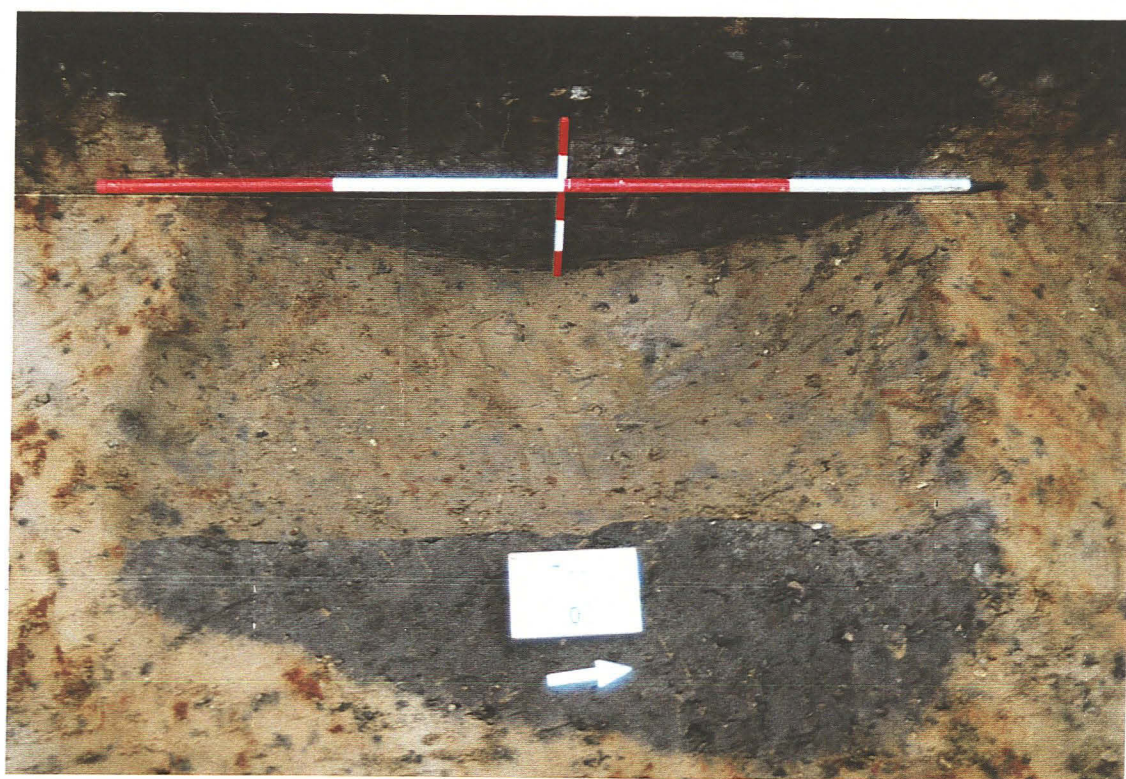


Plate 6: Pit/ditch [202], looking west



Plate 7: Ditch [311] and recut [302], looking south-south-west



Plate 8: Ditch [301] and recut [300], looking south-south-west

REPORT 76 ON THE POTTERY FROM THE WONG, HORNCastle, TWH00

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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

4 December 2000

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The pottery came from nine contexts and unstratified, and amounted to 69 sherds, 1.534 kg. The condition is generally good, with relatively large fresh sherds, and an average sherd weight overall of 22.2g; abrasion is limited to the upper layers and context 307, a recut of ditch 302. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. The fabrics are defined in Appendix 1. A copy of the database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

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

Table 1 Quantities and dating by context

| Deposit | Cxt | Sherds | Weight | Date | Comments |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------------|
| Ditch 103 | 105 | 4 | 136 | M3? PROB | |
| Ditch 104 | 106 | 6 | 71 | L2-3;PROB 3C | |
| Ditch/pit 202 | 205 | 10 | 154 | 2C | |
| Ditch 301 | 306 | 2 | 9 | ROM | |
| Ditch 302 recut | 307 | 9 | 161 | 4C | |
| Ditch 303 | 308 | 17 | 452 | M3+ | EARLIER PART BS? |
| Subsoil | 101-1 | 7 | 92 | M3+/POSTRO | |
| Topsoil | 100-2 | 5 | 136 | ML3? | |
| Topsoil | 100-3 | 3 | 125 | 3C PROB | |
| Unstrat | US-TR2 | 6 | 198 | L3-4 | INCL 2C SHS |
| Total | | 69 | 1534 | | |

Apart from the fill of Ditch 303, all groups are 10 sherds or less, so that the dating rests on minimal evidence. The group from the ditch or pit 202 suggests a 2nd century date, while the other ditches appear to contain more 3rd century pottery, and the recut of ditch 302 is dated to the 4th century on the basis of a sherd from a bowl imitating the samian form 38 of oxidized ware, and an inturned bead-and-flange bowl of the type D13-23 from the late Lincoln Swanpool kilns (Webster & Booth 1947).

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics represented are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics

| Fabric | Code | Sherds | % | Weight | % |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|
| Cream | CR | 2 | 2.90 | 32 | 2.09 |
| Dales ware shell-gritted | DWSH | 2 | 2.90 | 39 | 2.54 |
| Dales ware shell-gritted? | DWSH? | 1 | 1.45 | 24 | 1.56 |
| Grey fine | GFIN | 1 | 1.45 | 45 | 2.93 |
| Grey | GREY | 53 | 76.81 | 1102 | 71.84 |
| Grey sandy | GRSA? | 1 | 1.45 | 3 | 0.20 |
| Iron Age tradition gritty | IAGR | 1 | 1.45 | 11 | 0.72 |
| Iron Age tradition gritty? | IAGR? | 3 | 4.35 | 174 | 11.34 |
| Parisian ware | PART | 1 | 1.45 | 20 | 1.30 |
| Post-Roman | PRO | 2 | 2.90 | 26 | 1.69 |
| Shell-gritted | SHEL | 1 | 1.45 | 16 | 1.04 |
| Swanpool oxidized | SPOX? | 1 | 1.45 | 42 | 2.74 |
| Total | | 69 | 100.1534 | 100 | |

The post-Roman sherds are all post-Medieval. The other fabrics are typical of a Roman group from the area, spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries, although the inclusion of pottery from the late Lincoln Swanpool kilns is of interest. There is a notable absence of samian, mortaria or fine wares such as colour-coated wares. The single vessel in a finer grey fabric (GFIN) is an elegant funnel-necked beaker (dwg 3), the form probably derived more from Rhenish ware than from forms produced in Parisian ware, and likely to date to the 3rd century. A single body sherd of Parisian ware is from a closed form decorated with rouletting, and it is possible that this came from kilns at Market Rasen, and can only be loosely dated to the mid to late 2nd century. The 2nd century pottery includes a fragment from a cream (CR) flagon (unstrat), and body sherd from context 205. Also from 205 are sherds from a rusticated jar, probably with linear type rustication. The grey bowl (dwg 2) from 205 is reminiscent of late Iron Age forms, but is in a fully Roman fabric. While such decoration starts in the 1st century, it continues well through the 2nd century; these particular body sherds appear to be in an earlier fabric type, and may fit into the earlier 2nd century. A few sherds loosely classified as in Iron Age tradition gritty fabrics occur, all of which can be expected to continue into the 2nd century.

The 3rd century pottery includes dales ware jars (dwg 5), wide-mouthed bowls (dwg 1), a thick-walled folded beaker (dwg 7), while various bowls and dishes could date from the later 2nd century into the 3rd century. Definitely 4th century vessels are confined to the bowl with inturned bead-and-flange and the Swanpool form 38, both from the recut of ditch 302, the sherds being too abraded and fragmentary for illustration.

DISCUSSION

This small group adds a little more information relating to the extra-mural settlement at Horncastle, and comes from an area known to have cremation burials, possibly starting in the 1st century, but largely of 2nd century date (Field & Hurst, 1984, 80, fig 28). The condition of the pottery and its association with animal bone suggests that this is more likely to be rubbish from the adjacent settlement than occupation in the immediate area, particularly in view of the date of the cremations. This could suggest that the cremation cemetery had largely gone out of use by the later 2nd century. It is, therefore, an important small group relating to our understanding of the cemeteries and settlement, and the possibility of further archaeological work in the area indicates the need for publication to inform future work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Nine vessels have been identified as suitable for illustration to supplement the report. These are listed in Appendix 2.

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APPENDIX 1 FABRICS

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

- CR Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, from flagons or closed forms.
- DWSH Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. **NRRFC DAL SH**
- GFIN Grey fine. This coding is used for reduced fabrics lying between the common quartz-gritted GREY used for most jars and bowls, and the very fine fabrics used for London-type ware and Parisian ware.
- GREY Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions.
- GRSA Grey, with common to abundant quartz sand inclusions.
- IAGR Coarse tempered, often pimply with grog and other inclusions, IA 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.
- PART Parisian type, a very fine silty grey fabric, often with a sandwich fracture, usually with a fine black or grey polished external surface. Parisian 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 (**NRRFC: LMR FR**), and also at Doncaster (**NRRFC: ROS FR**). Body sherds can be confused with London Ware, a very similar fabric, but used for different forms with differing decoration. This ware is common in London, but is also made in the Nene Valley (Perrin 1990).
- SHEL Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly of local origin. Single sherd.
- 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).

APPENDIX 2 VESSELS FOR ILLUSTRATION

The drawing numbers are as allocated during archiving, and do not indicate a publication sequence.

| Cxt | Fabric | Form | DNo | Details | Shs | Weight |
|-------|--------|------|-----|---|-----|--------|
| 100-2 | GREY | BWM | 1 | RIM/PT BODY >GROOVES;SL.U'CUT | 1 | 89 |
| 100-2 | GREY | DGR | 9 | RIM/PT WALL | 1 | 13 |
| 101-1 | GREY | D | 6 | RIM FRAG;PT WALL;UNUS RIM | 1 | 14 |
| 105 | GREY | BKFO | 7 | BASE;PT BODY;THICK WALLED | 1 | 110 |
| 205 | GREY | BEV | 2 | RIM/SHLDR;WM;SMOOTHED EXT | 1 | 31 |
| 308 | GFIN | BKFN | 3 | RIM FUNNEL SHLDR;F.FINE;SMOOTHED EXT | 1 | 45 |
| 308 | GREY | BTR | 4 | RIM/WALL | 1 | 31 |
| 308 | GREY | DPR | 8 | RIM;ONLY PT SLOPING WALL | 1 | 31 |
| 308 | DWSH | JDW | 5 | RIM/NECK;BURNT | 1 | 15 |

05/12/00

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The Wong, Horncastle – TWH00 Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone

| site | cont. | species | bone | no. | side | fusion | zone | butchery | gnawing | toothwear | measurement | path. | comment | preservation |
|-------|-------|---------|------|-----|------|--------|------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|--|--------------|
| TWH00 | 101 | BOS | CQ | 1 | W | | 1 | | | | | | SUPERFICIAL BONE EROSION | 3 |
| TWH00 | 101 | BOS | FEM | 1 | L | PF | 1 | CH | | | | | FEMUR HEAD-CHOPPED FROM END | 4 |
| TWH00 | 101 | BOS | FEM | 1 | R | PF | 13 | | DG | | | | PROX END-TROCHANTER MAJOR CHEWED OFF- 2 PIECES | 4 |
| TWH00 | 101 | BOS | INN | 1 | R | | | | | | | | POSTERIOR ISCHIAL FRAGMENT | 4 |
| TWH00 | 101 | BOS | INN | 1 | F | | | | | | | | LATERAL FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES | 4 |
| TWH00 | 101 | BOS | MAN | 1 | R | | 5 | CH | | | | | VENTRAL HALF POSTERIOR EDGE-CHOPPED BELOW CONDYLE | 4 |
| TWH00 | 101 | BOS | MTC | 1 | R | DF | 345 | CH | | | Bd-51 Dd-29.2 | | DISTAL HALF-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED POSTERIORLY | 4 |
| TWH00 | 101 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | CH | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED | 4 |
| TWH00 | 105 | BOS | RAD | 1 | R | DF | 56 | | DG | | | | DISTAL THIRD-DISTAL END CHEWED- 2 PIECES | 4 |
| TWH00 | 306 | EQU | MTL | 1 | W | | | | | | | | LATERAL METAPODIAL- 2 PIECES | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | BOS | HC | 1 | R | | 1 | | | | | | BASAL 2 THIRDS CORE- 5 PIECES-SAME BONE AS FRAGMENT BELOW | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | BOS | SKL | 1 | F | | 3 | | | | | | POSTERIOR DORSAL MEDIAL FRAGMENT- 3 PIECES- JOINS WITH HORN CORE | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | CSZ | CDV | 1 | F | | 1 | | | | | | SPINE OF CAUDAL VERT | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT- 3 PIECES | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | EQU | INN | 1 | F | | | | | | | | LATERAL FRAGMENT OF ACETABULUM- 2 PIECES | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | OVI | HC | 1 | L | | 1 | | | | | | SUTURES OPEN-POROUS-JUVENILE | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | SSZ | FEM | 1 | F | | | CH | | | | | MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-CHOPPED | 4 |
| TWH00 | 307 | SUS | MAN | 1 | R | | 2 | | | GH7 | | | ANT RAMUS-DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT-MALE-POROUS | 4 |

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Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

| SPECIES | BONE | SIDE | FUSION |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| BOS cattle | SKL skull | W - whole | Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses |
| CSZ cattle size | TEMP temporal | L - left side | P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; |
| SUS pig | FRNT frontal | R - right side | N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior |
| OVCA sheep or goat | PET petrous | F - fragment | |
| OVI sheep | PAR parietal | | |
| SSZ sheep size | OCIP occipital | | |
| EQU horse | ZYG zygomatic | | |
| CER red deer | MAN mandible | | |
| CAN dog | MAX maxilla | | |
| MAN human | ATL atlas | | |
| UNI unknown | AXI axis | | |
| CHIK chicken | CEV cervical vertebra | | |
| GOOS goose, dom | TRV thoracic vertebra | | |
| LEP hare | LMV lumbar vertebra | | |
| UNB indet bird | SAC sacrum | | |
| MALL duck, dom. | CDV caudal vertebra | | |
| GULL gull sp. | SCP scapula | | |
| FISH fish | HUM humerus | | |
| UNIB bird indet | RAD radius | | |
| UNIF fish indet | MTC metacarpus | | |
| GSZE goose size | MCL-4 metacarpus 1-4 | | |
| BEAV beaver | INN innominate | | |
| CORV crow or rook | ILM ilium | | |
| POLE polecat/ferret | PUB pubis | | |
| PART partridge | ISH ischium | | |
| ORC rabbit | FEM femur | | |
| ROD rodent | TIB tibia | | |
| JACK jackdaw | AST astragalus | | |
| OWL owl indet. | CAL calcaneum | | |
| AUR aurochs | MTT metatarsus | | |
| DUCK duck sp. | MT1-4 metatarsus 1-4 | | |
| CRA goat | PH1 1st phalanx | | |
| FER feral dove | PH2 2nd phalanx | | |
| DAM fallow deer | PH3 3rd phalanx | | |
| TURK turkey | LM1-LM3 lower molar 1 - molar 3 | | |
| GOSZ goose, poss. wild | UM1-UM3 upper molar 1 - molar 3 | | |
| HADD haddock | LPM1-LPM4 lower premolar 1-4 | | |
| | UPM1-UPM4 upper premolar 1-4 | | |
| | DLPM1-4 deciduous lower premolar 1-4 | | |
| | DUPM1-4 deciduous upper premolar 1-4 | | |
| | MNT mandibular tooth | | |
| | MXT maxillary tooth | | |
| | LBF long bone | | |
| | UNI unidentified | | |
| | STN sternum | | |
| | INC incisor | | |
| | TTH indet. tooth | | |
| | CMP carpo-metacarpus | | |
| | SKEL skeleton | | |

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| h 1dpm4/dupm4 | f 1dpm2/dupm2 |
| H 1pm4/upm4 | g 1dpm3/dupm3 |
| I 1ml/uml | |
| J 1m2/um2 | |
| K 1m3/um3 | |

ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2

MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

PRESERVATION

- 1 - enamel only surviving
- 2 - bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
- 3 - surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
- 4 - surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
- 5 - bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

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

12.4 Flint (J. Rylatt pers. comm.)

4 fragments of flint were recovered from this evaluation, as described below:

| Context | Description |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 101 | core reduction flake |
| 105 | core reduction chunk |
| 105 | tool production flake |
| 306 | core reduction chunk |

12.5 List of archaeological contexts

| Context | Description |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 100 | Topsoil |
| 101 | Subsoil |
| 102 | Modern deposit |
| 103 | Ditch cut |
| 104 | Ditch cut |
| 105 | Fill of ditch [103] |
| 106 | Fill of ditch [104] |
| 107 | Natural |
| 108 | Natural linear feature |
| 109 | Fill of natural feature [108] |
| 110 | Mixed layer above (107) |
| 200 | Ditch cut |
| 201 | Ditch cut |
| 202 | Ditch terminus/pit cut |
| 203 | Fill of ditch [200] |
| 204 | Fill of ditch [201] |
| 205 | Fill of ditch/pit [202] |
| 300 | Recut of ditch [301] |
| 301 | Ditch cut |
| 302 | Recut of ditch [311] |
| 303 | Ditch cut |
| 304 | Primary fill of ditch [303] |
| 305 | Fill of ditch recut [300] |
| 306 | Fill of ditch [301] |
| 307 | Fill of ditch recut [302] |
| 308 | Fill of ditch [303] |
| 309 | Primary fill of ditch recut [300] |
| 310 | Fill of ditch [311] |
| 311 | Ditch cut |