

EL 02

\* item  
resp: yes

MS/8



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Land at Sellwood Gardens  
Horncastle, Lincolnshire \***  
**Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief \***  
NGR: TF 259 691  
Site Code: SGH 05  
LCNCC Accession No.: 2005.105  
Planning Application No.: S/086/2327/04 \*

**Report for**

**Linx Homes**

**By**

**M. Jordan**

\* **LAS Report No. 826**  
**June 2005**

25 WEST PARADE · LINCOLN · LN1 1NW  
TELEPHONE 01522 544554 · FACSIMILE 01522 522211 · EMAIL las@linarch.co.uk

Lindsey Archaeological Services LLP Registered in England and Wales No. OC304247  
Registered address 25 West Parade · Lincoln · LN1 1NW

VAT Registration No. 819 8029 41

---

## Contents

List of Figures	ii
List of Plates	ii
Summary	1
Introduction	1
Site Location and Description	1
Planning Background	1
Archaeological Background	1
Aims and Objectives	2
Method	2
Results	2
Discussion	4
Conclusion	5
References	5
Site Archive	5
Appendix 1: Context Summary	
Appendix 2: Geophysical Survey by D. Bunn	
Appendix 3: Roman pottery report and Archive by M. J. Darling	
Appendix 4: Post Roman pottery archive by Jane Young	
Appendix 5: Quern report by A. Vince	
Figures	
Plates	





---

## List of Figures

- Fig.1 Location of land at Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle (C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map Explorer 273. Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165).
- Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trenches and geotechnical test pits in development area.
- Fig. 3 Trench 1 plan and section
- Fig. 4 Trench 2 plan and section
- Fig. 5 Trench 3 plan and section
- Fig. 6 Sections through test pits.
- Fig. 7 Ditches from evaluation in relation to cropmarks seen from aerial photography

## List of Plates

- Pl. 1 Area 1, general view looking west
- Pl. 2 Area 2, general view looking south
- Pl. 3 Trench 1, pre-excavation view looking southeast. Scales 1m and 2m
- Pl. 4 Trench 1, post-excavation view looking southeast. Scales 1m and 2m
- Pl. 5 Trench 2, pre-excavation view looking northeast. Scales 2m and 1m
- Pl. 6 Trench 2, post-excavation view of looking northeast. Scales 2m and 1m
- Pl. 7 Trench 2, North section looking northwest. Scales 1m and 2m
- Pl. 8 Trench 2, section through pits 204, 206 and 208, looking southwest. Scales 1m
- Pl. 9 Trench 3, looking west. Scales 1m and 2m
- Pl. 10 Trench 3, north section, looking north. Scales 2m and 1m
- Pl. 11 Test pit 1, looking north
- Pl. 12 Test pit 2, looking north
- Pl. 13 Test pit 3, looking west
- Pl. 14 Test pit 4, looking west

**Land at Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle.  
Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief**

NGR: TF 259 691

Site Code: SGH05

LCNCC Accession No.: 2005.105

Planning Application No.: S/086/2327/04

**Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of three trenches and a watching brief during geotechnical investigations was undertaken at the above site. There was a high level of truncation of features particularly in the northern part of the development area, (Area 1) where Roman ditches and pits were encountered at a depth of 0.6m beneath the present ground level. In the southern part of the development area (Area 2), the Roman features were better preserved and lay beneath a thick ploughsoil layer and modern landscaping deposits (at a minimum depth of 1.3m below existing ground levels). The results of the watching brief confirmed the findings of the evaluation. If foundations and service trenches are of a standard depth (i.e. up to 1m) there will be minimal disturbance to the surviving archaeological features on the site.*

**Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Linx Homes in April 2005 to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the above site (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with general requirements set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work commenced 3rd May 2005 and was completed 6<sup>th</sup> May 2005.

**Site Location and Description**

The modern town of Horncastle is located at a confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring at the southern tip of the Lincolnshire wolds. Sellwood Gardens lies west of Boston Road, south of the walled enclosure. The proposed development comprises two small plots of land at the west end of Sellwood Gardens (Areas 1 and 2, see fig. 2).

**Archaeological Background**

There is evidence for extensive Romano British settlement in Horncastle and a late Roman fort lies to the north of the proposed development. To the west of the development site there are substantial cropmarks which appear to represent part of the known unwallled settlement of Iron Age to Late Roman date. Burials of Roman date have also been recorded to the north and to the south of the development site. The Saxon and medieval settlement was concentrated within walls of the Roman fort, although recent finds of early Saxon burials were found outside the Roman walls. In the post-medieval period the settlement expanded again south of the Waring and possibly east.



### **Aims and Objectives**

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

### **Method**

The three evaluation trenches, (Trench 1 and 2: 7m x 2m, Trench 3: 5m x 2m, see fig. 2), were positioned in order to investigate anomalies revealed through geophysical survey carried out by pre-construct geophysics. The trenches were excavated using a JCB, using a toothless dyking bucket, to the first archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was monitored by an experienced archaeologist. Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of two experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director. A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site, including trench plans and sections drawn at a scale of 1:20.

The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations should these prove to be necessary. The numbers referred to in the text and on accompanying drawings are context numbers assigned during the recording of the site. Context numbers were assigned in blocks, prefixed by the trench number (i.e. Trench 1 was numbered from **100** onwards, Trench 2 from **200** etc).

A watching brief was also carried out during the excavation of four geotechnical test pits (see fig. 2) which were dug to a depth of 3m.

A temporary bench mark of 30.32m was established from a bench mark 33.52m O.D. located on Boston road.

### **Evaluation Results**

#### Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was located in the northwest of the development area. A 0.50m thick layer of topsoil **100** overlay pit **116**. This was a modern pit, which though not fully revealed within the trench measured over 3m northwest/southeast and was 1.5m deep. Fills **101** to **115** were bands of sandy silts which contained 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Pit **116** cut through a possible Roman ditch **119** which was orientated northwest/southeast. It measured 2.5m wide and was 0.60m deep with a shallow



concave profile and contained **117**, a dark brown silty sand which contained six sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This cut **118**, the natural layer which was a loose yellow sand present 0.60m beneath the topsoil.

#### Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was located in the centre of development Area 1 and was orientated northeast/southwest. A 0.30m thick topsoil layer overlay levelling deposits **210**, **213** and **214**. These overlay the modern pits **202** and **204**. **202** was not fully visible within the trench but was a minimum of 4.6m long and 1m deep. It contained silty sand fills **215** – **218** which contained barbed wire, metal and modern pottery. Pit **204** was not fully visible, and contained the sandy fills **236** – **242**, **248**, **211** and **212**. **204** cut through grey silty sand layers **249** and **251**, possibly representing buried plough soil or garden soil layers as this area was apparently once an allotment. These overlay the yellow sand natural, **201**.

Pit **202** cut through the fills of **232** a possible north/south aligned pit or furrow which contained thin silty sand layers **220** to **226**, **252** and **253**. The lowest fill **226** contained a well preserved bronze pin, possibly Roman in date. **232** cut through the fills of **207** an eastnortheast/westsouthwest aligned Roman ditch which was 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep and which contained sandy silt fills **234** and **235** which contained 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery. Feature **209** to the east may represent a separate pit or a continuation of ditch **207** at a slightly different orientation. However it was only partially visible within the trench and was largely truncated by modern pit **204**. To the south of ditch **207** was a pit, or part of a northeast/southwest orientated ditch **208** which contained two sherds of Roman pottery, and may have been contemporary with ditch **207**. Feature **206** cut both **207** and **208** and may have been the terminal of a northwest/southeast orientated ditch. It contained early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery. This feature was also largely truncated by pit **204** making interpretation difficult. At the north end of the trench ditch **205** cut the natural **201**. It was aligned roughly east/west and contained the fills **227** – **231**, in which mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery was found. The upper fills had been truncated by pit **202**.

#### Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

Trench 3 was located near the centre of Area 2. A 0.70m thick layer of dark grey brown silty sand **300**, overlay levelling deposits **301** and **302**. These in turn overlay **303** a 0.80m thick grey brown silty sand which represents a buried ploughsoil which contained 34 sherds of early 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and fragments of a quern made of lava (see Appendix 5). Ploughmarks could be seen cutting layer **308**, a compact orange brown mottled sand which overlay the natural **309**. Cutting **308** and **309** were the ditches **304** and **306**. **304** was a U-shaped ditch orientated northwest/southeast, and measured 1.5m wide x 0.6m deep. It contained **305** a dark brown silty sand which contained 44 sherds of early 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery. **306** was a southwest/northeast aligned ditch measuring 0.3m deep though the full extent was not fully present with the trench. It was probably U-shaped in profile and contained **307** a compact grey black silty sand. Both these Roman features were located 1.30m beneath the present surface.



## Watching Brief Results

### Test Pit 1 (Fig. 6)

Test Pit 1 was located in the northwest corner of the development area. Topsoil layer **1000** overlay 1m of black silty sand with inclusions of ash and modern pottery **1001**. This deposit appears to be the fill of a modern pit and matches the location of a large anomaly seen in the geophysics and may be a continuation of pit **116** seen in trench 1. The feature cut the natural yellow sand **1002**.

### Test Pit 2(Fig. 6)

Test Pit 2 was located in the northeast corner of the development area. A 0.60m thick topsoil **2000** overlay a thin levelling deposit composed of stone and limestone rubble **2001**. This overlay a 0.70m thick layer of grey brown silty sand **2002** which contained one Samian pottery sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date and which overlay the yellow natural **2003** at a depth of 1.4m.

### Test Pit 3(Fig. 6)

Test Pit 3 was located in the southeast corner of area 1. A 0.40m thick layer of topsoil **3000** overlay a thin layer of stone and limestone rubble **3001**. This overlay a 0.50m layer of grey silty sand **3002**, which overlay the yellow sand natural **3003**. Cutting the natural was **3004** a possible east/west orientated ditch which was at least 1m deep and is probably of Roman date. It contained a fill which was similar to **3002** but contained moderate stone inclusions.

### Test Pit 4(Fig. 6)

Test Pit 4 was located in the northwestern part of Area 2. Topsoil layer **4000**, overlay a 1.2m thick layer of grey brown silty sand **4001** which overlay the yellow sand natural **4002**.

## Discussion

The pottery from the features indicates a high level of activity in the Roman period particularly in the early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, although some of the pottery in Trenches 1 and 2 suggests that activity ran into later Roman. The varying depths of archaeological features beneath the present ground level and the lack of medieval deposits suggest that the ground level has changed significantly since the Roman period. In Trenches 1 and 2 natural deposits occurred at a depth of 30.12m OD while in Trench 3, natural deposits were at the lower depth of 28.29m OD. This shows the land sloped towards the river to the south which has resulted in the protection of the deeper features in Trench 3. When the land was levelled prior to construction of the estate in the 1960s, more material was removed from Area 1, and resulting in the further truncation of archaeological deposits. A truncated ploughsoil layer was present in some of the trenches and test pits, but had been completely removed in Trench 1 where the topsoil overlay a Roman ditch which had been cut by a modern pit. Traces of levelling deposits or a surface put down during the construction of the bungalows was present between the topsoil and ploughsoil layers. Beneath the ploughsoil/topsoil and often truncated by modern pits, were the remains of Roman ditches which were present from a depth of 0.6 to 1.4m in Area 1 and from 1.3m in Area 2. Area 1 had been more disturbed than Area 2, and a much more substantial layer of ploughsoil



survived in Area 2 overlying and protecting the Roman features.

The Roman ditches **119**, **206**, and **304** were aligned northwest/southeast, while ditches **306**, and **207** were aligned westsouthwest/eastnortheast. These correspond with the alignments of cropmarks seen on aerial photographs taken in 1976, and suggest they are also Roman in date. These ditches represent Roman or late Iron Age ditches associated with an extensive settlement present to the southwest of the walled Roman defence (Fig. 7). The remains of five possible ditches were recorded in Trench 2 alone, suggesting that this was an area of significant activity, the full nature of which cannot be explained from the results of the evaluation alone.

### **Conclusion**

Roman ditches survive beneath the modern levelling/topsoil and ploughsoil deposits despite truncation associated with the construction of the buildings adjacent to the site. The depth at which these features occur varies significantly from a depth of 0.60m beneath present ground level in the northwest corner of Area 1 to a depth of 1.3m in Area 2. If foundations and service trenches are of a standard depth (i.e. up to 1m) there will be minimal disturbance to the surviving archaeological features on the site.

Matthew Jordan  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
June 2005

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS would like to thank Linx Homes for their help. The Roman pottery report was by M.J. Darling. This report was edited and collated by Naomi Field.

### **Reference**

Field N and Hurst H, 1983. 'Roman Horncastle', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, Vol. 18 The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 47-83.

### **Site Archive**

Context sheets: 83

Plans: 3

Sections: 5

Correspondence:

Photographs: LAS film Nos.: 05/43 negs. 1-35 05/44 negs. 28-35

Specialist reports:



**APPENDIX 1**



Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle, Lincolnshire  
(SGH 05)  
Context Summary

APPENDIX 1

Context no	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	1	Layer	Topsoil			
101	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.2m
102	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.2m
103	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.3m
104	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.2m
105	1	Fill	Fill of 116			
106	1	Fill	Fill of 116			
107	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.4m
108	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.1m
109	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.3m
110	1	Fill	Fill of 116	0.6m		0.05m
111	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.2m
112	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.3m
113	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.1m
114	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.1m
115	1	Fill	Fill of 116			0.3m
116	1	Cut	Pit	3m +		1.5m
117	1	Fill	Fill of 119		2.5m +	0.6m
118	1	Layer	Natural			
119	1	Cut	Ditch		2.5m	0.6m
120	1		UNSTRATIFIED FINDS			
200	2	Layer	Topsoil			0.3m
201	2	Layer	Natural			
202	2	Cut	Pit	4.6m		1m
203	2	xxx				
204	2	Cut	Pit			
205	2	Cut	Ditch		1.4m	0.8m
206	2	Cut	Ditch			0.5m
207	2	Cut	Ditch		1.8m	0.5m
208	2	Cut	Ditch		1m	0.5m
209	2	Cut	Pit			0.4m
210	2	Fill	Fill of 204			
211	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.3m
212	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.2m
213	2	Layer	Levelling deposit	7m +		0.15m
214	2	Fill	Fill of 202	7m +		0.15m
215	2	Fill	Fill of 202	1.8m		0.2m
216	2	Fill	Fill of 202	3m		0.4m
217	2	Fill	Fill of 202	4.5m		0.26m
218	2	Fill	Fill of 202	4.5m		0.3m
219	2	Layer	Sand deposit			0.08m
220	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.08m
221	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.08m
222	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.09m
223	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.07m
224	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.12m
225	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.07m
226	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.08m
227	2	Fill	Fill of 205		1.2m	0.2m
228	2	Fill	Fill of 205		0.65m	0.08m
229	2	Fill	Fill of 205		0.7m	0.2m
230	2	Fill	Fill of 205		0.8m	0.05m



Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle, Lincolnshire  
(SGH 05)  
Context Summary

APPENDIX 1

231	2	Fill	Fill of 205		0.8m	0.32m
232	2	Cut	Furrow?			
233	2	Fill	Fill of 208		1m	0.5m
234	2	Fill	Fill of 207		1.2m	0.5m
235	2	Fill	Fill of 207		1.8m	0.34m
236	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.2m
237	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.24m
238	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.28m
239	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.12m
240	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.04m
241	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.04m
242	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.08m
243	2	Fill	Fill of 204			0.10m
244	2	Fill	Fill of 206			0.17m
245	2	Fill	Fill of 206			0.13m
246	2	Fill	Fill of 206		0.2m	0.15m
247	2	Fill	Fill of 206			0.2m
248	2	Fill	Fill of 206			0.12m
249	2	Layer	Buried Ploughsoil	1.8m		0.15m
250	2	Fill	Fill of 209			
251	2	Layer		1.9m		0.4m
252	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.10m
253	2	Fill	Fill of 232			0.06m
300	3	Layer	Topsoil			0.70m
301	3	Layer	Levelling deposit			0.10m
302	3	Layer	Levelling deposit			0.10m
303	3	Layer	Buried soil			0.80m
304	3	Cut	Ditch		1.5m	0.6m
305	3	Fill	Fill of 304		1.5m	0.6m
306	3	Cut	Ditch			0.3m
307	3	Fill	Fill of 306			0.3m
308	3	Layer	Natural variation			0.2m
309	3	Layer	Natural			
310	3		UNSTRATIFIED FINDS			
1001	TP1	Layer	Topsoil			0.6m
1002	TP1	Layer	Black ash rich silty sand			1m
1003	TP1	Layer	Yellow sand Natural			
2000	TP2	Layer	Topsoil			0.6m
2001	TP2	Layer	Limestone rubble			1m
2002	TP2	Layer	Grey brown silty sand			
2003	TP2	Layer	Yellow sand Natural			
3000	TP3	Layer	Topsoil			0.4m
3001	TP3	Layer	Limestone rubble			0.1m
3002	TP3	Layer	Grey brown silty sand			1.5m
3003	TP3	Layer	Yellow sand Natural			
3004	TP 3	Cut	Ditch			
4000	TP4	Layer	Topsoil			0.4m
4001	TP4	Layer	Grey brown silty sand			1.2m
4002	TP4	Layer	Yellow sand Natural			



**APPENDIX 2**



**Horncastle Sellwood Gardens**  
**The Geophysical Survey**  
By  
**Dave Bunn (Pre-Construct Geophysics)**

*Summary*

- *A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken on land off Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle.*
- *The survey recorded a wide range of magnetic variation. For the most part, this almost certainly indicates modern features/activity, although at least one zone of weak variation may reflect a pit.*
- *Subsequent excavation has exposed Roman remains, including ditches and pottery. Modern ferrous and substantial depths of overburden have impaired the effectiveness of the survey in detecting traces of these features.*

---

**1.0 Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services commissioned Pre-Construct Geophysics to undertake a fluxgate gradiometer survey of the development areas.

**2.0 Method**

The survey methodology used was based upon guidelines set out in the English Heritage document '*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*' (David, 1995).

Gradiometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting technique that is used to determine the presence/absence of some classes of sub-surface archaeological features (e.g. pits, ditches, kilns, and occasionally stone walls). By scanning the soil surface, geophysicists identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility and can interpret such variation by presenting data in various graphical formats and identifying images that share morphological affinities with diagnostic archaeological remains.

The use of gradiometry is used to establish the presence/absence of buried magnetic anomalies, which may reflect sub-surface archaeological features, and therefore form a basis for a subsequent scheme of archaeological trenching, if required.

The area survey was conducted using a *Bartington Dual 601* fluxgate gradiometer set to take four readings per metre (a sample interval of 0.25m). The zigzag traverse method of survey was used, with 1m wide traverses across 30m x 30m grids. The sensitivity of the machine was set to detect magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla.

Data from the survey was processed using *Archeosurveyor* (v.1.2.5.0). It was clipped to reduce the distorting effect of extremely high or low readings caused by discrete pieces of ferrous metal. The results are plotted as greyscale and trace images (Fig.2).



The survey was carried out by Peter Heykoop on 28/4/2005.

A total area of c.0.20ha was surveyed.

### **3.0 Results, discussion and conclusions**

The survey recorded a number of magnetic anomalies. For the most part, these appear to reflect existing boundary features / buried ferrous materials of modern origin (Fig. 2: shown as blue/red on the unclipped data image).

Relatively weaker anomalies resolve potentially as features such as ceramic debris/burnt materials (clipped data image: examples circled in red). Subsequent excavation of anomaly 1 shown on Fig.2 exposed a deposit of modern debris, feature 202 described above.

At the west corner of Area 1 (anomaly 2, circled yellow), an ephemeral zone of magnetic variation indicated a pit-like feature, (modern pit 116, see above).

The excavation revealed a plethora of Roman remains, including ditches and substantial deposits of pottery (*ibid*). A number of these have been disturbed by later ploughing and landscaping (landscaping activities in Area 2 appear to have included the addition of up to 2 metres of overburden).

In conclusion, it seems likely that modern features and have reduced or eradicated the magnetic response of Roman remains that that lie within the site.

### **4.0 Acknowledgements**

Pre-construct Geophysics would like to thank Lindsey Archaeological Services for this commission.

### **5.0 Bibliography**

Clark, A. J. 1990 *Seeing beneath the soil*. London, Batsford.

David, A. 1995 *Research & Professional Services Guidelines No 1: Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. London



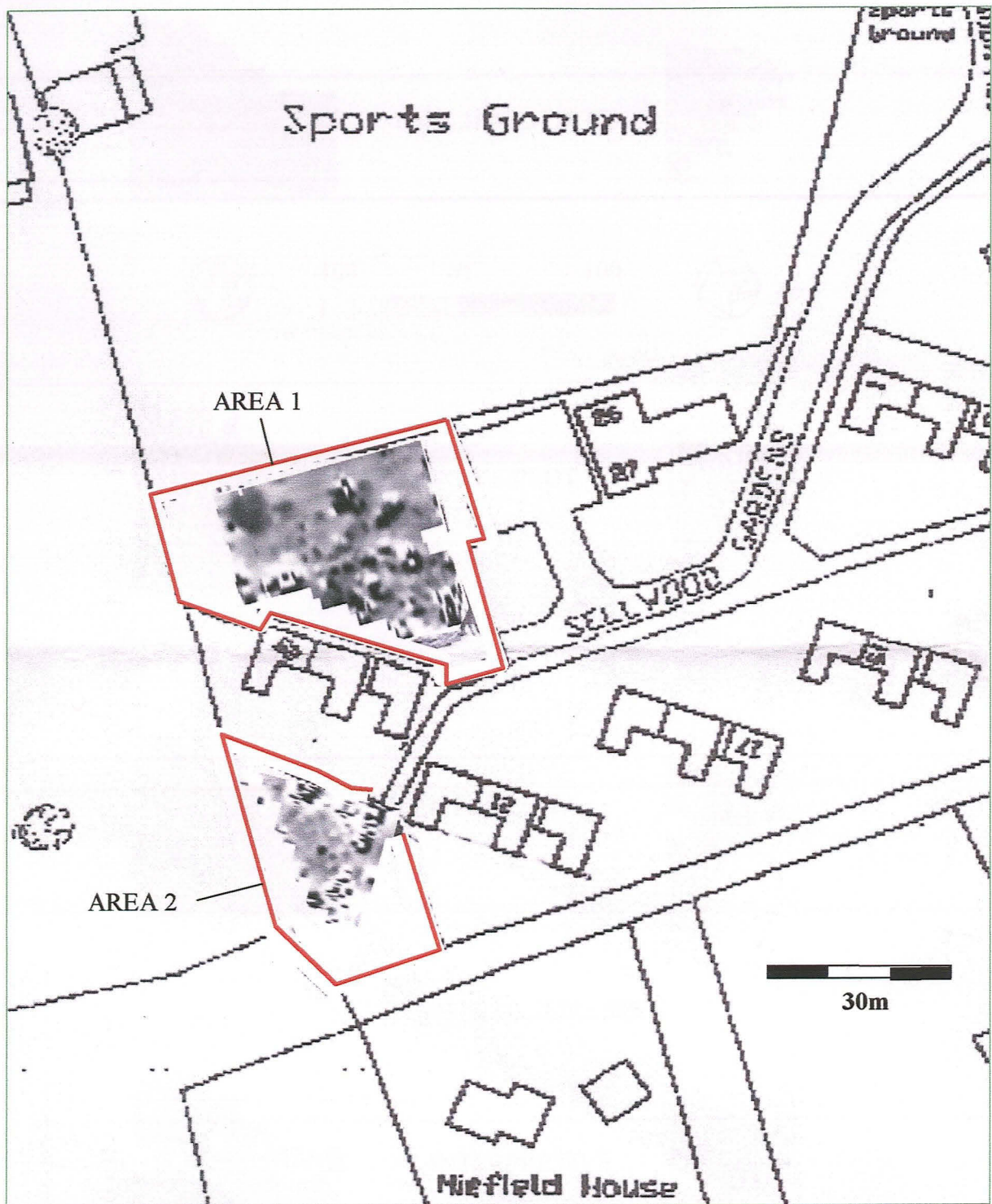
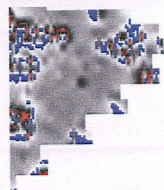
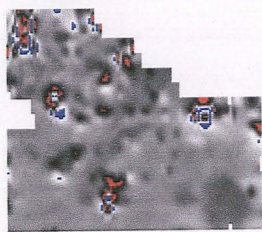


Fig.1 Sellwood Gardens Horncastle.

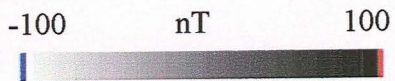


AREA 1

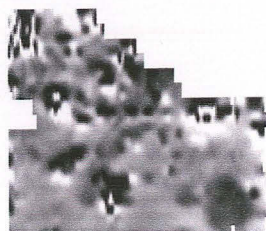
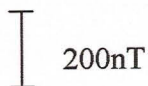
AREA 2



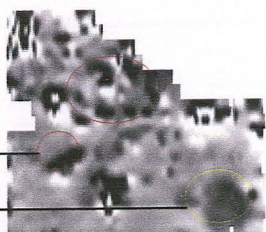
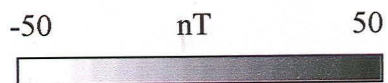
UNCLIPPED DATA



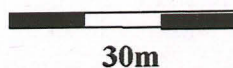
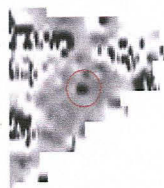
TRACE PLOT



CLIPPED DATA



INTERPRETIVE PLOT



1  
2

Fig.2: Greyscale, trace and interpretive images 1:1000



**APPENDIX 3**



# REPORT 191 ON POTTERY FROM SELWOOD GARDENS, HORNCastle, LINCOLNSHIRE, SGH05

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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

1 June 2005

## INTRODUCTION

The total quantity of pottery amounted to 153 sherds, weighing 3.799 kg, from 13 contexts. The condition of the pottery is average, although some contexts produced scrappy and abraded sherds, typical of redeposited material, and others contained fresh large 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 recording codes for fabrics are detailed below, and those for forms and manufacture/decoration in Appendix 2.

A copy of the archive database is attached, Appendix 1 (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study. The quantities and dating by trench and deposit are shown on table 1.

Table 1 Summary pottery quantities and dates

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
1	116	Pit	111	3		39ROM	Abraded
1	119	Ditch	117	6		544C?	Abraded
2	232	Furrow?	226	1		13-4C?	Chip poss x ?MOSP
2	205	Ditch	227	14		94M3	Abraded & scrappy
2	208	Ditch	233	2		17ROM	Abraded
2	207	Ditch	234	12		246EM2?	
2	207	Ditch	235	2		362C?	
2	204	Pit	238	1		3ROM	
2	206	Ditch	244	8		88EM2?	Abraded
3	-	Buried soil	303	34		746E2	2 links >305; 1 >310
3	304	Ditch	305	44		1554E2	2 links >303
3	-	Unstrat.	310	25		862EM2	1 link >303
TP2		Test pit	2002	1		592C	Samian only
				153	3799		

Most of the pottery came from Trench 3 (over 83% on weight), which had a high average sherd weight of 30.7g, compared with 12.7g from other trenches. Trench 3 has some notably fresh sherds, while abraded and scrappy sherds are more common from Trenches 1 and 2. Sherd links occurred only in Trench 3, between the buried soil 303, the ditch 304 and unstratified finds 310. Most of the pottery dates to the early to mid 2nd century. The only later Roman pottery came from Trenches 1 and 2.



## OVERVIEW OF FABRICS

The fabrics are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2**      **Fabrics**

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Black-Burnished I	BB1?	1	0.65	3	0.08
Cream	CR	1	0.65	28	0.74
Shell-gritted dales ware	DWSH	1	0.65	3	0.08
Grey fine	GFIN	3	1.96	45	1.18
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	117	76.47	2377	62.57
Grog-tempered	GROG	5	3.27	296	7.79
IA tradition gritty	IAGR	8	5.23	425	11.19
IA tradition gritty	IAGR?	5	3.27	149	3.92
IA tradition gritty?	MORT	1	0.65	188	4.95
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	1	0.65	8	0.21
Oxidized white slip?	OXWS?	1	0.65	1	0.03
Red-slip	RDSL?	1	0.65	32	0.84
Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	4	2.61	79	2.08
Shell-gritted	SHEL	2	1.31	88	2.32
Shell-gritted sparse medium	SHSM	2	1.31	77	2.03
		153	100	3799	100

Samian from Central Gaul was sparse. The only mortarium (no 2) was unstratified in Trench 3, and appears to be from a local Lincolnshire kiln of 2nd century date, possibly from the South Carlton kilns (Webster 1944). A chip of oxidized white-slipped fabric (OXWS) from a possible furrow (232) in Trench 2 is possibly from a Swanpool mortarium (Webster & Booth 1947). No amphora sherds were found. Fine wares are also sparse, with a single Nene Valley colour-coated sherd from a closed form from Trench 2, in fine grey fabric (GFIN) a body sherd probably from a poppy-head beaker (from 303), and a plain body sherd with polished exterior akin to Parisian ware from the ditch 207 (Parisian ware was made at the Market Rasen kilns, Darling forthcoming). The most unusual fabric is a red-slipped dish (no 1) unstratified in Trench 3, similar to vessels found in Lincoln (Darling 1981), likely to have been made in the area.

Quartz-gritted grey wares (GREY) form the bulk of the assemblage, the coarser vessels being supplemented by some grog-tempered (GROG), gritty fabrics of Iron Age tradition (IAGR) and shell-gritted wares (SHEL; SHSM). A single fragment of a dales ware jar of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century or later date occurred in Ditch 205, while a body sherd of Black Burnished ware came from ditch 207, too small for certain identification as from Dorset or Doncaster. Only a single fragment likely to be from a flagon in cream fabric (CR) was unstratified in Trench 3.

## VESSEL TYPES

The strongly hooked mortarium (no 2) is reminiscent of types made at the South Carlton kilns of Antonine date (Webster 1944). The red-slipped dish (no 1) can be paralleled by several examples from Lincoln (Darling & Precious forthcoming), and copies a samian form, the type first occurring in the 1st century. This type has occurred before in Horncastle on the old Drill Hall site (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, fig 2, no 6). While the fabric is slightly atypical of those seen in Lincoln, the type



is closely paralleled there, and the technique of using a red-slip is extremely rare at such an early date.

The bowls include interesting types, as the carinated bowl or jar (B334; nos 6, 7), whilst nos 9 and 10 are possibly of the same type. Decoration is infrequent on this type, but burnished wavy lines occur most often, and one with latticed decoration is known from the kilns at Market Rasen (Darling forthcoming). The type is very common at the kilns at Market Rasen, and also made at the 2nd century Roxby kilns (Rigby & Stead 1976, fig 66, 29-32; see also Samuels 1984, fig 29, no 138). The carinated bowl (no 8) is also of 2nd century date. Other bowls include a necked bowl of uncommon cordoned type (no 11) which is also similar to one from the old Drill Hall site (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, fig 1, no 11), and a neckless bowl (no 12) is of a type made at the Market Rasen kilns (Darling forthcoming). Coarser bowls include a grog-tempered (GROG) bowl (no 15), and an unillustrated bowl of Late Iron Age type which continues into the Roman period in gritty fabric (IAGR).

In the same fabric are unusually small cooking pots or beakers, nos 13-14. Grey jars are mostly everted types including no 4 with stabbed decoration, similar to a jar in a grey fabric with shell inclusions from the old Drill Hall site (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, fig 2, no 2) while no 3 with notably thin walls has traces of rustication. Rusticated jars are otherwise represented by body sherds, mostly of the linear type, although one is certainly nodular; such jars continue from the 1st century through to the mid 2nd century, as examples from the kilns at Roxby (Rigby & Stead 1976). There are also fragments of lid-seated types, common in Lincolnshire in the 2nd century. A large fragment from a lug-handled jar in the gritty IAGR fabric showing the hole for the handle tendon came from 305. Dishes include a fragment from a type derived from a Gallo-Belgic form (as Gillam type 337, from 234), and a fragment of a plain-rimmed dish decorated with burnished-intersecting angular arcs of a type dating to the earlier 2nd century (from 310). An unusual vessel is represented by the base only of a jar-type strainer, no 5, of a notably small size. A notable feature of the grey vessels from Trench 3 is the number with thin walls and superior potting, typical of the earlier 2nd century. Shell-gritted vessels were confined to closed forms, including the jar, no 16, all wheel-thrown, and consistent with a 2nd century date.

## CONCLUSION

The material from Trench 3 is representative of normal household rubbish, covering a range of fabrics and forms, although short on fine wares. These represent an important addition to the known range of pottery from Horncastle of early to mid 2nd century date, much of it unpublished. The red-slipped dish, no 1, is an unusual occurrence, particularly as a similar dish has been seen before in Horncastle, indicating an early contact with Lincoln. The forms of the Lincoln vessels suggest these may have started first in the legionary period, but it is unclear to what date they continued to be made (Darling 1981 gives a limited range of these vessels, the bowls imitating the samian Ritterling 12 being found after that publication).

## CATALOGUE

Sequence: No, fabric, form, details, context, Deposit, cut no., original drawing no.

Fabric	Form	Details	Cxt	Deposit	Cut	Dno
1 RDSL?	DFL	Dish, fine granular cream fabric, light red-brown matt slip.	310	Unstrat	-	08
2 MORT	MHK	Mortarium, fairly fine cream fabric, with mixed trituration grit, flint, quartz. Possibly from South	310	Unstrat	-	09



		Carlton kilns.			
3	GREY JCUR	Jar, with thin-wall and traces probably rustication.	305	Ditch	304 07
4	GREY JEV	Jar, with stabbed decoration; body drawn from non-joining sherds; burnt exterior.	305	Ditch; buried soil	304; 04
5	GREY JST	Small base with moulding and pre-firing holes forming a strainer.	303	Buried soil	- 16
6	GREY B334	Jar or bowl, very fresh sherds.	305	Ditch	304 05
7	GREY B334?	Jar or bowl, highly burnished lines exterior and interior of rim.	244	Ditch	206 15
8	GREY BFL	Carinated bowl with burnished wavy line decoration; sooted exterior.	303; 310	Buried soil; unstrat	- 01
9	GREY BEVFL	Bowl probably carinated, thin wall, good burnished, decorated with burnished wavy line.	305	Ditch	304 06
10	GREY BEVFL	Bowl, possibly carinated, thin wall, with lattice decoration.	303	Buried soil	- 03
11	GREY BNK	Bowl with cordon, burnished rim and exterior, occasional shell in fabric. Light grey.	310	Unstrat	- 10
12	GREY BNNK	Heavy neckless bowl, burnished.	310	Unstrat	- 11
13	IAGR CPN	Unusually small jar or beaker of late Iron Age type, dark grey with oxidized interior; sooted.	234	Ditch	207 14
14	IAGR? JBK	Similar small jar; unusual type. Grey fabric.	310	Unstrat	- 12
15	GROG BEV	Bowl, dark grey fabric with light grey grog inclusions. Abraded.	303	Buried soil	- 02
16	SHEL JEV	Jar, grey fabric with sparse shell, wheel-made, sooted exterior.	234	Ditch	207 13

## 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.

BB1	Black-Burnished ware category 1, either from Dorset or Rossington Bridge, Yorkshire, NRFRC = (Dorset) DORBB1, (Rossington Bridge) ROS BB 1.
CR	Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, single sherd probably from a flagon or closed form.
DWSH	Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. NRFRC 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.
GROG	Grog-tempered. Miscellaneous unsourced grog-tempered fabrics.
IAGR	Coarse tempered, often pimply with grog and other inclusions, IA tradition fabric, which continues in use into the Roman period. Cf Trent Valley ware.
MORT	Mortaria, this example possibly from the South Carlton kilns (Webster 1944), Antonine date. Cream fine textured fabric, with scatter of quartz and red inclusions, the trituration being a mixture of flint, quartz and some red-brown grit.
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat NRFRC = LNVCC
OXWS	Oxidized white slipped. Red-brown fabric, with exterior white slip, used most for flagons, unknown source. The single chip from 226 is coarser than usual, and is possibly a fragment from a mortarium made at the Swanpool kilns in Lincoln, of late 3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> century date.
RDSL	Early red-slipped ware, made in Lincoln, the fabrics varying between the Lincoln cream (CR) and pink (PINK), but with an applied matt light red-brown slip. Often copying samian or early fine-ware types (such as Lyon ware, LYON).



- SAMCG Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. **NRFC : LEZ SA**  
 SHEL Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, with a scatter of shell particles, wheel-made.  
 SHSM Shell-gritted, sparse medium shell inclusions; wheel-made.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Darling M.J., 1981 'Early red-slipped ware from Lincoln, in Anderson, A. C. & A. S., (eds), *Roman Pottery Research in Britain and North-western Europe*, BAR Intl Ser 123, 397-415.
- Darling, M.J., forthcoming Market Rasen Roman pottery kilns
- Darling, M.J. & Precious, B.J., forthcoming *Lincoln Roman Pottery Corpus*
- Gillam = type in Gillam, J.P., 1957 "Types of Roman coarse pottery vessels in Northern Britain", *Archaeol Aeliana*, 4 ser, 35, 180-251.
- Petch, D.F., 1962 Excavations at Lincoln, 1955-58, *Archaeol J*, 117, 40-70
- Rigby, V. & Stead, I.M., 1976 Coarse pottery, in Stead, I M, 1976, *Excavations at Winterton Roman Villa and other Roman sites in North Lincolnshire, 1958-1967*, 136-190.
- Samuels, J., 1983 Horncastle: The Roman pottery from south of the town, in Field, F.N. and Hurst, H., *Roman Horncastle, Lincs. Hist. Archaeol.*, 18, 63-69; 80-4.
- Tomber, R. & Dore, J., 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2.
- Webster, G., 1944 The Roman pottery at South Carlton, Lincs, *Antiq J*, 24, 129-43
- Webster, G. & Booth, N., 1947 The excavation of a Romano-British pottery kiln at Swanpool, Lincoln, *Antiq J*, 27, 61-79.
- Whitwell, J.B. & Wilson, C.M., 1969 Archaeological Notes for 1968, in *Lincs. Hist. Archaeol.*, 4, 103, figs 1, 2.



# APPENDIX 1

## Archive data

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf	Ve	Altn	Dno	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
111	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	21
111	GREY	JB	-	-	ABR	-	BASE FRAG.PLAIN	-	1	18
111	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
117	GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BSS	-	4	32
117	GREY	BIBF?	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FR ONLY	-	1	17
117	GREY	CLSD	SNI	-	-	-	BS FINGER NAIL IMPRESSIONS BETWEEN GROOVES	-	1	5
117	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C?	-	-	-
2002	SAMCG	37?	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;FTRG SHEARED OFF;UNUSUAL FAB	-	1	59
2002	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C	-	-	-
226	OXWS?	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP ONLY;COARSE FAB;?MORT	-	1	1
226	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4C?	-	-	-
226	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP POSS X MOSP?	-	-	-
227	DWSH	JDW	-	-	SOOT	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	3
227	GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BSS;ABR&SCRAPPY	-	11	81
227	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB;THK FOR BK?	-	1	8
227	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	2
227	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
227	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABR & SCRAPPY	-	-	-
233	GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BSS	-	2	17
233	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
234	BB1?	-	LA	-	-	-	BS SMALL;POSS OPEN FM	-	1	3
234	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS GRY W DKGRY POL.EXT;SOME MICA	-	1	5
234	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	7
234	GREY	CLSD	WIP?	-	-	-	BS SMALL W VERT WIPING?	-	1	3
234	GREY	D452?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	4
234	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	7
234	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	38
234	IAGR	CPN	-	-	SOOT	14	RIM>SHLDR;DKGRY;OX INT;UNUS SMALL VESS;DIAM11	-	1	16
234	IAGR	JEV	-	-	SOOT	D?	RIM>SHLDR;GRY;EVERT W SM.INT RIM PROJ	-	1	23
234	IAGR?	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY EXT	-	1	36
234	IAGR?	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	35
234	SHEL	JEV	-	-	SOOT	13	RIM>SHLDR;GREY WM;SPARSE SHELL;SOOT EXT;DIAM18	-	1	69
234	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM2?	-	-	-
235	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;BURNISH INT/EXT	-	1	17
235	SHEL	J?	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY EXT;SPARSE-MOD SHELL;WM	-	1	19
235	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
238	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3
238	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
244	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS BURNISHED EXT	-	1	15
244	GREY	B334?	-	-	-	15	RIM/NECK;HIGH BURNISH EXT;INT RIM MOULDING;DIAM16	-	1	30
244	GREY	J	STAB	-	-	-	BS W SHLDR;LINE STABS	-	1	5
244	GREY	JBLS?	-	-	VABR;BUR NT	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;SAME FAB AS JLS	-	1	14
244	GREY	JLS	-	-	VABR;BUR NT	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;COARSE FAB	-	1	7
244	GREY	JRUST	RNOD	1	SOOT	-	BS;SOOT EXT	-	2	13
244	SAMCG	18/31 OR ?	-	-	-	-	RIM FLAKED	-	1	4
244	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM2?	-	-	-
303	GFIN	BKPH?	BADZ	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;PARTIAL LTER SLIP W BADZ	-	1	8
303	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	7	51
303	GREY	BEVFL	LA	1	-	03	RIM/PT WALL;THIN WALL;DIAM17-18;?CARINATED TYPE	-	3	27
303	GREY	BFL	BWL	1	-	01	RIM/WALL;CARINATED;SOOT EXT;DIAM17;SAME	310	6	147
303	GREY	D	-	-	-	-	BS WALL/PT BASE;EARLY TYPE AS D452?	-	1	19
303	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;DIAM7.5;JAR OR BK?	-	1	66
303	GREY	J	-	2	-	-	BS SHLDR DEEP INDENT;THIN WALL	-	2	23
303	GREY	J	-	1	-	-	BSS SHLDR;CORDON SHLDR/BODY	-	2	11
303	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM DIAM6	-	1	16
303	GREY	JEV	STAB	-	-	-	BS BELOW SHLDR;JOINS	305	1	14
303	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	-	-	-	BS F.THIN WALL;SAME	305	1	11
303	GREY	JRUST	RLIN?	-	-	-	BS LESS CERTAIN RLIN/RNOD	-	1	20
303	GREY	JST	HOLE	-	-	16	BASE FTM W PRE-F HOLES;DIAM6 S	-	1	23



303	GROG	BEV	-	1	ABR	02	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM26;DKGRY;LY GROG	-	2	159
303	GROG?	-	-	-	-	-	BSS COARSE FAB;LGE WHITE INCLS;POSS GROG;DKGRY	-	3	137
303	SAMCG	35	BA	-	-	-	RIM/WALL CUP	-	1	14
303	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	E2	-	-	-
305	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE DIAM4.5;THIN WELL-TURN WALL;FINE POT	-	1	32
305	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;MOST DKGRY;1 LTGRY	-	5	49
305	GREY	B334	-	1	-	05	COMP PROF;DIAM14;V.FRESH	-	3	247
305	GREY	BEVFL	BWL	1	-	06	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 18;THINNISH WALL;GOOD BURNISH;?CARINATED	-	2	54
305	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BSS SIMILAR FAB D4 BUT LTBN	-	2	58
305	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR LTGRY THIN WALL JAR	-	4	15
305	GREY	J	-	1	-	-	BSS TWIN GROOVES;S'WICH FAB;LTGRY	-	3	27
305	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE DIAM6;THK WALL;S'WICH LTGRY/LTRB	-	1	20
305	GREY	JBK	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM GROOVE U'SIDE;DIAM6;LTGRY	-	1	203
305	GREY	JBK?	-	-	-	-	BS W HOLLOW CORDON;CURVING WALL;BURNISHED;BK?	-	1	7
305	GREY	JBK?	-	1	-	-	BASE FTM FTRG;DIAM6.5;DKGRY	-	2	63
305	GREY	JCUR	-	1	-	07	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 15;THIN WALL;POSS ?RUST	-	2	47
305	GREY	JEV	STAB	1	-	04	RIMS/PT BODY;BURNT EXT;DIAM17;JOIN	303	9	405
305	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	1?	-	-	BSS SAME IN	303	4	53
305	IAGR	JLH	-	1	-	-	BS LGE SHLDR/WALL W LUG HOLE;DKGRY;RB CORT FAB	-	2	204
305	IAGR?	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;FLAKED INT;COARSE FAB	-	1	33
305	IAGR?	CPN	-	-	-	D?	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM15;SOOT EXT;INT RIM PROJ	-	1	37
305	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	E2	-	-	-
310	CR	F?	-	-	-	-	BS PINKISH-CR;BN-YELLOW SURFS	-	1	28
310	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	7	71
310	GREY	BFL	BWL	1	-	01	RIM/WALL;CARINATED;SOOT EXT;DIAM17;SAME	303	2	31
310	GREY	BNK	-	-	-	10	RIM/PT WALL;CORDONED;DIAM18;LTGRY	-	1	53
310	GREY	BNNK	-	1	-	11	RIM/PT WALL;INT RIM PROJ;DIAM32	-	2	127
310	GREY	D	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;MD GREY;CROSS BURNISHED	-	1	69
310	GREY	DPR	BIAP	-	-	D?	RIM FR;PT WALL;SQUARE RIM;STRAIGHT WALL;DKGRY	-	1	6
310	GREY	J	LA	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;DKGRY	-	1	4
310	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	24
310	IAGR	-	-	1	-	-	BSS J OR BOWL;PIMPLY	-	2	47
310	IAGR	BNAT	-	-	-	D?	RIM FRAG;DIAM30;INT RIM PROJ;WM	-	1	97
310	IAGR?	JBK	-	-	-	12	RIM/NECK ONLY;DIAM13;UNUSUAL;IAGR-GREY	-	1	8
310	MORT	MHK	-	-	-	09	RIM/PT WALL;STRONG HK;FFINE CR;MIX TG;DIAM29	-	1	188
310	RDSL?	DFL	-	-	-	08	RIM/PT WALL;CR FINE GRAN.FAB;LTRB SLIP;DIAM22	-	1	32
310	SHSM	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS RB EXT;DKGRY INT;ILL-SORT SPARSE SHELL;WM	-	1	44
310	SHSM	JB	-	-	-	-	BS NECK/SHLDR;WM;GRY;RB CORT	-	1	33
310	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM2	-	-	-



## APPENDIX 2

### Archive Codes

---

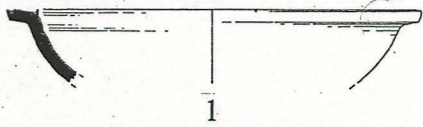
#### Vessel types

---

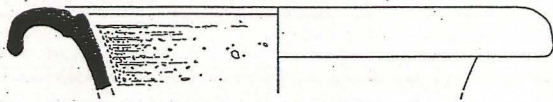
18/31 OR 31	Samian dish or bowl
35	Samian cup
37?	Samian decorated bowl
B334	Bowl as Petch 1962, fig 5, 8-10.
BEV	Bowl everted-rim
BEVFL	Bowl with everted flat-rim
BFL	Bowl flat-rim
BIBF?	Bowl inturned bead-and-flange
BKPH?	Beaker Poppy-head
BNAT	Bowl of native type
BNK	Bowl necked
BNNK	Bowl without neck
CLSD	Closed form
CPN	Cooking pot of native type
D	Dish
D452?	Dish as Gillam 337
DFL	Dish flat-rim
DPR	Dish plain rim
F?	Flagon
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JBK	Jar or large beaker
JBLS?	Jar or bowl lid-seated
JCUR	Jar curved-rim
JDW	Jar dales ware
JEV	Jar everted-rim
JLH	Jar lug-handled
JLS	Jar lid-seated
JRUST	Jar rusticated
JST	Jar strainer
MHK	Mortarium hooked-rim
<b>Décoration</b>	
BA	Barbotine
BADZ	Barbotine dots zoned
BIAP	Burnished intersecting arcs pointed
BWL	Burnished wavy-line
HOLES	Pierced holes
LA	Burnished lattice
RLIN	Rusticated linear
RNOD	Rusticated nodular
SNI	Stabbed finger-nail decoration
STAB	Stabbed
WIP?	Wiped

---

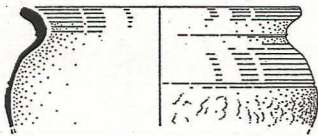




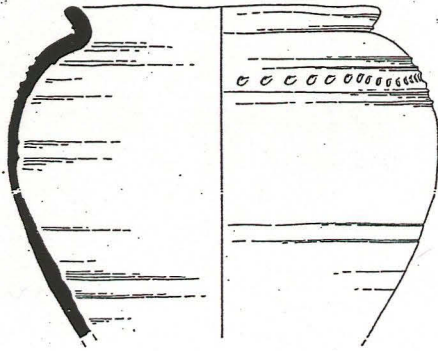
1



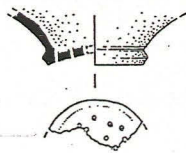
2



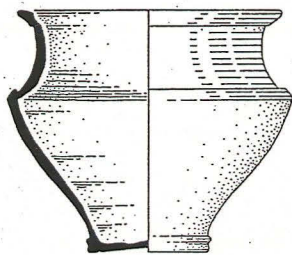
3



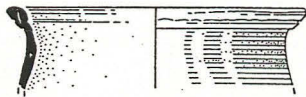
4



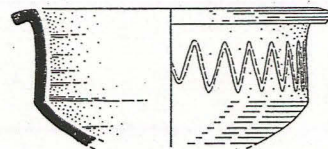
5



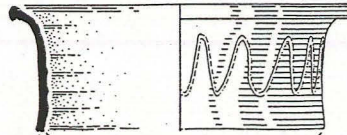
6



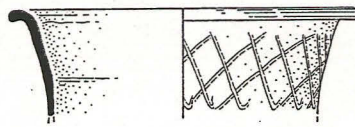
7



8



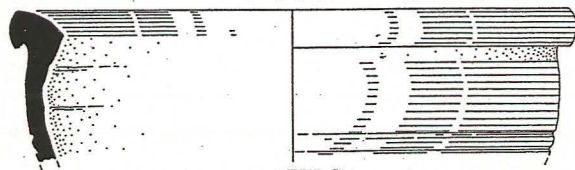
9



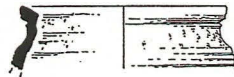
10



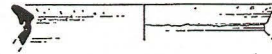
11



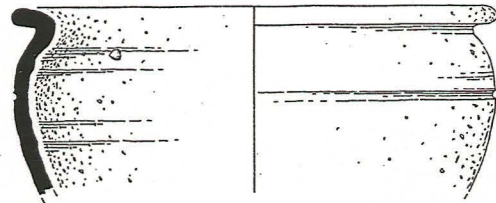
12



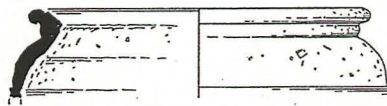
13



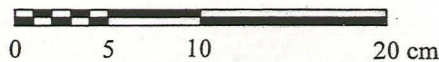
14



15



16





**APPENDIX 4**



# Pottery Archive Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle, Lincolnshire (SGH05)

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
111	WHITE	Modern whiteware		fluted jar	8	1	75		base & BS	discarded	19th
111	CREA	Creamware		saucer	1	1	2		base	discarded	mid 18th to 19th
111	WHITE	Modern whiteware		cup	1	1	13		rim	discarded	19th to 20th
111	WHITE	Modern whiteware		jug	3	1	131	moulded	base & BS	discarded	19th
111	CHINS	Chinese stoneware		spice/ginger jar	1	1	51		base		18th to 19th
111	WHITE	Modern whiteware		jar	1	1	13		rim	discarded	19th
111	TPW	Transfer printed ware		jar	4	1	51		base	discarded;black print	19th
111	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		dish	3	1	68		rim & base	discarded;white internal slip	19th
111	TPW	Transfer printed ware		jar/bowl	1	1	26		BS	discarded	19th
111	TPW	Transfer printed ware		jar	1	1	16		rim	discarded	19th
111	TPW	Transfer printed ware		jar	1	1	6		BS	discarded;black print; --NLY--	19th
111	BL	Black-glazed wares		lid	1	1	19		knob	discarded	19th



context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
111	BL	Black-glazed wares	local ?	large jar	7	1	634		rim & BS	discarded	late 18th to 19th
120	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		bottle	2	1	116		base & shou		19th
234	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware		teapot	1	1	5	moulded	rim	Wedgwood ?	18th to 19th
238	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares		jug/jar	1	1	21		BS	abraded	mid 15th to 17th
238	BL	Black-glazed wares		cup ?	1	1	2		BS		18th
238	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	grey stoneware	jam/dripping jar	1	1	6		rim	discarded	mid 19th to 20th



**APPENDIX 5**



## **Assessment of a Quern from Horncastle, Lincolnshire (SGH05)**

### ***Alan Vince***

Eleven fragments from a stone rotary quern from an excavation at Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle, excavated by Lindsey Archaeological Services was submitted for identification and assessment.

### **Description**

The fragments (total weight 2760gm) all come from the upper stone of a Niedermendig Lava quern. The stone is extremely friable, probably due to chemical weathering during burial. Consequently, the original surface has flaked away, removing tool marks and other details.

The upper surface has a flange around the edge approx 40mm wide within which the surface forms a shallow cone, retaining the grain and feeding it into a central hole (missing). The lower surface also has a conical surface, on which the grain was ground and then forced by gravity out of the quern where it could be collected as flour.

### **Assessment**

Niedermendig lava querns were imported into Lincolnshire from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the 4<sup>th</sup> century and then again in the mid Saxon period onwards into the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The archaeological context suggests that this particular quern is of Roman date.

The quern is sufficiently complete for a reconstruction drawing to be made. This would, for example, allow the precise shape and size of the quern to be compared with others. Dr D F Williams, of Southampton University, has been undertaking petrological analysis of Niedermendig lava objects, and source rocks, in order to determine whether or not different quarries at the source might be identifiable. Neither study would, however, add much useful knowledge to the archaeology of the Sellwood Gardens site and it is recommended that the object is retained for potential future study.

The Alan Vince Archaeology Consultancy, 25 West Parade, Lincoln, LN1 1NW

<http://www.postex.demon.co.uk/index.html>

A copy of this report is archived online at  
<http://www.avac.uklinux/potcat/pdfs/avac2005078.pdf>



**THE FIGURES**



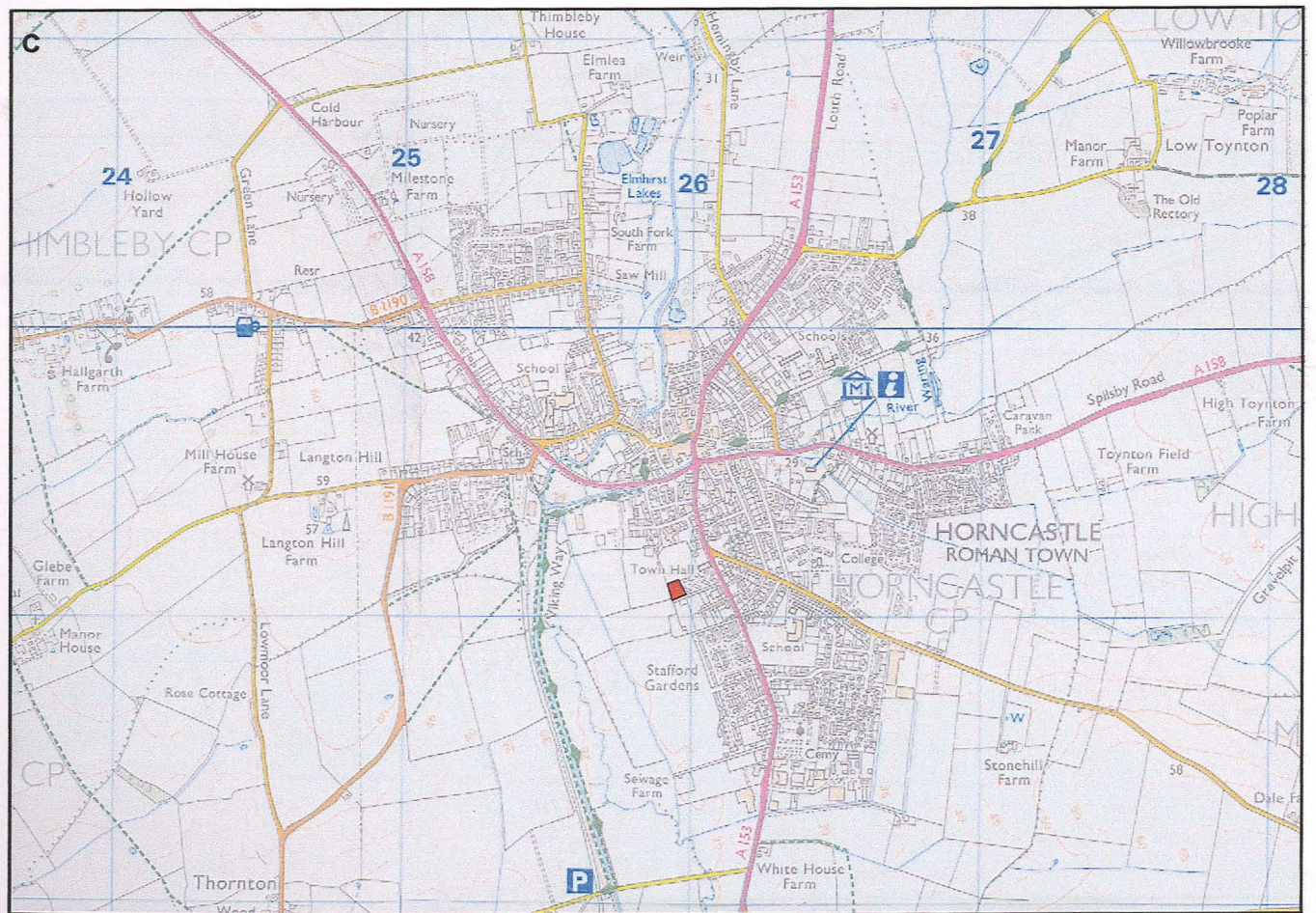
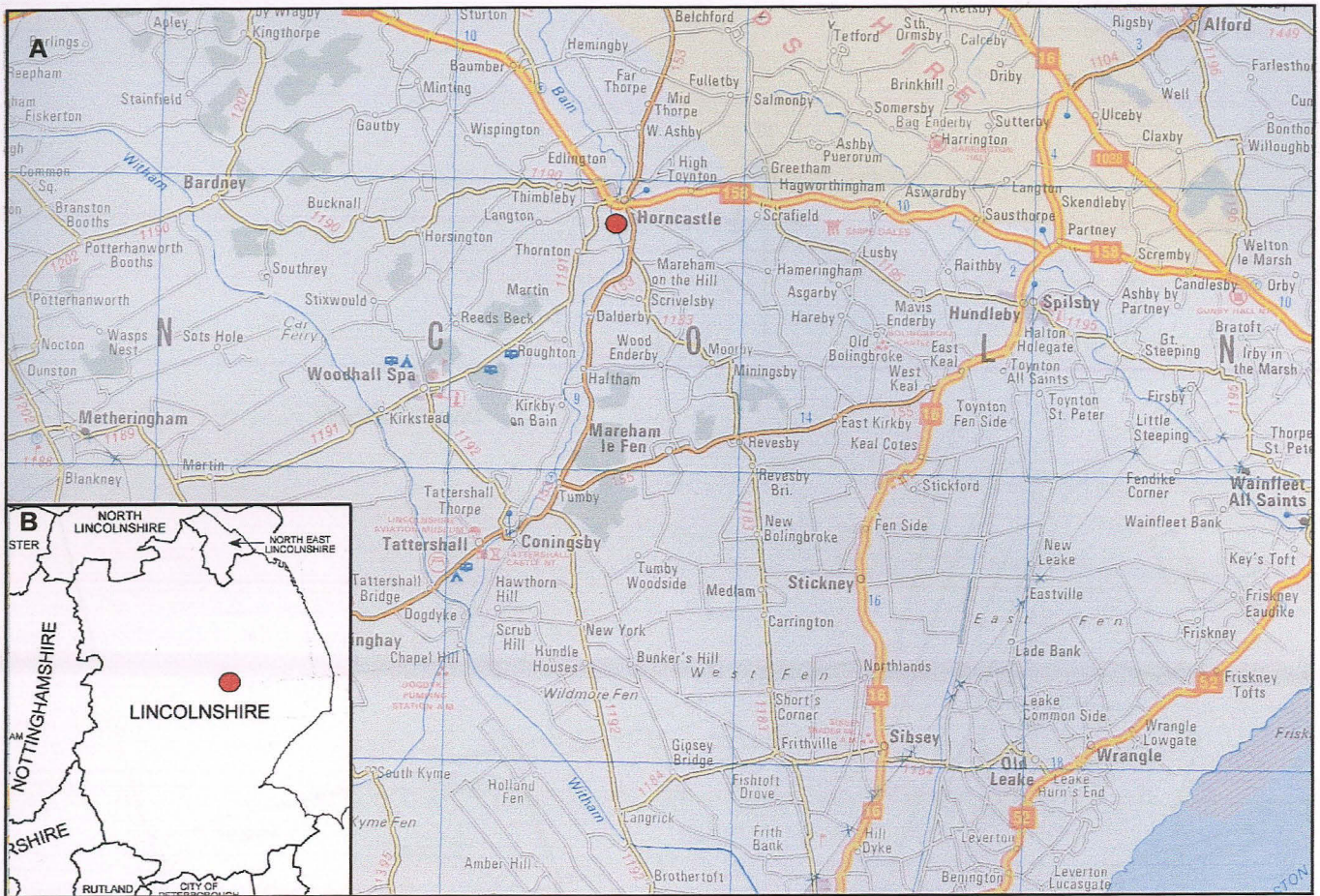


Fig. 1 Location of land at Sellwood Gardens, Horncastle (C based on the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map Explorer 273; Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO LAS licence No. AL 100002165)





Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trenches and geotechnical test pits in development area



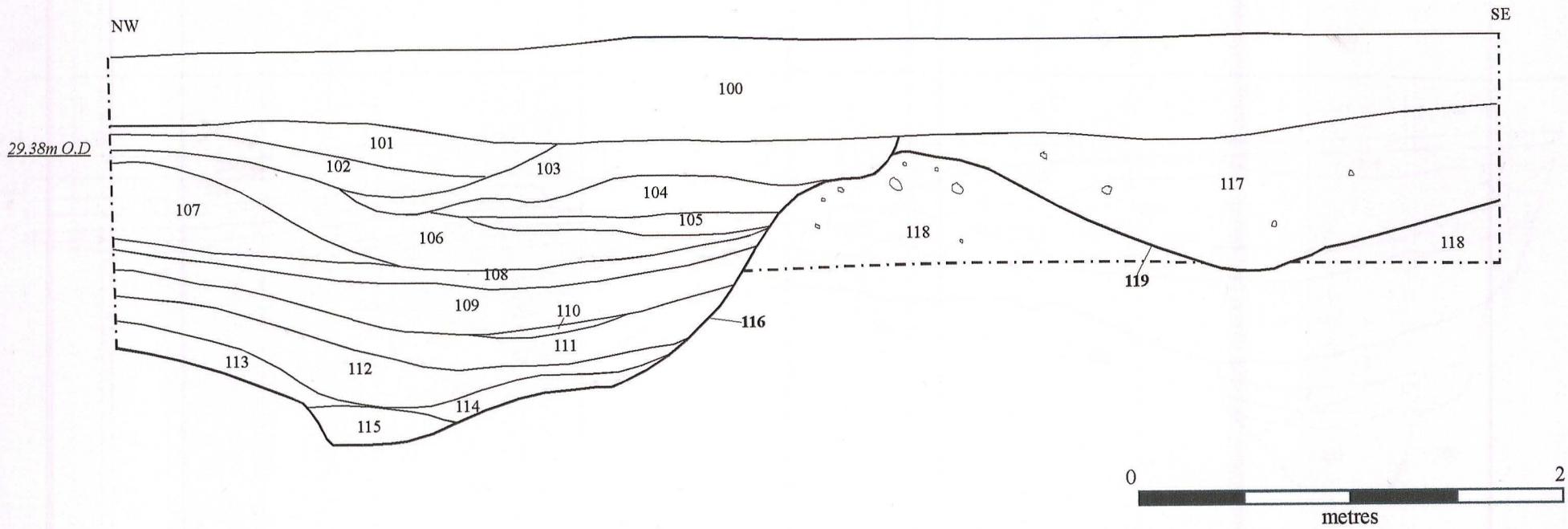
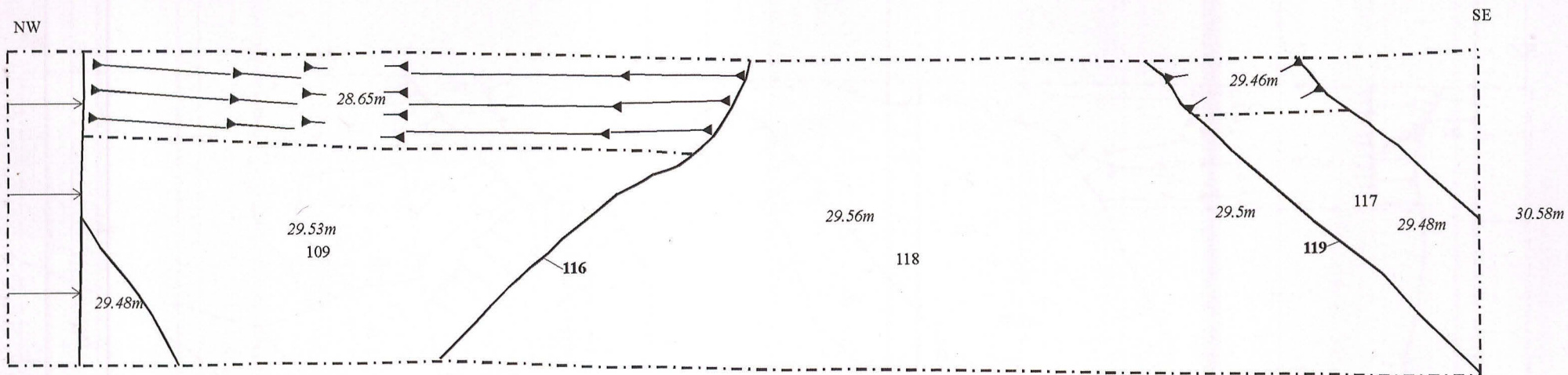


Fig.3 Trench 1 plan and section



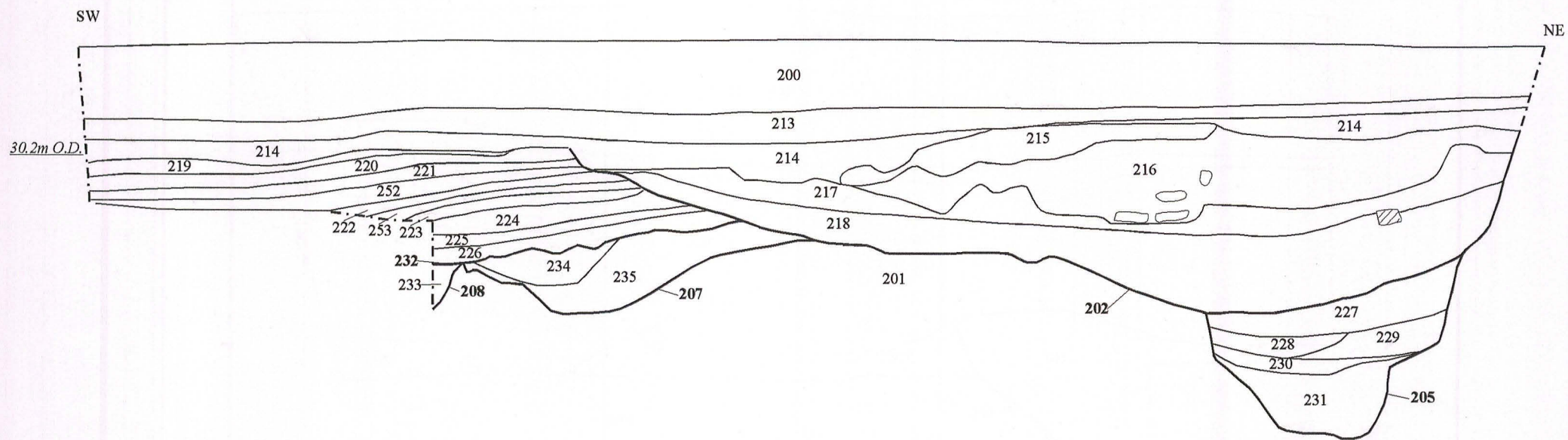
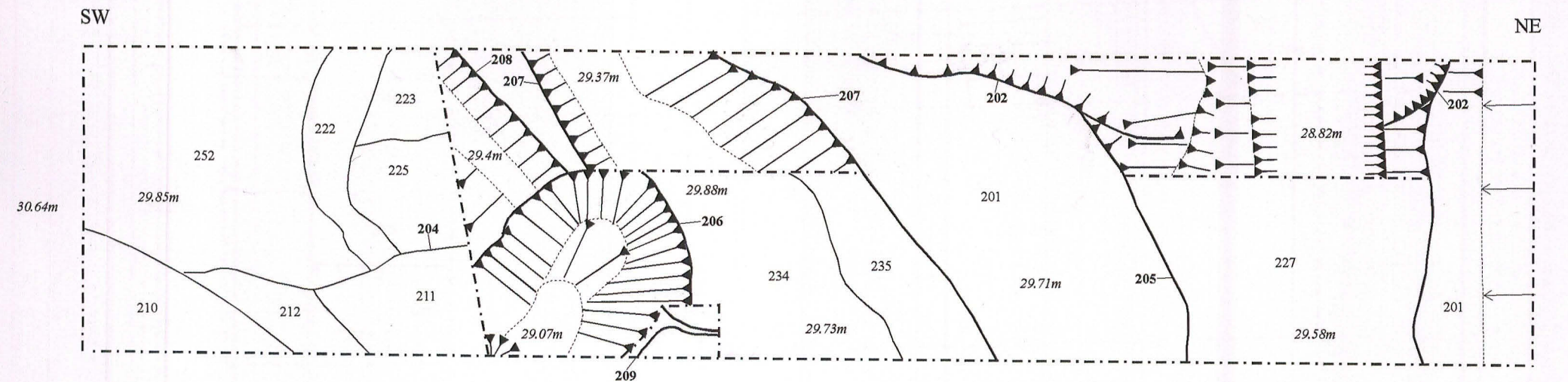
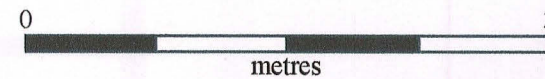


Fig. 4 Trench 2 plan and section





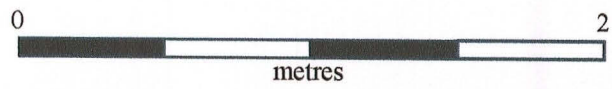
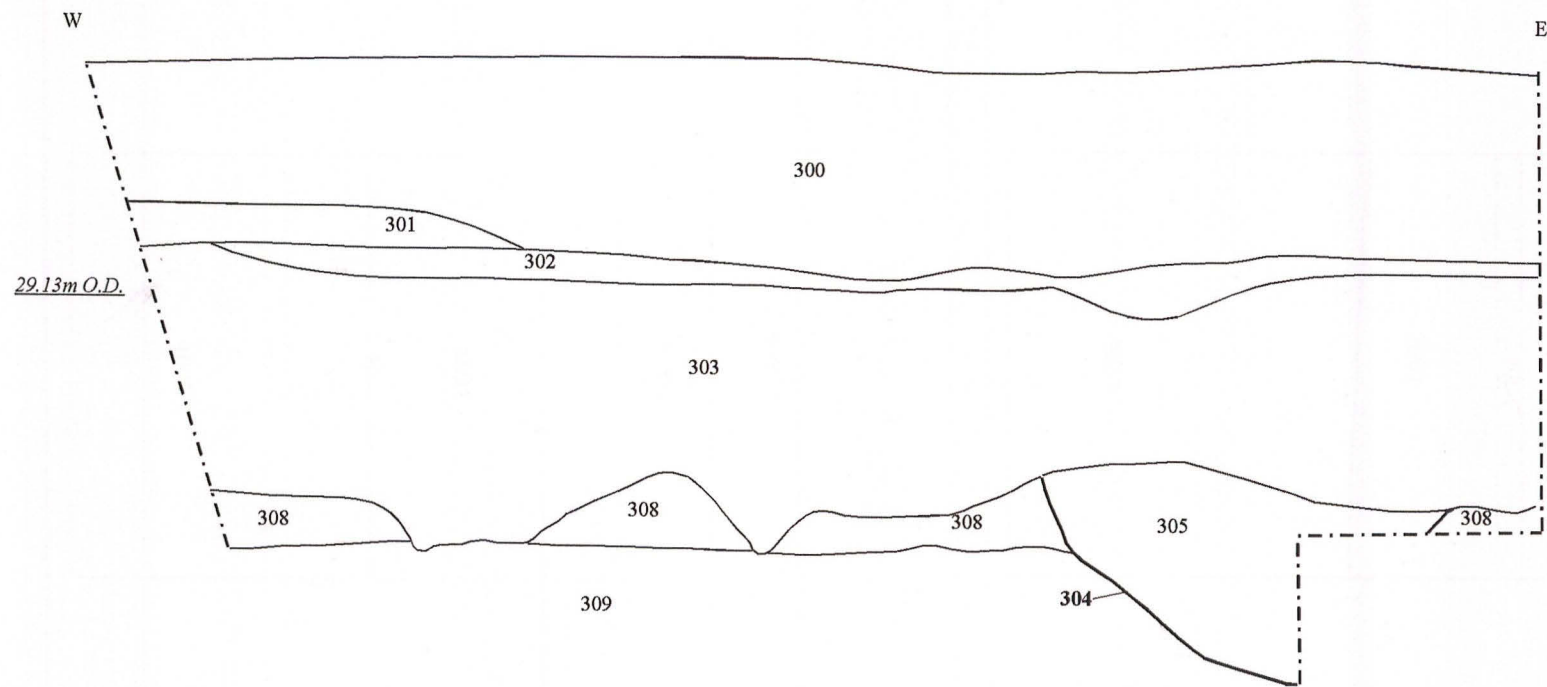
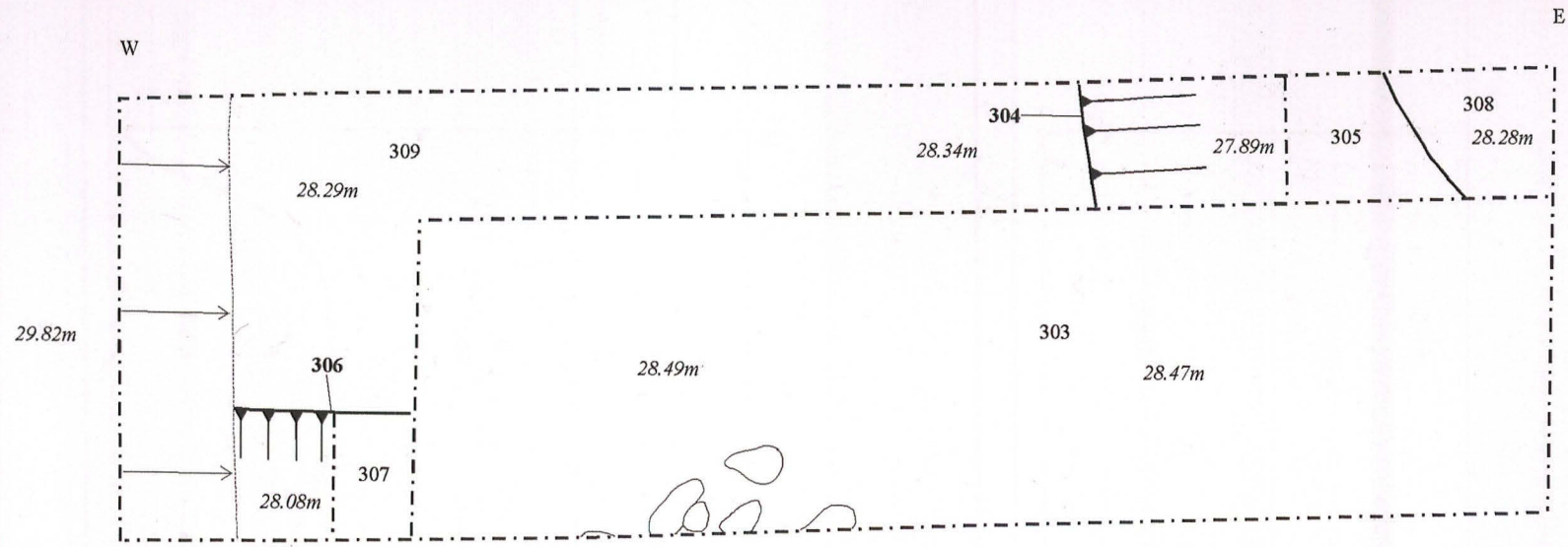


Fig. 5 Trench 3 plan and section



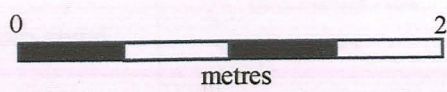
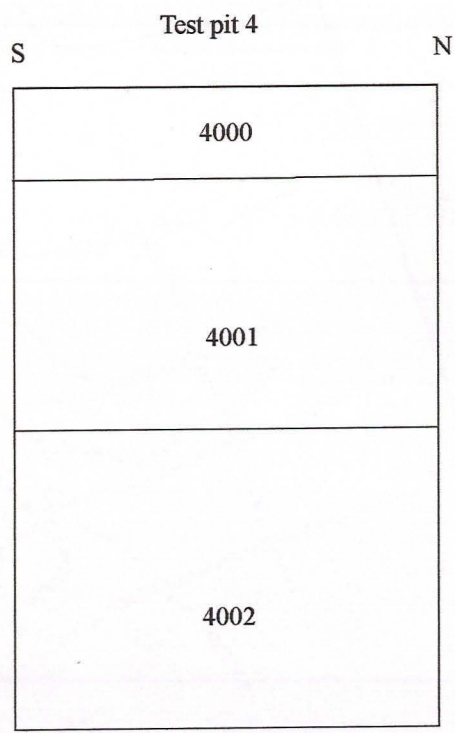
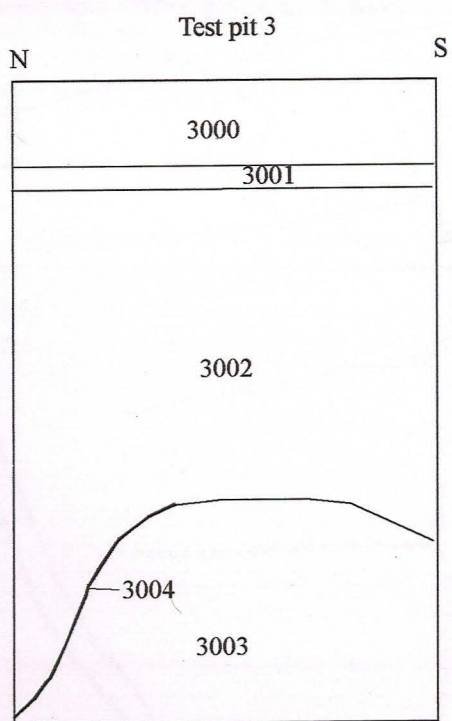
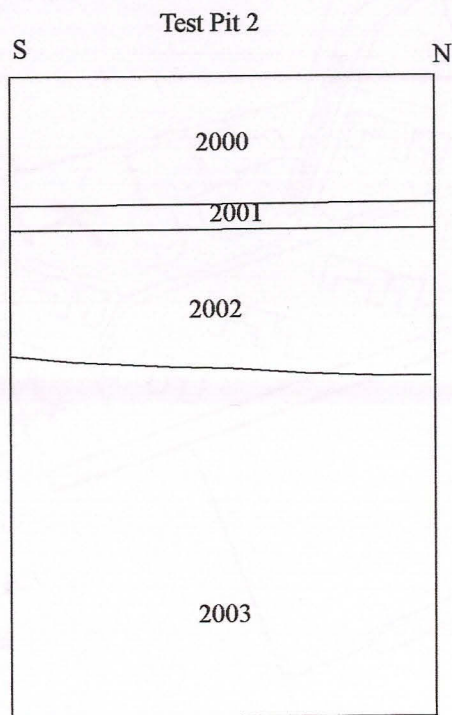
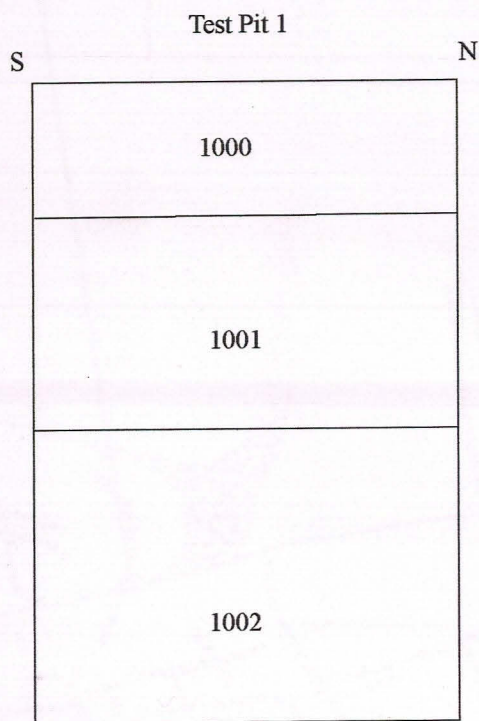


Fig. 6 Sections through test pits





Fig. 7 Ditches found in the evaluation in relation to cropmarks seen from aerial photography (based on Fig. 26; Field and Hurst 1984)



**THE PLATES**





Pl. 1 Area 1, general view looking west



Pl. 2 Area 2, general view looking south





Pl. 3 Trench 1, pre-excitation view looking southeast. Scales 1m and 2m



Pl. 4 Trench 1, post excavation view looking southeast. Scales 1m and 2m





Pl. 5 Trench 2, pre-excitation view looking northeast. Scales 2m and 1m

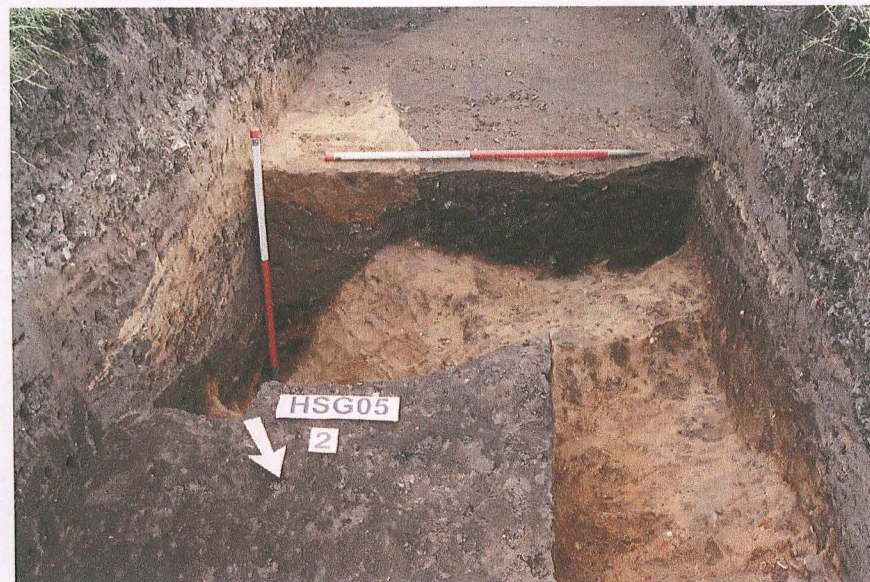


Pl. 6 Trench 2, post-excitation view looking northeast. Scales 2m and 1m





Pl. 7 Trench 2, north section looking northwest. Scales 1m and 2m



Pl.8 Trench 2, section through pits 204, 206 and 208, looking southwest. Scales 1m





Pl. 9 Trench 3 looking west. Scales 1m and 2m



Pl.10 Trench 3 north section, looking north. Scales 2m and 1m





Pl. 11 Test pit 1, looking north



Pl. 12 Test pit 2 looking north





Pl. 13 Test pit 3, looking west



Pl. 14 Test pit 4, looking west