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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

THE HOPLANDS, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY (LINCOLN)

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**THE HOPLANDS, BOSTON ROAD, SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Kirkby la Thorpe

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

for

NORTH KESTIVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

BY

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1.0 Non-technical summary

An intensive archaeological watching brief took place in late August 1995 during and following the excavation of 36 foundation pits for a new boundary around The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Deep, well-preserved, archaeological deposits were exposed during the brief, incorporating stone structures, occupation deposits, two human burials and a series of curved gullies and slots which may be indicative of round and/or timber structures. Most of the remains may be dated to the later Romano-British period, though there is evidence on the site of late pre-Roman and early post-Roman occupation.

2.0 Introduction

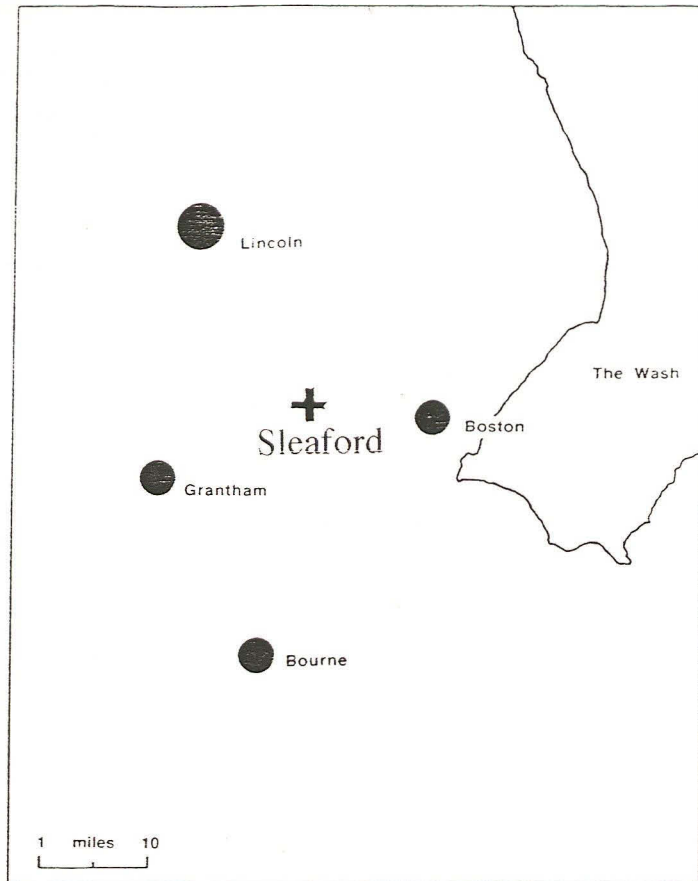
North Kesteven District Council were granted full planning approval for the construction of a new boundary fence to The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford; this was to consist of 36 c. 2m. high brick piers with wooden fencing set between.

Entries within the County Sites and Monuments Record (and records held by the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven) indicate that the site is set within a highly sensitive and dense archaeological zone. There was, therefore, a strong possibility that the scheme of development would disturb important sub-surface archaeological remains.

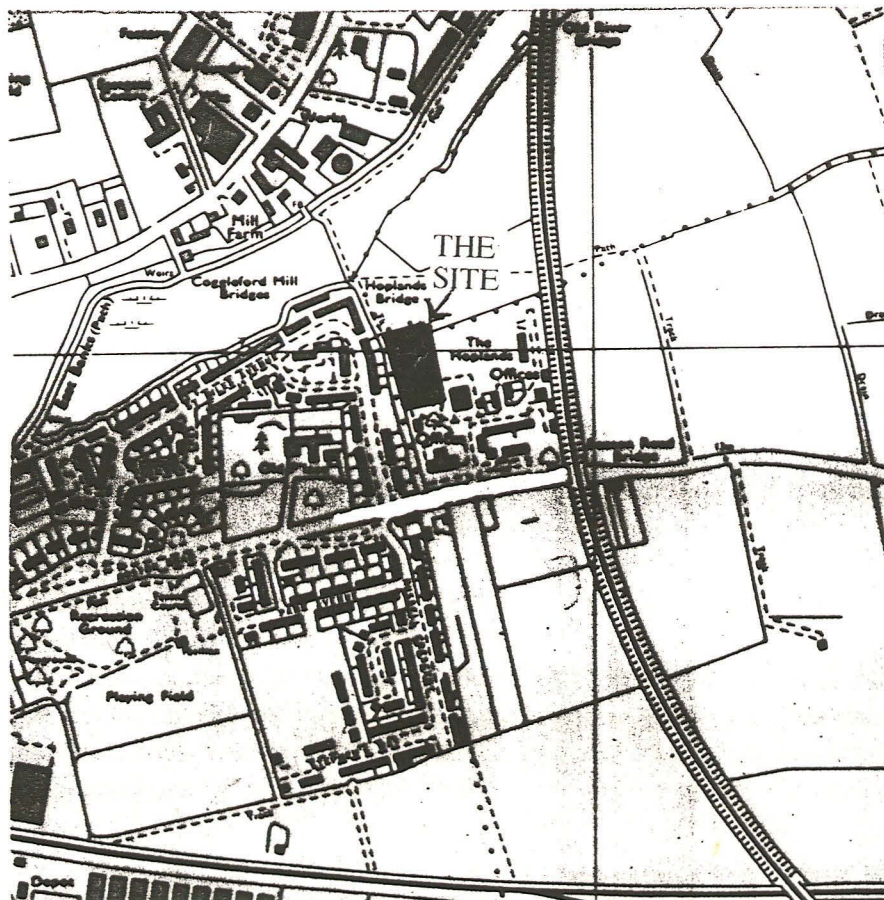
North Kesteven District Council commissioned PCA (Lincoln) to undertake a watching brief, in accordance with guidance laid-out in PPG 16; to effectively preserve, by record, any deposits exposed and/or destroyed as a result of development.

At the time the contract was awarded, it was not anticipated by any interested parties that the excavation of foundation pits would involve major disturbance to buried archaeological deposits: the project specification reflected this working view. However, following an early appraisal of the density and significance of deposits exposed, a generous extension to the programme was approved by the clients; thus allowing a more satisfactory record and assessment to be made of the site. The information should prove extremely useful in the future, should a development take place on adjacent land which is currently vacant of structures.

Fig. 1 Site Location



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3.0 Methodology

The Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven issued a project brief which required that a low-level recording brief be undertaken. In simplistic form, this may be defined thus:

*'An archaeological watching brief is defined as a programme of observation and investigation conducted during the destruction of archaeological deposits, resulting in the preparation of a report and ordered archive'*¹

Field work was undertaken by Simon Johnson and Robert Schofield, working from a project specification prepared by Colin Palmer-Brown, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln).

The fieldwork programme comprised the following fundamental elements:

cutting back the section faces and bases in each of the 36 foundation pits

the recovery of stratified and unstratified artefacts/ecofacts.

a detailed programme of written, drawn and photographic recording.

The written record was prepared using standard context record sheets. Section and plan surfaces were drawn at 1:20². A detailed ground plan was also prepared at scale 1:500.

Artefacts recovered from the site (principally domestic pottery, animal bone, iron, copper alloy and worked bone) were processed in-house and then submitted for specialist appraisal³.

The project has now been completed and an ordered archive of both the paper and physical elements is being prepared. Within six months, this will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln. A short note will be submitted to the editor of the County journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, for inclusion in a future edition; thus satisfying all conditions set by the project brief.

¹Institute of Field Archaeologists draft on Standard Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs, 1993)

²Not all site drawings have been reproduced in this report, though they are available in archive format.

³Formal assessment of the animal bone was not considered appropriate, given the small size of the overall assemblage (and the unlikelihood, therefore, that meaningful statistical results would emerge from specialist appraisal). It is clear, however, that preservation is good.

4.0 Geology and topography

Sleaford lies in the district of North Kesteven, approximately 25 km. south-east of Lincoln on the junction of the limestone and Fen gravels. The east side of the town lies at a height approximately 13 metres above modern sea level, rising steadily towards the limestone scarp.

The solid geology to the north comprises Jurassic cornbrash, Oxford and Blisworth clays with Fen sand and gravel to the south. The site itself is on Fen sand and gravel, south of alluvium - close proximity of the River Sleas will have further influenced the geology of the immediate area.

The development is defined by a concrete parking surface; land immediately north, to the River Sleas, consists of open grass/scrub. Extant earthworks are abundant in this area. Ridge and furrow bordering the railway line suggests the area has remained uncultivated since the medieval period - the light, loose local soils would not retain archaeological profiles after ploughing and erosion by wind and rain, if exposed to the rigours of agriculture. The west end of the ridge and furrow appears to respect a north-south boundary, though this is not clearly defined. Other undulations immediately north of the site are difficult to interpret but could reflect the presence of buried house platforms.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Sleaford was named *Eslaforde* in the Domesday Book (1086): translating 'Ford over the River Sleas'; *Esla* being the Old English for 'muddy stream' (Mills 1993, 300)

The earliest evidence of human activity dates from the Lower Palaeolithic (Early Stone Age): Acheulian hand axes have been recovered from Pleistocene gravels, though the finds were not *in situ*, but were transported by ice during the last glacial period (approximately 12,000 years ago).

Archaeologically, Sleaford is perhaps best known for its extensive late Iron Age remains, which have been sampled by excavation since the 1960's when M. and T. Jones undertook work at the Old Place in advance of housing development. The nucleus of the settlement was near the ford where a prehistoric trackway, extending northwards from Bourne, may have crossed the Sleas (May 1976, 176).

Excavations in the 1960's, and again in 1984, produced evidence of extensive networks of gullies and ditches containing late Iron Age, wheel-thrown, pottery as well as 4000 coin mould fragments: suggesting that, in the late Iron Age, Sleaford may have possessed one of the largest mints in northern Europe. The capital of the tribe, known as the *Corieltavi*, is believed to have existed at Leicester (*Ratae*), though it is clear that a settlement of exceptionally high status also existed at Sleaford; sites of this size and character are sometimes referred to as *Oppida*

(singular, *Oppidum*). Numismatic evidence (double-inscribed coins) has been taken to imply the existence of a bifocal kingdom, perhaps headed by two tribal rulers (Cunliffe, 1974, 308).

Occupation at Old Sleaford continued beyond the Roman Conquest (as late as the C4th AD). In the early Roman period, a prehistoric trackway, now known as Mareham Lane, may have been formalised for military use (Whitwell 1992, 47). Sections of the road were exposed in the 1950's (Fennell and Ellis 1959, 4) and extensive evidence of Roman occupation was recovered during excavations at the Old Place in the 1960's and again in the mid-1980's when further digging at an adjacent site took place (unpublished).

Early post-Roman occupation at Sleaford has been demonstrated since Trollope began his documentation of an extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery late in the last century (Trollope 1872). The cemetery was discovered during the construction of the railway in 1858. It may have contained more than 600 burials; of which, approximately 200 have been recorded archaeologically. The site is rich - some burials contained weapons and personal ornaments.

Historically, a distinction has been made between 'Old' and 'New' Sleaford. At the time of the Domesday Survey, two holdings were recorded for Sleaford; belonging to a) Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln and b) the Abbot of Ramsey, where soakland was held at Quarrington. Latterly, historians have assumed the nuclei of both holdings were situated in Old Sleaford to the east of the Sleas at the point where Mareham Lane crosses the river. This derives from the argument that New Sleaford was a 'planted town' of the C12th (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 649).

Excavations within Old Sleaford have confirmed the importance of the settlement as a regional population centre in the Iron Age and Roman periods. The extent of settlement and an understanding of the transition from 'native' to 'Romanized', however, has not been and cannot be established on present evidence alone: hence, opportunities to record fresh evidence are academically welcome.

6.0 Results

Presented below is a descriptive account of the remains exposed and sampled in the 36 foundation pits: effectively, a catalogue. They are structured in practical, rather than chronological order. A discussion follows in section 7.0 below.

All Iron Age and Roman deposits were sealed beneath a thick (?composite) horizon consisting of coarse silty alluvium. Within this layer, which also masked the natural gravels, it was not possible to identify individual feature cuts, which were usually defined from the top of the gravel sub-stratum. It is likely, therefore, that there is some simplification of the stratigraphic sequence (the exceptionally dry conditions were not helpful). However, the results demonstrate the well-preserved nature of archaeological deposits; their potential for further study; and their vulnerability to future development.

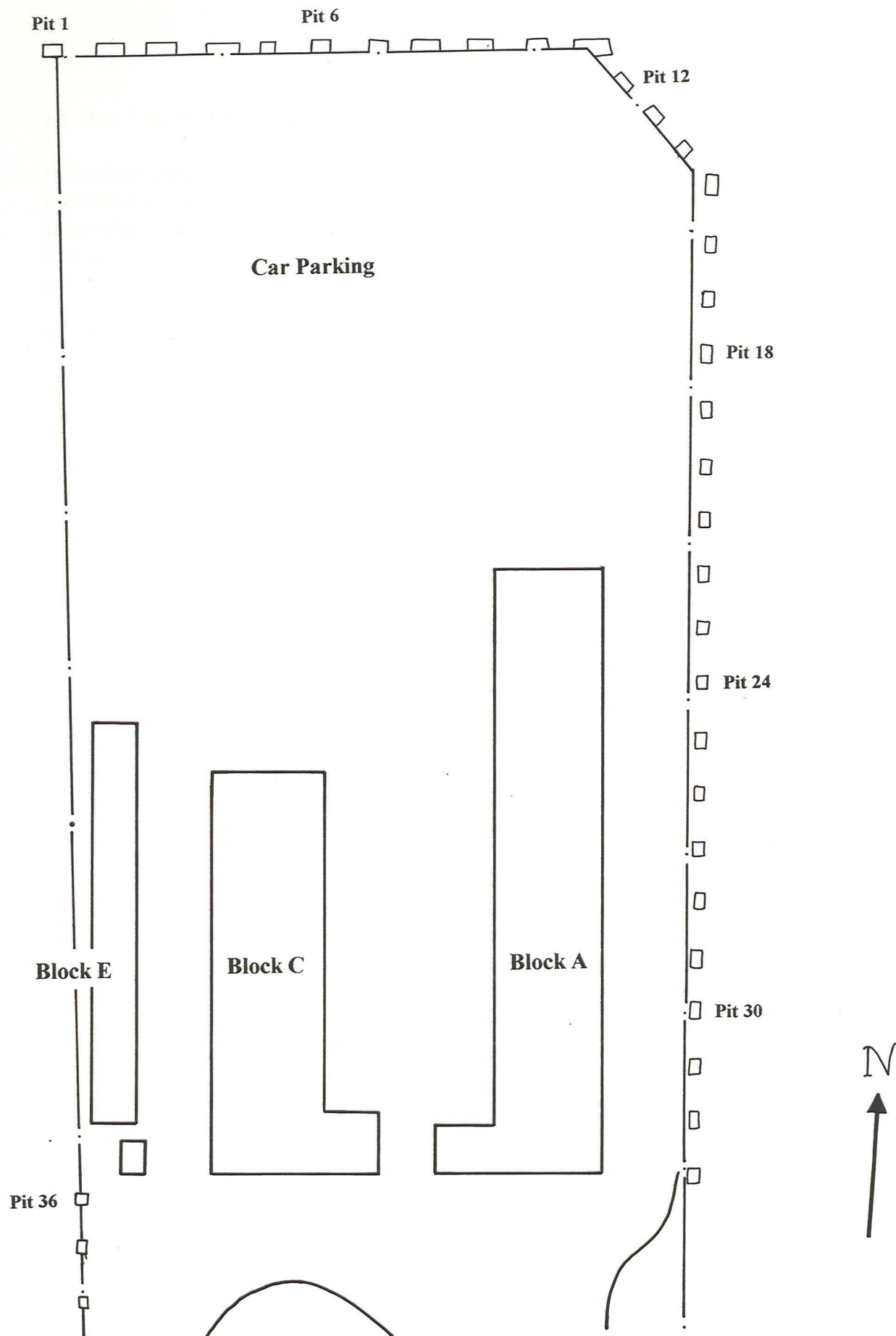


Fig. 2: 1:500 Development plan showing position of pier foundation pits (based on a corrected version of drawing 94 57 001)

6.1 Pits 7, 8, 12, 13, 15-18, 26-28, 31, 33-36

No archaeological features were exposed in any of the above foundation pits - all excavation fell short of the natural gravels. Each pit section was characterised by the general build-up deposit of moderately-sorted coarse silty sand; up to 80cm in depth (the layer was given separate context numbers in each pit for the purpose of artefact spatial assessment).

6.2 Pits 1-6 (Fig. 3)

The upper stratigraphy in each of the six areas was characteristically dominated by a deep silty build-up horizon (up to 46cm in depth). It lay beneath a modern topsoil of limited archaeological value. The silty build-up sealed an extensive light grey ash-based layer; up to 20cm in depth ([102], [106], [109]-[109]c, [128]). Finds from the layer included pottery, copper alloy and, significantly, fresh, uncharred bone (suggesting the layer was redeposited and did not reflect *in situ* burning). The pottery recovered dates to mid/late C3rd AD.

The most informative Pit, number 3, was excavated to a greater depth than the others. Its basal layer [127], which lay between the ash described above and the top of natural gravels, was a deposit of firm, patchy, brown-grey soil containing frequent charcoal flecks. It resembled a buried ground surface: a wall construction trench [126] was cut from this horizon, which contained pottery of mid-C3rd or later.

Wall [124] was a dry stone stop-end, aligned north-south: a lack of facing stones on its east elevation suggested stone robbing. The function of the wall was not clear, though it is possible it defined an opening/gateway. The west face was butted by a thick wedge of compact gravelly sand, [123], which encompassed a basal horizon of green discoloration; possibly a result of leaching. A thin lens of the sand sealed the top of the wall, though it is suggested the wall and layer were contemporary, with post-depositional 'spreading' accounting for lapping over of the top of the wall foundation, as indicated in Fig. 3. The south and west sections showed the layer to respect the north extent of the wall, where it was partially overlain by the ash described above, [128].

6.3 Pits 9 and 14: (Fig. 4)

Pit 9 contained a single adult supine burial, aligned east-west within a rectilinear grave cut [118]. The portion exposed showed the right hand beneath the right thigh with the left arm lying diagonally across the torso and abdomen. The five lumbar vertebrae exposed suggested a twist in the spine though it is not known whether this was pathological or related to burial. The grave fill, [117], contained pottery dated to the mid/late C3rd, though clearly, these sherds could be residual. The level from which the grave had been cut was not determined.

Three features were exposed in pit 14. Its north-west corner clipped the edge of a feature, [148], for which no functional assessment was possible.

Pit 3: South and West Sections

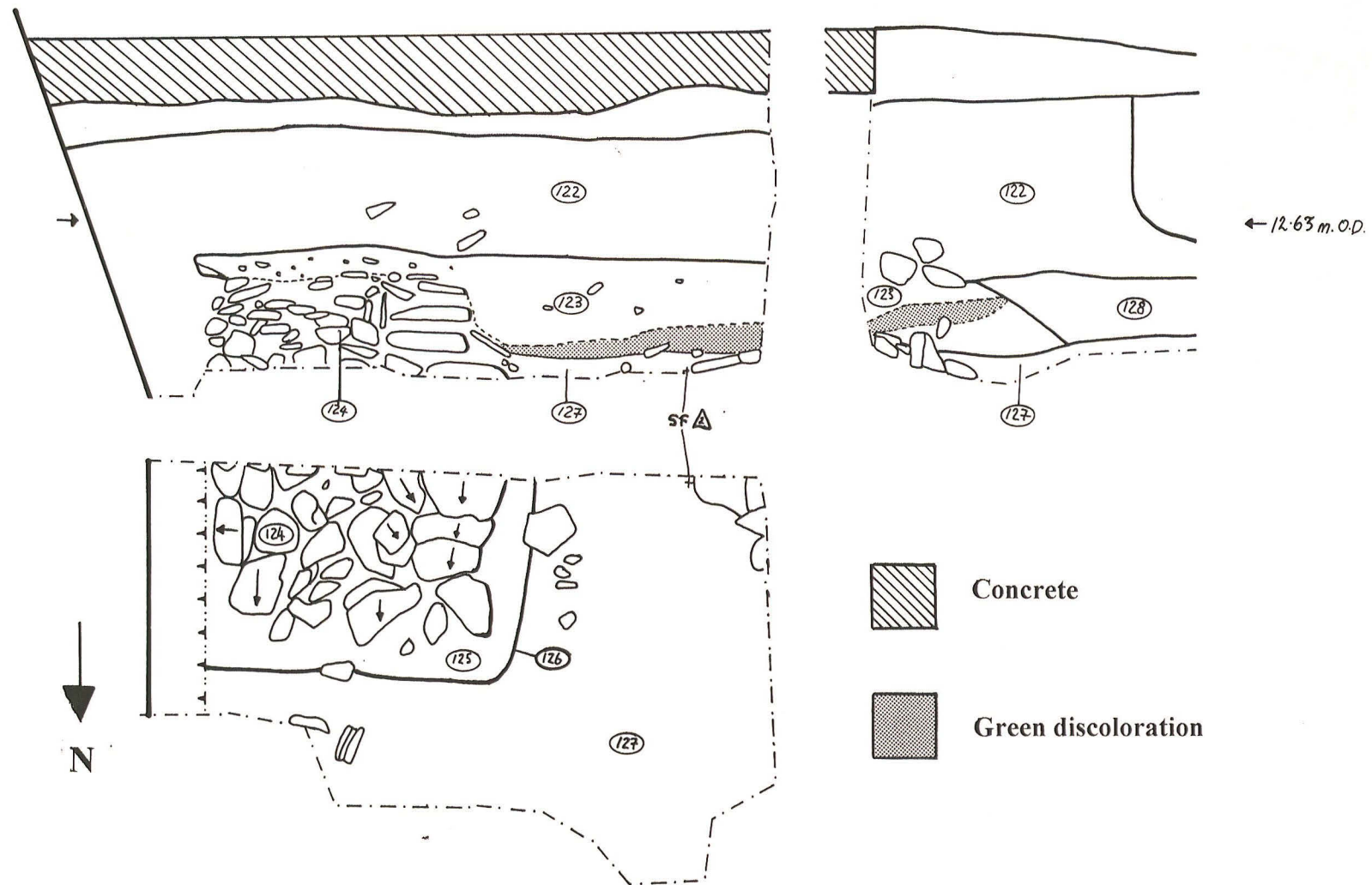
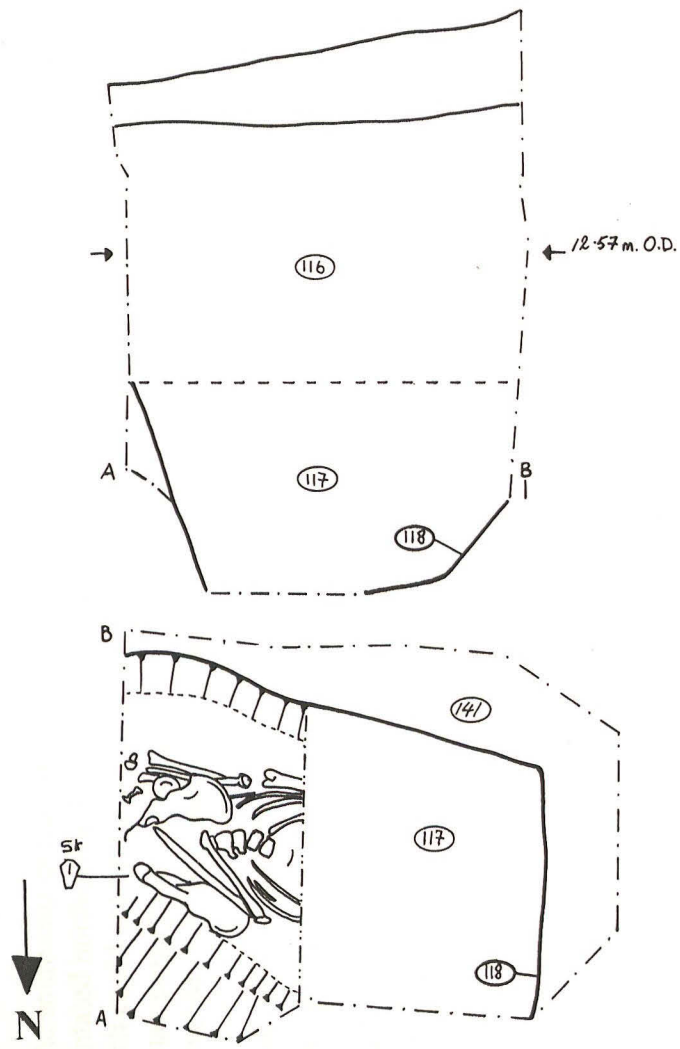


Fig. 3: Representative Sections and Plan of Pit 3, scale 1:20

Pit 9: East Section



Pit 14: South Section

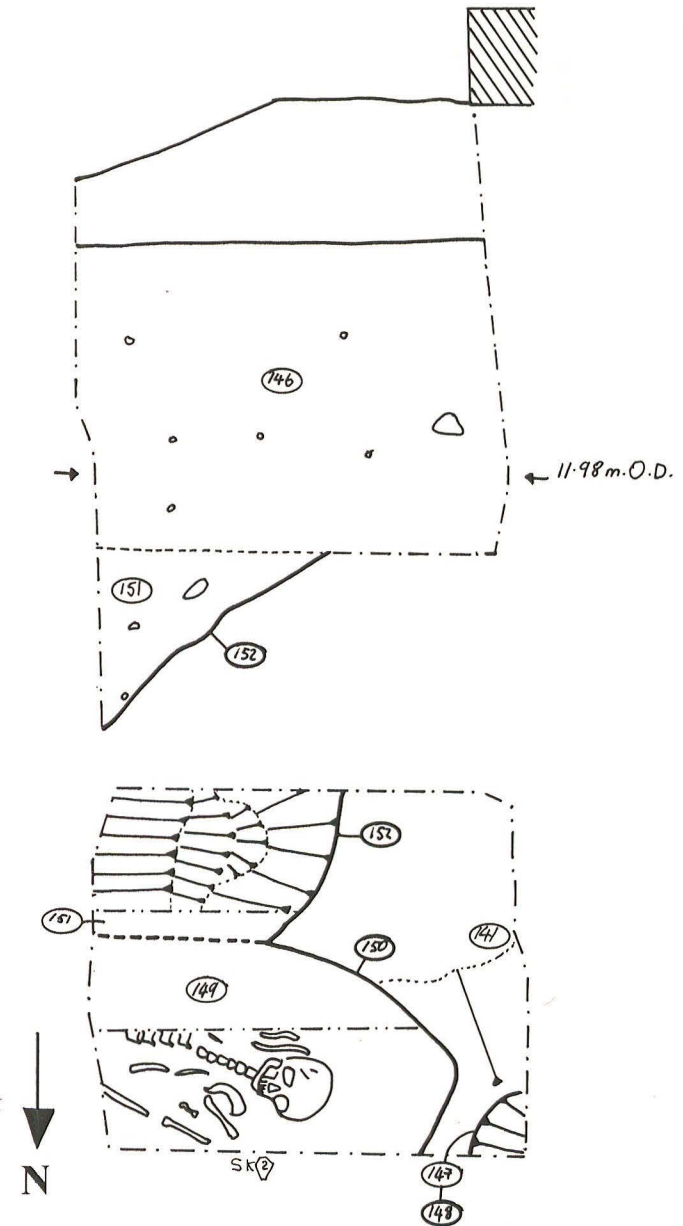


Fig. 4: Representative Sections and Plans of Pits 9 and 14, scale 1:20

In the south-east corner of the pit was the west edge of a feature which appeared to be orientated north-south [152]. It was filled with loose, dark grey-black, soil [151], which could not be bottomed as most of the feature lay beyond the excavation. Roman pottery recovered from its fill was residual, as middle-Saxon sherds were also recovered. It is suggested the feature was a ditch of some considerable size.

An inhumation burial was cut through the north side of the above: a skeleton within a large sub-rectangular grave cut [150], aligned east-west. The seemingly large cut of the grave could imply coffin burial, though no stain or iron nails were identified/recovered. The fill of the grave contained pottery sherds dating between the mid-C2nd and C3rd.

6.4 Pits 10 and 11 (Fig. 5)

Pit 10 contained a single sub-rounded pit, [121], c. 40cm. deep. It was filled with mixed soil and gravel, within which was found contained five Roman pottery sherds of non-diagnostic status.

In the base of Pit 11 were two closely-spaced parallel gullies, [138] and [140], aligned south-east to north-west. Although no other features were exposed in plan, the south section contained traces of two later, and intercutting, features, [134] and [136], which appeared to be cut through the silty build-up which sealed the gravels and Roman/Iron Age features. o pottery was recovered from the two gullies.

6.5 Pit 19 (Fig. 6)

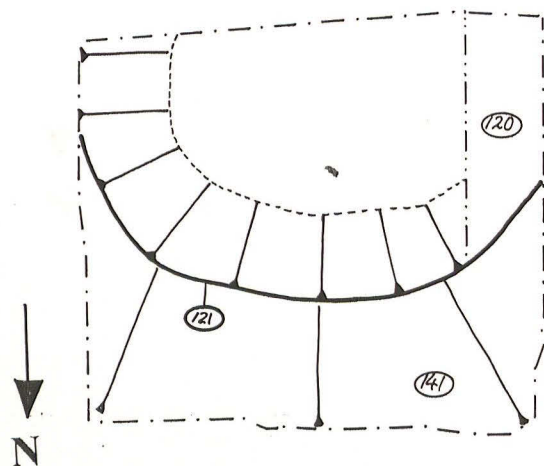
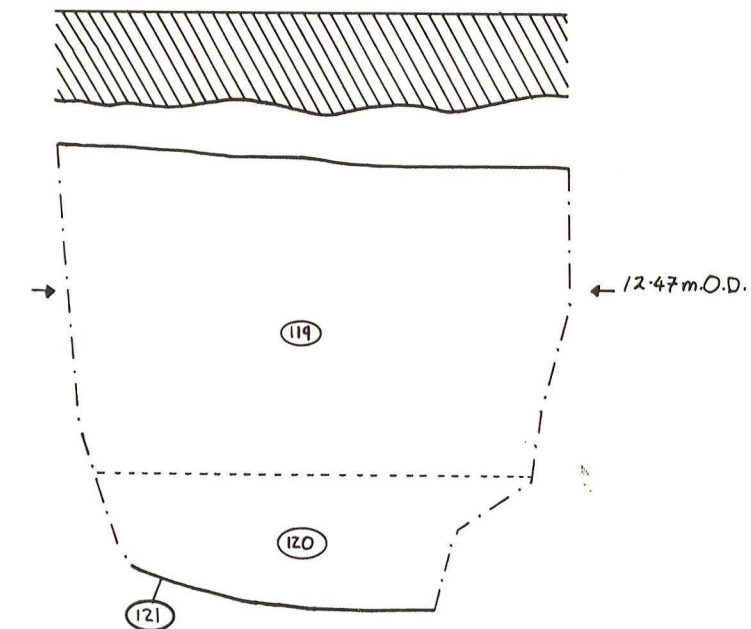
A linear trench, aligned north-south extended c. 20cm west of the east section, [160]. Its near-vertical side suggested a structural function: probably the bedding-trench for a timber structure. Seven Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from its fill, probably of C3rd date.

The above had cut an earlier feature [163], aligned broadly east-west. This had been substantially disturbed by root and animal movement and no interpretation was offered. Its north edge lay beyond the area investigated. There were no associated datable finds.

6.6 Pit 20 (Fig. 6)

Beneath the general build-up horizon, cut through natural gravels, were two un-dated features aligned north-south: [156] and [158]. They extended through the east and west sections, both lying largely beyond the area investigated - incomplete profiles were exposed. Cut [158], which extended across the length of the pit, was excavated to a depth not exceeding c.20cm. The other, possibly butt-ended, feature was excavated 18cm beneath the top of the gravels. One of the features, [156], was on the same alignment as the slot exposed in the base of Pit 19, though its profile appeared to be far less steep.

Pit 10: South Section



Pit 11: South Sections

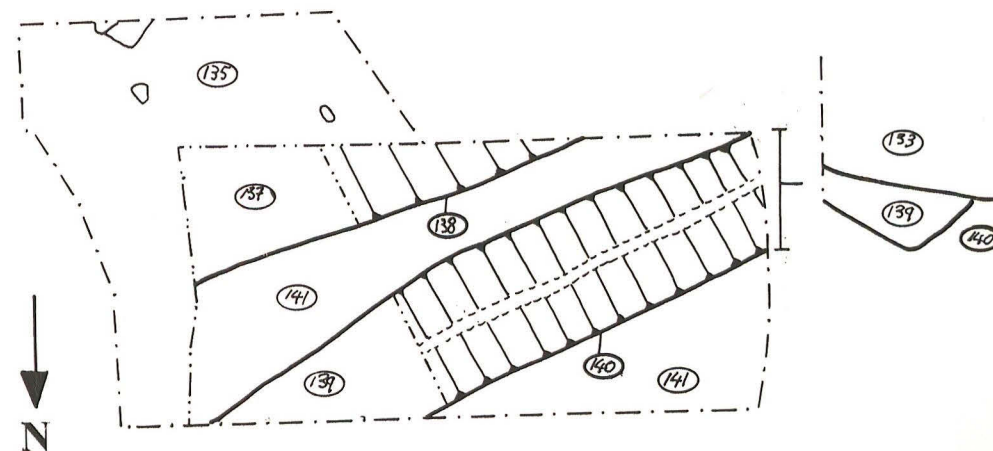
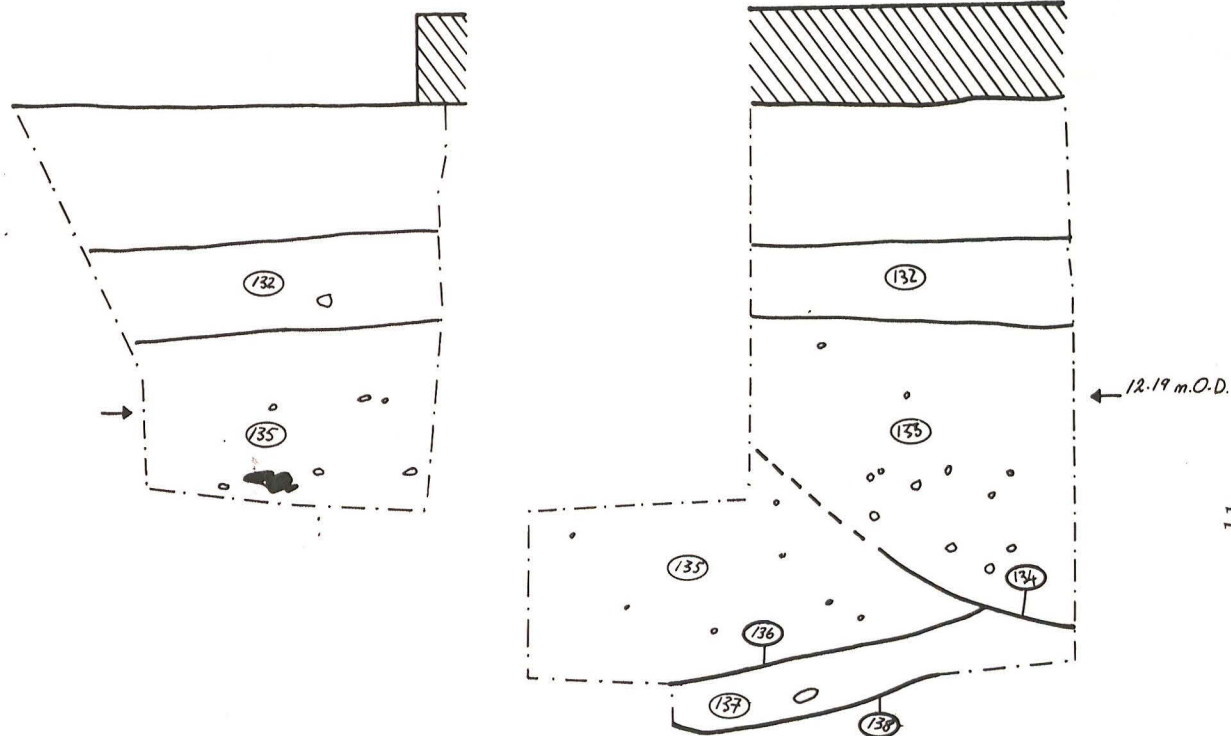
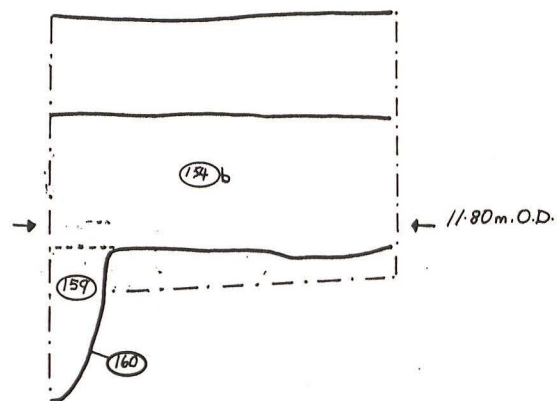
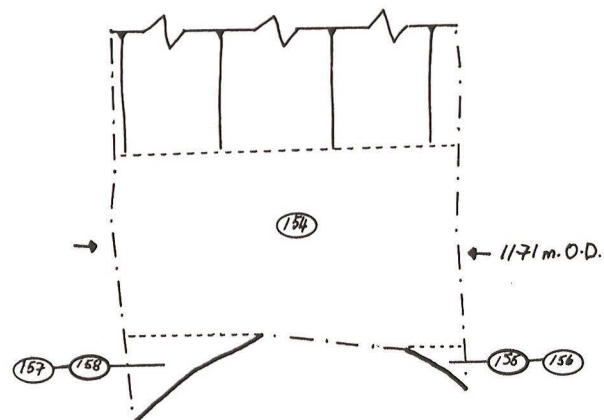


Fig. 5: Representative Sections and Plans of Pits 10 and 11, scale 1:20

Pit 19: South Section



Pit 20: North Section



Pit 21: North Section

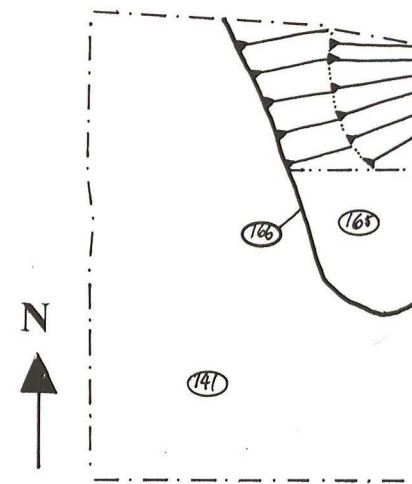
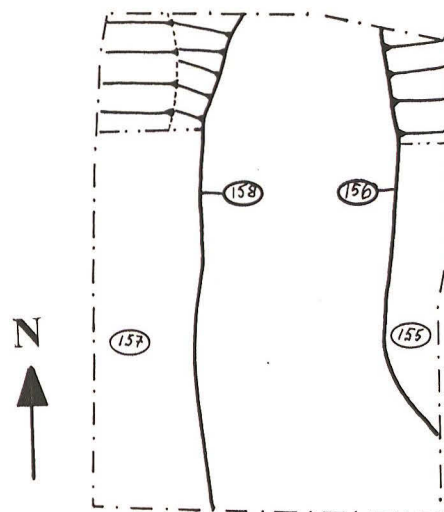
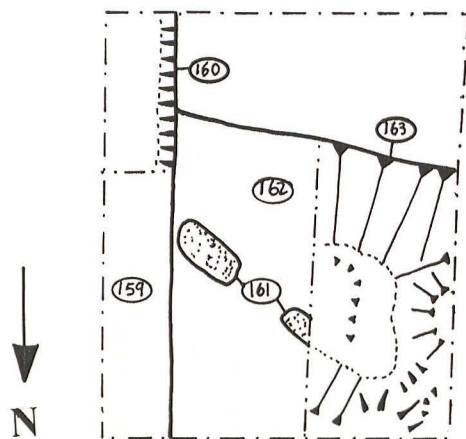
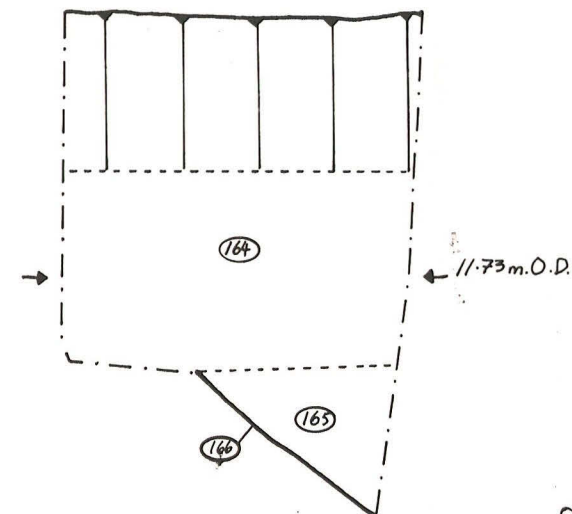


Fig. 6: Representative Sections and Plans of Pits 19 - 21, scale 1:20

6.7 Pits 21 and 22 (Fig.'s 6 and 7)

Both pits were excavated to the top of, or into, the gravel sub-stratum. A single earth-cut feature was exposed in each of the two pits, though, again, it was not possible to excavate either to base level. The profiles and plans obtained suggested the feature in Pit 21 may have been the south terminal of a ditch: It contained pottery sherds dating to the late Iron Age or Roman periods. The feature in Pit 22 was also ditch-like in profile. It was orientated broadly east-west, and its fill contained three undiagnostic Romano-British sherds.

6.8 Pit 23 (Fig. 7)

Two features were exposed: the butt-end of a ?linear gully [179] aligned north-west to south-east, and a semi-circular feature, emerging from the north section, [177]; possibly a gully/ditch terminal or a pit. No datable finds were recovered from either feature.

6.9 Pits 24 and 25 (Fig. 8)

Both pits contained possible structural evidence.

In Pit 25 was a curved gully [189] which had an unquantified relationship with a pit-like depression [190] (ie the soils within both appeared identical when excavated). The arc and form of the gully suggested the possibility it was the eaves drip gully of a native-style (circular) timber building. Associated pottery from both the pit and the gully has been dated within the C3rd AD.

In Pit 24, a sub-circular feature, [174], was exposed, which was filled with compact, homogenous yellow, striated grey, clay. In the centre of the depression, the profile appeared to be purposely stepped. An explanation was not forthcoming. Pottery sherds have been dated to the C4th AD.

The above was cut through a compact layer of dirty, coarse silty sand, [171]: possibly an occupation surface which showed traces of burning on its south side, [172]. These deposits were not dated.

6.10 Pit 29 (Fig. 9)

Two opposed and terminating features were exposed in the base of the pit. Both appeared to be aligned north-south and both were flat-bottomed. In the base of one feature, [201] was a rounded depression; the purpose of which was not determined. The other ?gully, [203], had steep sides and a regular, level base.

Fifteen sherds of C4th pottery were recovered from feature [200]/[201]. The other feature contained four C3rd sherds.

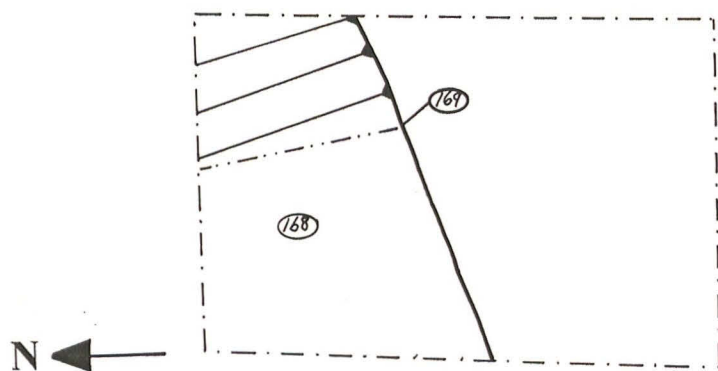
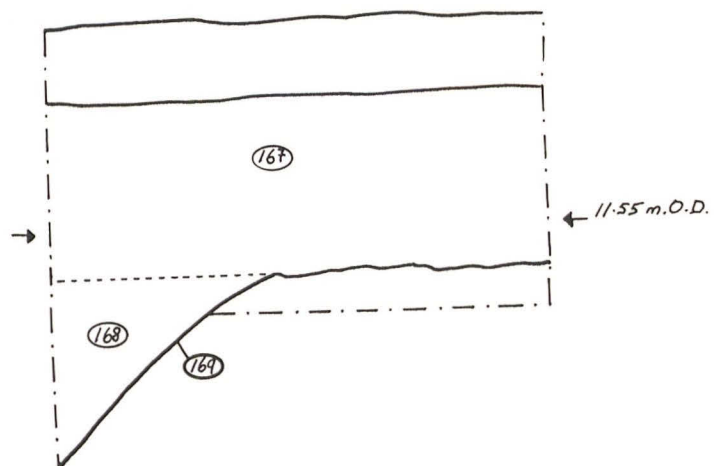
6.11 Pit 30 (Fig. 9)

A curved feature, aligned east-west, was exposed, [193], where it cut through the natural gravel sub-stratum. This could also have been an eaves drip gully for a timber structure, though the smallness of the archaeological 'window', again, precluded sufficient definition. No datable finds were recovered.

6.12 Pit 32 (Fig. 9)

A single ?ditch edge, [197], aligned north-east to south-west, was exposed and sampled to the point at which its north side met with the south section face; at a depth c. 40cm beneath the top of the natural gravel. It was filled with grey silty sand, which contained one sherd of C3rd pottery.

Pit 22: East Section



Pit 23: North Section

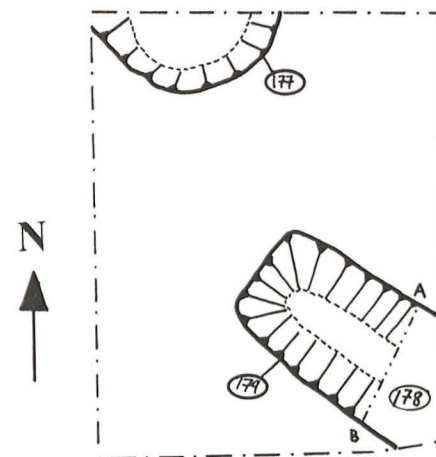
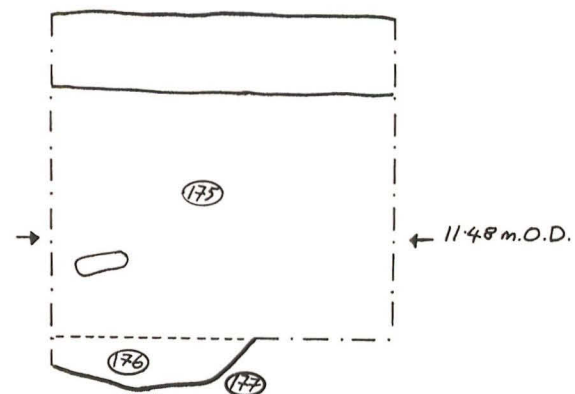
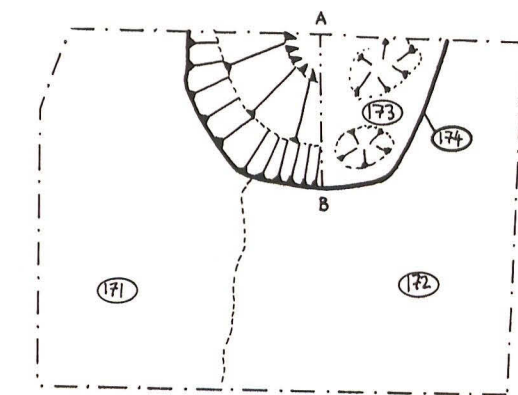
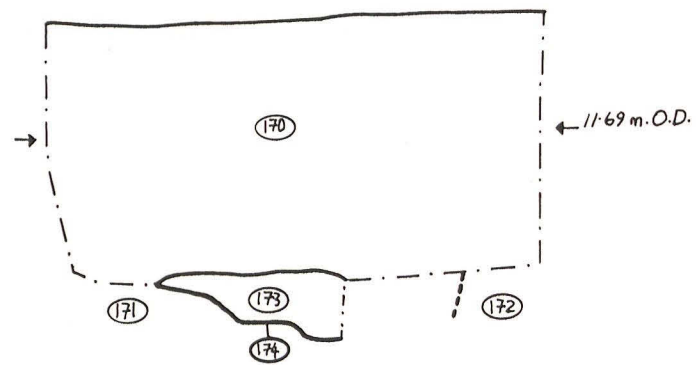


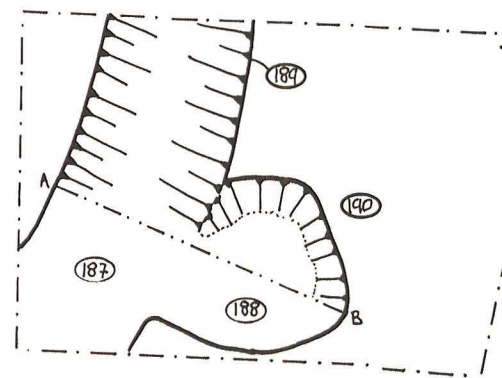
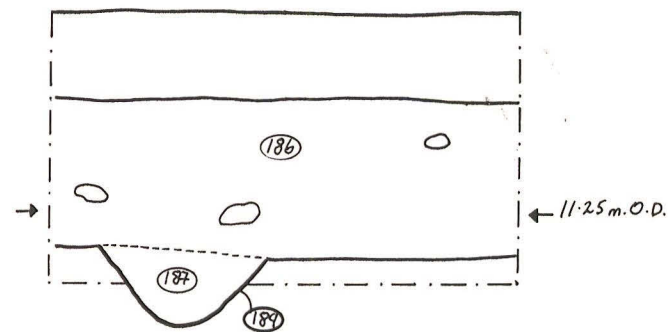
Fig. 7: Representative Sections and Plans of Pits 22 and 23, scale 1:20

Pit 24: East Section



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Pit 25: East Section



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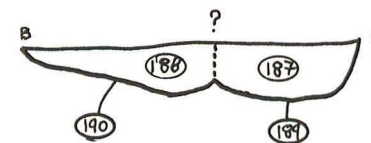
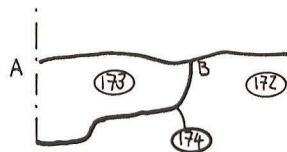
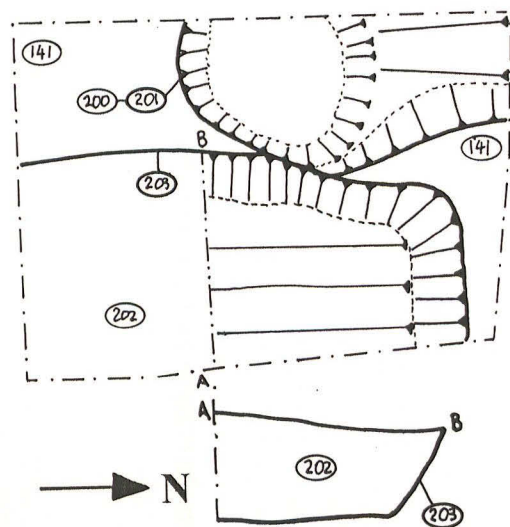
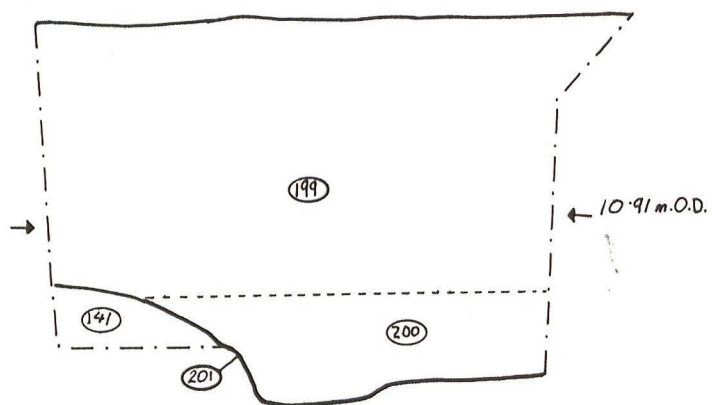
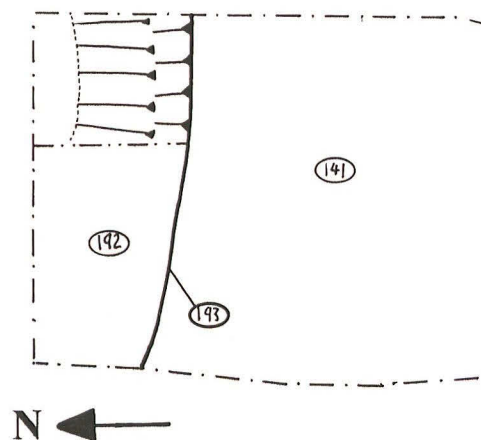
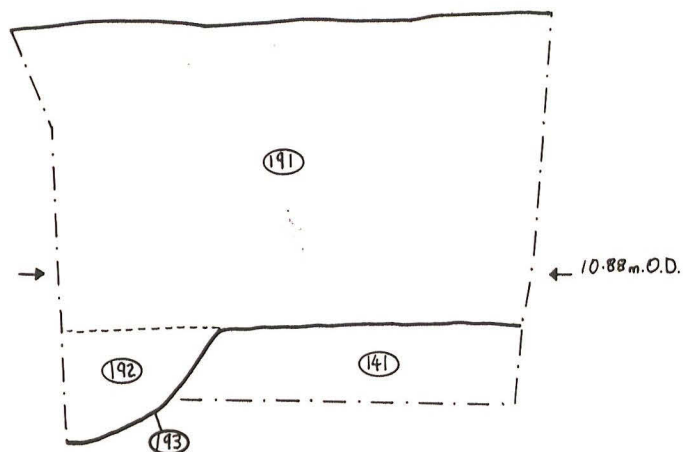


Fig. 8: Representative Sections and Plans of Pits 24 and 25, scale 1:20

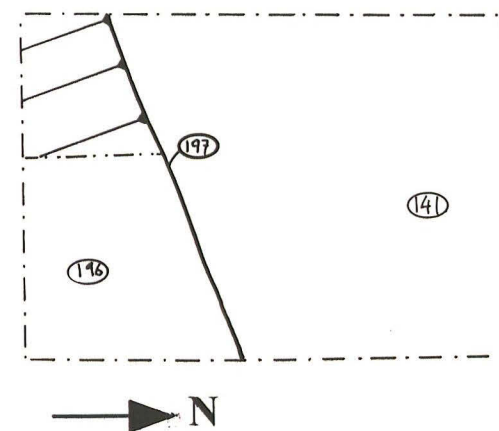
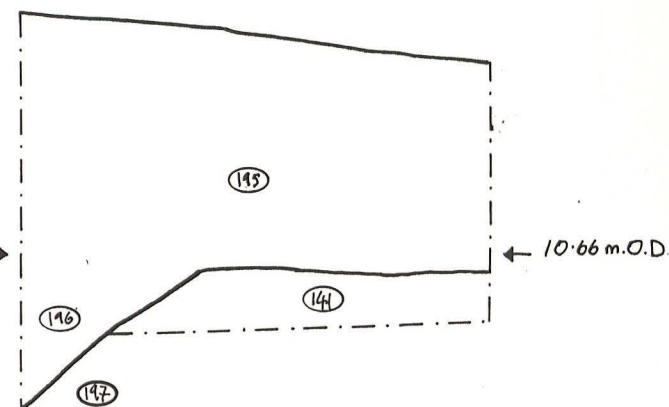
Pit 29: West Section



Pit 30: East Section



Pit 32: West Section



17

Fig. 9: Representative Sections and Plans of Pits 29, 30 and 32
scale 1:20

7.0 Interpretation and conclusions

The watching brief has demonstrated that The Hoplands site, and the surrounding environment, contains abundant, well-preserved, archaeological deposits. Almost all of the 36 foundation pits contained varying quantities of domestic pottery sherds and other finds, though earth-cut archaeological features were recognised only in pits which had been excavated to or below the natural gravel sub-stratum. The bulk of the remains appeared to constitute ditches, gullies and pits, though stone remains were exposed in one area. There is every indication that the remains continue north and east of the present site.

Stratified and unstratified finds from the site suggest that the main thrust of occupation took place during the later Roman period (mid-C3rd - late C4th AD), though 1.3% of the total pottery assemblage recovered could date to the late Iron Age (late C1st BC - early C1st AD). A range of post-Roman pottery was recovered, though rarely was it found exclusively in archaeological features (in Pit 14, middle-Saxon pottery was found within a backfilled ditch).

As noted above, excavations on the nearby site at the Old Place have identified an extensive late Iron Age settlement of unknown proportions; a settlement which continued to be occupied throughout the Roman period. Large, undefended, nucleated settlements, of which Sleaford is just one, are a familiar theme throughout much of the region, reflecting an apparent population explosion in the later C1st BC (May 1984). One site at Aslockton in Nottinghamshire, which appears to lie within a double bank and ditch (Palmer-Brown and Knight, 1993) is, at present, a regional enigma, and the emergence of large undefended settlements over much of Continental Europe has been taken by some writers to reflect a period of stability and prosperity during the years preceding the Roman Conquest (May 1994).

8.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank North Kesteven District Council for this commission, in particular; Mr J Warren and Mr G Duncan of Technical Services. Thanks are due also to Fred Feory and Lee Jackson (contractors) for their co-operation and assistance. Finally, a big thank you to the management of Bridge Musical Instruments and Andy's Snacks for their kind donation of refreshments during the 1995 heat-wave.

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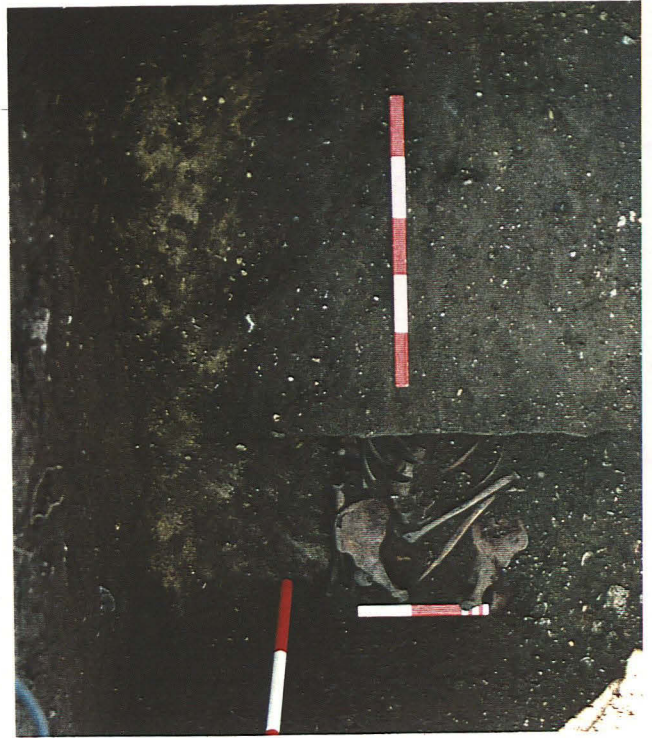
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10.0 Appendices

10.1 Colour photographs



P1 Human burial [150] and earlier ditch [152],
looking east (Pit 14)



P2 Burial [118], part-excavated, looking west
from above (Pit 9)



P3 Stone wall foundation [124],
looking south (Pit 3)



P4 Pit [121], part-excavated,
looking west (Pit 10)



P5 Gullies [138] and [140], looking west (Pit 11)



P6 Clay-filled feature [174], looking north (Pit 24)



P7 Curved gully [189] and pit [190], looking west (Pit 25)

10.2 Pottery and ceramic building materials: assessment and archive reports by B Davies, R Kemp and J Young (CLAU)

Summary of the Roman Pottery from The Hoplands, Sleaford (THS95)

B J Davies

CLAU: Tue Sep 19 19:40:42 GMT 1995

1. Introduction and dating

The site produced a moderate sized assemblage of 231 Roman sherds, ranging in date from possibly the late Iron Age period to the late fourth century. Table 1 (below) demonstrates that the majority of the pottery is late Roman in date, predominantly mid and mid to late third century, but with a high proportion of fourth and some late fourth-century pottery. However most of the fourth-century material was derived from contexts containing post Roman ceramics. There is a very small proportion of second-century pottery, but most interesting, given the site proximity to the Iron Age site at Old Place, Sleaford, is the presence of several sherds of late Iron Age tradition (contexts 120: 1sh; 135: 4shs (1 vessel); 165: 1sh;). These sherds require further investigation and those from contexts 120 & 135 require drawing.

Table 1 : ths95 Roman pottery dates as a percentage of sherds

sherds	percent	date
3	1.30%	IA?/RO
2	0.86%	2+
4	1.73%	M2-3
5	2.16%	3
16	6.93%	3?
1	0.43%	3 POS ML3
1	0.43%	3/POSTRO
2	0.86%	3+/POSTRO?
2	0.86%	M3
4	1.73%	M3?
22	9.52%	M3+
1	0.43%	M3+?
8	3.46%	M3+/POSTRO
3	1.30%	M3+?/POSTRO?
37	16.02%	ML3
8	3.46%	L3-4
4	1.73%	3-4
49	21.21%	4
19	8.22%	4/POSTRO
23	9.96%	L4/POSTRO
14	6.06%	RO
1	0.43%	RO/POSTRO
2	0.86%	RO POSS MED
231	100.00%	TOTAL

2. Condition

The comments in Appendix 2 suggests that the majority of the Roman pottery is fairly fresh in condition with some groups containing large sherds (cxts 109,186,& 202), and one with a clearly smashed vessel, a pentice moulded beaker which could be drawn (context 200). However, those contexts with post Roman

material tend to be more abraded. There are no obvious sherd joins.

3. Fabrics

Table 2 (below) shows that greywares form the highest proportion of the fabrics with miscellaneous shell-tempered pottery and Nene Valley colour-coated wares forming the second largest group. Dales-type shell-tempered ware is also well represented. The presence of a Dressel 20 amphorae and two sherds of samian suggests that this is a site of moderate status.

Table 2: *ths95 Roman pottery fabrics as a percentage of sherds*

sherds	percent	fabric
1	0.43%	CR
1	0.43%	DR20
18	7.79%	DWSH
7	3.03%	DWSH?
126	54.54%	GREY
1	0.43%	LCOA
1	0.43%	MONV
30	12.99%	NVCC
1	0.43%	NVGW?
4	1.73%	OX
2	0.86%	OX?
2	0.86%	OXWS
1	0.43%	OXWS?
1	0.43%	PARC
1	0.43%	PART
1	0.43%	PART?
1	0.43%	SAMCG?
1	0.43%	SAMEG
30	12.99%	SHEL
1	0.43%	SHEL?
231	100.00%	TOTAL

4. Forms

Table 3 (below) indicates that jars form the highest group with dales ware-type (JDW) and lid-seated jars (JLS & JDLS) being the most diagnostic. The latter reflect the fourth-century date of many of the contexts. Bowls form the second largest group with wide-mouthed types (BWM) being the most common, followed by bead and flanged bowls (BFB), which is probably a reflection of the mid third century and later date of the assemblage. Beakers are fairly well represented, but these are mainly composed of a single vessel, a Nene Valley pentice moulded beaker. Flagons and amphorae are poorly represented, which is largely a dating factor. A single Nene Valley mortaria is present as well as the spout of a possible funnel.

Table 3: *ths95 Roman pottery forms as a percentage of sherds*

sherds	percent	form	vessel group
95	41.12%	-	
1	0.43%	A	Amphorae
1	0.43%	31R?	Bowls and dishes
1	0.43%	B	
1	0.43%	B105	
1	0.43%	B31R?	
1	0.43%	B334?	

1	0.43%	B36	
1	0.43%	B?	
6	2.60%	BD	
1	0.43%	BD?	
1	0.43%	BDR	
4	1.73%	BFB	
1	0.43%	BFB?	
1	0.43%	BFBH	
1	0.43%	BFBL	
3	1.30%	BFL	
1	0.43%	BFL?	
3	1.30%	BTR	
13	5.63%	BWM	
2	0.86%	BWM?	
1	0.43%	DPR?	
2	0.86%	DPRS	
1	0.43%	BK	Beakers
1	0.43%	BKFN	
2	0.86%	BKFO	
1	0.43%	BKPA	
11	4.76%	BKPM	
1	0.43%	F?	Flagons
14	6.06%	CLSD	
1	0.43%	CP?	Jars
13	5.63%	J	
1	0.43%	J?	
1	0.43%	JB	
5	2.16%	JBCAR	
1	0.43%	JBCAR?	
2	0.86%	JCR	
9	3.90%	JCUR	
2	0.86%	JDLS?	
4	1.73%	JDW	
2	0.86%	JL	
4	1.73%	JLS	
2	0.86%	JNN	
6	2.60%	JS	Storage jars
2	0.86%	JS?	
1	0.43%	MRR	Mortaria
1	0.43%	Z	Spouted vessel
<hr/>			
231	100.00%	TOTAL	

5. Further Work

Three vessels have been selected for drawing (V): two of late Iron Age tradition from contexts 120 and 135; and an unusual shell-tempered jar also from context 135. The Nene valley mortaria (cxt 127) and pentice moulded beaker (cxt 200) could also be drawn (V?). The main fabrics that require further investigation are the shell-tempered wares, in particular those of late Iron Age tradition. It is worth noting that the pottery from the grave cuts (117 & 149) is not representative of any high status being mainly comprised of cooking vessels.

ths95: Roman Pottery Appendix 1

cxt	shs	date
100	17	4/POSTRO
101	1	3 POS ML3
105	2	M2-3
109	16	ML3
111	7	ML3
113	1	3/POSTRO
115	4	ML3
117	4	ML3
120	5	RO
122	8	M3+/POSTRO
124	5	4
125	2	ROM POSS MED
127	3	M3+
128	6	ML3
131	1	3?
133	1	M3+?
135	16	M3+
142	3	M3+
143	3	RO
144	2	3+/POSTRO?
147	2	RO
149	2	M2-3
151	3	M3+?/POSTRO?
156	0	RO
159	7	3?
165	3	IA?/RO
167	2	4/POSTRO
168	3	RO
170	7	4
174	16	4
175	3	3?
180	1	RO/POSTRO
181	23	L4/POSTRO
183	4	3-4
184	5	3?
186	8	L3-4
187	2	M3
188	4	M3?
194	2	2+
195	6	4
196	1	3
200	15	4
202	4	3

ths95: Roman Pottery Appendix 2

100

GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS OXID INT
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS
GREY	-	ROUL	-	-	-	BS JUDDERED
GREY	BFBH	-	-	-	-	RIM GIRTH
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE
GREY	JBCAR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE WHT FAB
NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB
NVGW?	BTR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
PART	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS
PART?	BTR	-	-	-	-	RIM GIRTH V FINE FAB SANDW
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4/POSTRO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR

101

GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3 POS ML3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHISH

105

GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE
GREY	J	RLIN	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2-3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHISH

109

DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM
DWSH?	BD?	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS
GREY	B334?	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BWM	-	1	-	-	RIMS GIRTH BS
GREY	DPRS	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	JNN	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	JS?	-	-	-	-	BS THICK
NVCC	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BS THICK WHT FAB
NVCC	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS THICK OR LGE BK CR FAB
OX	-	-	-	-	-	BS FINE
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	LGE SHERDS FRESHISH

111

DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	BFL	-	-	-	-	RIM GIRTH ALMOST BWM
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	CLSD	LA	-	-	-	BS
GREY	CLSD	ROUL	-	-	-	BS JUDDERED ROUL
NVCC	BKFN	-	-	-	-	BS GOOVED GIRTH CR FAB
NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS LGE FRAG THICK CR FAB
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHISH

113

GREY	-	BIA	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3/POSTRO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESH

115

GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BFB	-	-	-	-	RIM UPPER WALL
GREY	BWM?	BWL	-	-	-	BS THICK
GREY	JNN	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHISH

117

DWSH	BDR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG SOOT
GREY	BFB	-	-	-	-	RIM GIRTH
GREY	BFBL	-	-	-	-	RIM LWR WALL
GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS FTM?
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MIN ABR

120

GREY	JLS	-	-	-	-	RIM NECK
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BSS RED BN RO?
SHEL	J	-	-	-	-	FTM
SHEL	JBCAR	-	-	V	-	BS CARINATED IA TRAD BUT PROB ROMAN
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	1 SH OF IA TRAD BUT PROB RO

122

DWSH	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BFL?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM UPPER WALL
GREY	Z	-	-	-	-	BS SPOUT
NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS WHT FAB
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+/POSTRO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR

124

GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG THIN WALL FINE FAB
NVCC	B36	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG BURNT CR FAB CF NV81 L3-M4
NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE WHITE FAB
NVCC	BKFO	ROUL	-	-	-	BS WHT FAB
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABRA

125

GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS MIN SHEL/CALC
SHEL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS RED BN BRYOZOA ROM/MED
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM POSS MED
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MOD FRESH

127

GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS
MONV	MRR	-	-	V?	-	RIM LWR WAL
SHEL?	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHISH

128

DWSH	BFL	-	-	-	-	RIM UPPER WALL BURNISHED
DWSH	J	-	-	-	-	BS
DWSH	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS THICK
GREY	BFB	-	-	-	-	FLANGE FRAG
GREY	BTR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR

131

GREY	B	-	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3?

133

DWSH?	-	-	-	-	-	BS SCRAP
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+?

135

DWSH	-	-	-	-	-	BSS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS LFAB
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS
SHEL	JBCAR	-	1	V	-	BSS BASE IA TYPE
SHEL	JCUR	-	1	V	-	RIMS BSS J UNUS FORM
SHEL	JL	-	-	-	-	BS BASAL
SHEL	JS	-	-	-	-	RIM
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	MIXED DATE? SOME IA TRADITION FORM DATED ON NVCC
142						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
OXWS	-	-	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHISH
143						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS ABR
GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG FINE FAB
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS RED BN ABR
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABRADED
144						
GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
OX	DPR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3+/POSTRO?
147						
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS YELLOW RED BN
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO
149						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS MIN SHELL/CALC
GREY	BFL	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG MIN SHELL
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2-3
151						
DWSH	-	-	-	-	-	BS
DWSH?	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG
DWSH?	J	-	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+?/POSTRO?
156						
SHEL	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE SOOTED UNDER WM?
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHISH
159						
DWSH	-	-	-	-	-	BSS
OX	-	-	-	-	-	BS
OXWS	F?	-	-	-	-	BS ABR
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS
SHEL	JS	-	-	-	-	RIMS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3?
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR
165						
DWSH?	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS W CORDON UNUS SHEL V ROUNDED IA?
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA?/RO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	1 SH POSS IA
167						
GREY	JCR	ROUL	-	-	-	RIM FRAG JUDDERED ROUL CF SP

SHEL	-	RIL	-	-	-	BS SSMH?
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4/POSTRO
168						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
OXWS?	-	-	-	-	-	BS
SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SCRAPPY ABR
170						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE ABR
GREY	CP?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	JS	-	1	-	-	BSS V THICK BURNT
NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE WHT FAB
SHEL	JS?	-	1	-	-	BS RED BN THICK
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME BURNT SOME ABR
174						
DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS THICK ABR
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS
GREY	-	-	1	-	-	BSS
GREY	-	-	2	-	-	BASES
GREY	B105	-	-	-	-	RIM NECK
GREY	CP?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE BURNT
NVCC	BFB	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG LFAB
NVCC	BKFO	PA	-	-	-	BS L FAB CR PAINTED VEG?
OX?	-	-	-	-	-	BS FLAKE
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	LARGISH SHERDS SOME ABR
175						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	BWL	-	-	-	BS
GREY	B?	-	-	-	-	BS THICK
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3?
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESHSISH
180						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	SCRAP
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO/POSTRO
181						
DWSH	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS
GREY	-	LA	2	-	-	BSS
GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE COARSE THICK
GREY	CLSD	SL	-	-	-	BS SCORED SINGLE LATTICE?
GREY	JDLS?	-	2?	-	-	RIM FRAGS
GREY	JLS	-	-	-	-	RIM NECK
LCOA	JLS	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
PARC	CLSD	PS	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL REDF PS FLAGON?
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L4/POSTRO
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SCRAPPY SOME VABR
183						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
NVCC	B31R?	-	-	-	-	BS ROULETTED INT CR FAB
OX	BFB?	-	-	-	-	FLANGE FRAG
SAMCG?	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABR
184						
DWSH?	-	-	-	-	-	BS RED BN

GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS COARSE
GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS W CORDON
SHEL	J	-	-	-	-	BS PALE BRN
SHEL	JS	-	-	-	-	RIM
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3?
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR + 3 FRAGS FE SLAG ID JC
186						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	BIA	2	-	-	BSS
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	JL	BIA	-	-	-	BASE LGE SHERD BURNISHED SCROLL
NVCC	DPRS	-	-	-	-	RIM WHT FAB
OX?	-	-	-	-	-	BASE BURNT COARSE
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	LARGE SHERDS
187						
GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM GIRTH
GREY	BWM?	BWL	-	-	-	BS THICK
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRESH
188						
DWSH	-	-	-	-	-	BSS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS OX INT
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?
194						
CR	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2+
195						
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	-	2	-	-	BASES
GREY	JCR	FF	-	-	-	RIM SP TYPE
GREY	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
GREY	JLS	-	-	-	-	RIM ABR
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SOME ABR
196						
DWSH	J	-	-	-	-	BS
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3
200						
DWSH	-	-	-	-	-	BS
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS BURNT
GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS COARSE ABR
GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG
NVCC	BKPM	ROUZ	1	V?	-	BASE BSS PINK CR FAB
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4
ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	NICE SMASHED NVCC BKPM REST SCRAPPY SOME BURNT 1 F
202						
DWSH?	-	-	-	-	-	BS RED BN INT
GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BASE LAGE FRAG W WALL
NVCC	BKPA	PO	-	-	-	BS WHT FAB WHT PA CURVE + VERT LINE
SAMEG	31R?	-	-	-	-	FTRG
ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3

THS95; TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT AND WEIGHT

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
109	IMBRX	1	455	-	R1	CORN
113	MODTIL	1	180	FIREBRICK	-	SOOT; MODERN
142	RTIL	1	25	TEG?	R1	-
170	TEG	1	250	1	R1	-
170	IMBRX	1	130	-	R1	-
181	RBRK	1	155	-	R1	35MM THK
181	RTIL	1	15	-	R1	-
181	STILE	1	5	-	LST	-

THS95; CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE BY COUNT AND PERIOD

	Form	Sherds
1. ROMAN	TEG	1
	IMBRX	2
	RTIL	2
	RBRK	1
	STILE	1
2. MODERN	MODTIL	1

THS95: CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
109	R	R	ROM	-
113	20	20	20	-
142	R	R	ROM	-
170	R	R	ROM	-
181	R	R	ROM	-

THS95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
100	EMLOC	1	JAR	SQUARE RIM;SIM TO YG;NO GLZE
113	LFS	1	BOWL	BASE
122	LSW2	1	JUG	EARLY RIM INT/CUFF
122	TORK	1	BOWL	RIM TO BASE;INT RIM WORN
144	TORK	1	JAR;TINY;CUP?	-
151	MAX	1	SMALL VESS	? ID;OR RMAX BUT NO BRYOZOA;GROUP A?;BASE
167	LKT	1	JAR?	VERY WORN
180	LSW2	1	JUG	SCALE DEC
180	TORK	1	?	-
181	BOUA	1	JUG	RIM
181	EMHM	1	COOK;GLOB	-
181	LFS	1	?	-
181	LFS	1	?	-
181	LFS	1	?	-
181	LFS	1	?	-
181	LFS	1	BOWL?	-
181	LFS	1	BOWL?	-
181	LFS	1	JAR	-
181	LFS	1	JAR	-
181	LSH	1	JAR	-
181	LSW1/2	1	JUG	BS
181	NOTG	1	JUG	BS
181	NOTG	1	JUG	BS
181	NOTG	1	JUG	BS
181	NOTG	1	JUG	BS
181	NOTG	1	JUG	BS
181	NOTG	1	JUG	SPLAYED BASE
181	POTT	1	?	-
181	POTT	1	?	-
181	POTT	1	COOKPOT	RIM
181	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;10/11
181	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;10/11
181	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;10/11
181	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;10/11
181	TORK	1	JAR?	-
181	TORK	2	JAR?	-
181	TORKT	2	JAR	SOOT INT;INT DEP

THS95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY DATING ARCHIVE

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon
100	MH1	MH4
113	ASH11	MH3
122	MH4	MH4
144	ASH7	ASH13

151	ASH2	ASH6
167	ASH7	ASH11
180	MH4	MH6
181	MH5	MH6

A range of post-Roman material was recovered from the site, dating between the middle Saxon period and the 13th century. The main periods represented appear to be the 10th and 13th centuries. Although medieval pottery from Lincoln is present most of the vessels are from Nottingham. The small vessel in a Maxey-type ware is unusual and may merit thin section analysis as part of a wider programme.

10.3 Site archive

The basic site archive consists of the following elements:

- x2 Films of colour print film
- x97 proforma context sheets (with site drawings on reverse of appropriate sheet)
- x1 Individual Finds Record Sheet
- x1 Site Matrix
- x6 Individual Finds (currently at CCM Conservation Lab.)
- x1 Box of ceramic Finds
- x1 box of animal bone
- x2 copies of this report
- x1 copy of the project brief
- x1 copy of the project specification
- x1 copy of specialist reports

A detailed project archive is currently being prepared; to be submitted to LCC Museum within six months.

10.4 Relevant entries extracted from the County Sites and Monuments Record

PRN No	NGR	Description
G	TF 078 461	Coin of Constantine I, found at 46 The Hoplands, Boston Road in 1967.
G	TF 078 461	AE 3 of Valens (RIC 23) found in electricity cable trench in 1965.
G	TF 078 451	AE 3 of Constantine I found in 1965 in association with Romano-British pottery.
G	TF 078 461	Two inhumations; without grave goods adjacent to Mareham Lane.
BA	TF 078 462	Two Baked clay fragments of coin moulds found adjacent to the River Sleas north of Old Place. Moulds designed to produce cast forgeries of tetrarchic follies of Maximian c. 300 A.D. Found in association with Romano-British pottery.
BS	TF 0774 4605	Iron Age open settlement. Excavated by M Jones in 1960-1.
BM	TF 0768 4608	Bronze Age looped palstave found in the bed of River Sleas in 1818. Now in Alnwick Castle.
BP	TF 0784 4587	Romano-British fantail brooch found at 20 The Hoplands in 1963.
CI	TF 079 459	Legionary denarius of Mark Antony
AT	TF 0791 4593	Late Iron Age pottery including a rim and a base from a coland

10.5 Context List

No	Trench	Above	Below	Description
100	1	101	----	Moderately sorted coarse silty sand (15% silt) with occasional limestone inclusions, light to mid brown-grey. Depth c.450 mm. Loose strength. Topsoil.
101	1	102	100	Moderately sorted coarse silty sand (15 % silt) with occasional limestone inclusions. Light to mid brown-grey. Depth c.460 mm. Loose/Firm strength. General build-up common to site; origin/significance undetermined.
102	1	----	101	Ash layer containing coarse sand and silt (30% sand) with occasional limestone and charcoal inclusions. Finds included uncharred bone, pottery and small finds. Light to mid grey. Friable, depth > 140 mm. Redeposited, quantity may be indicative of process.
103/ 104	2	----	----	Essentially the same layer: equates to [100] in pit 1. [103] was a slightly darker coarse silty sand having been modified by differential leaching of contaminants from council depot. Depth: [103] c.360mm, [104] c.140 mm.
105	2	106	104	Same as [101]
106	2	----	105	Same as [102]
107	4	108	----	Same as [104] / [100]
108	4	109	107	Same as [105] / [101]
109	4	----	108	Same as [106] / [102]
110	5	111	----	Same as [107] / [104] / [100]

111	5	109b	110	Same as [109] / [106] / [102]
112	6	113/b	----	Same as [110] / [107] / [104] / [100]
113/ 113b	6	109c	112	Probably the same as [111] An homogenous layer of coarse, moderately sorted, silty sand with a diffuse change to a darker mid-brown/grey (lower band [113]b) This horizon may be due to further contamination as seen in pits 3 and 5. Depth c. 320/400 mm.
109c	6	----	113b	Same as [109]
114	7	----	----	General Build-up, same as [101], depth c. 720 mm.
115	8	----	----	General Build-up, same as [114] etc. depth c.640 mm.
116	9	117	----	General Build-up, same as [115] etc. depth c. 450 mm.
117	9	----	117	Loose and friable dark grey-black silty coarse sand. Well sorted with c. 40% silt. Grave fill contained by [118]. Depth c. 860 mm.
118	9	----	117	E-W aligned sub-rectangular cut with eastern extent under section. Contained adult supine skeleton (SK [1]) with right hand lying under right hip and left arm lying across torso and abdomen. 5 lumbar vertebrae showing a twist in the spine. 4 right and 3 left ribs uncovered. Left <i>in situ</i> .
119	10	120	----	General Build-up, same as [116] etc.
120	10	----	119	Fill of well sorted silty coarse sand (40/60 %) with occasional pea gravel inclusions and limestone flecks. Fill of pit [121]
121	10	-----	119	Sub-rounded cut, full extent not determined. Bowl shaped with c. 40° sides.

122	3	123/ 128	----	General Build-up, depth c. 380 mm.
123	3	127	122	Firm layer of yellowish orange with green tinges. Comprises of a very coarse gritty sand with c. 5% limestone and 10% pea gravel inclusions. Partially overlies structure [124] where it contains a distinct higher proportion of limestone. Greatly disturbed by worm and rodent action. Possibly cut east of structure [124] by a robbing trench.
124	3	----	122/ 123	N-S aligned dry stone structure (stop end). West elevation appears to have been robbed out, but no trace of a cut could be determined. A greater degree of broken and dislodged stone at it's top may be due to plough damage. Although [123] partially sealed this structure it is suggested that originally it merely butted to it, ploughing being responsible for it's modification. Contained by [126]
125	3	----	128	Fill of construction trench for structure [124]. Mixed light brown to dark grey silty fine sand (50/50%) containing frequent charcoal flecks, very loose strength. May have been truncated by robber trench.
126	3	----	128/ 123	N-S aligned rectangular but-ended linear cut. Contained [124] and [125]. Construction trench for structure [124], possibly truncated by implied robber trench [130]
127	3	----	123	Firm layer of patchy light brown to dark grey fine silty sand (50/50 %) containing frequent charcoal flecks. Appears to have been a previous surface level. May have been level of construction for structure [124] as fill of construction trench is only differentiated on compactness.
128	3	127/ 123	122	Same as [105] etc.

129/ 130	3	----	----	Cut and fill of robber trench: not observed but implied by loss of facing stones to West elevation of structure [124].
131	13	----	----	General Build-up, depth > 360 mm.
132	11	133	----	Same as [100]
133	11	----	132	Mid-dark grey silty coarse sand with limestone inclusions. Fill of cut [134], seen in S-w & E sections.
134	11	----	132	Bowl shaped cut in W end of pit. Appears to cut [135] & [137]
135	11	----	132	Principally the same as [133] but more mixed with smaller limestone inclusions. Fill of large pit [136].
136	11	----	132	Cut seen in S-e section, only western extent seen. Appears to cut [137]
	11	----	136	Light -mid grey loose silty coarse sand, c.15% silt, with occasional limestone inclusions. Fill of cut [138]. Cut by [134] & [136]
138	11	----	136	Small linear gully running through the S-E corner of pit 11. Only one edge seen but appears to be V shaped; runs parallel to [140]
139	11	----	134	Same morphology as [137]. Fill of linear cut [140]
140	11	----	134	Linear V shaped gully aligned E-W running parallel to [138]. Contained [139]
141	11	----	----	Natural sandy gravel matrix containing water washed limestones.
142	12	----	----	Build-up, depth >500 mm.

143	15	----	----	Build-up, depth >530 mm.
144	16	----	----	Build-up, depth > 540 mm.
145	17	----	----	Build-up, depth > 560 mm.
146	14	151	----	Build-up, depth c. 800 mm.
147/ 148	14	----	146	Cut & fill in N-W corner of pit, not enough observed to be diagnostic. Cut appears to be rounded, fill a coarse silty sand (15% silt)
149	14	----	146	Slightly firm, moderately sorted coarse silty sand with occasional pea gravel inclusions (40 % silt). Grave fill. Contained by [150].
150	14	----	146	Sub-rounded rectilinear cut with bowl shaped profile. Contained adult Skeleton SK[2]: E-W aligned supine burial, Bones slightly displaced together with large grave cut may imply a coffin burial. No nails found. Grave cuts earlier feature [151]
151	14	----	146	Loose to firm coarse sandy loam with c. 30% silt. Occasional limestone inclusions, dark grey-black in colour. Fill of middle Saxon feature
152	14	----	146	N-S aligned linear feature > 320 L x >660 W x >680 D mm. May have had a post hole cut into upper part of west side as there was two dips at right angles here. ? Fe Age ditch/gully.
153	18	----	----	Build-up, depth >800 mm.
154 154b	20 19	155	----	Build-up, depth c. 860 mm.

155/ 156	20	----	154	Cut & Fill of linear feature running along eastern face of pit. Appears to turn under section c. 200 mm from south section. Fill consists of a silty coarse sand (40% silt), cut has c. 45° sides.
157/ 158	20	----	154	Cut & Fill, not excavated to depth, N-S aligned linear feature > 300 W x >220 D mm. Runs along entire length of western section and through N and S sections. Cut profile and Fill description as [155] / [156].
159	19	----	154b	Fill of slot in east section of pit, runs along entire section. Fill could not be differentiated from 154b
160	19	----	154b	Vertical straight side cut on east side of pit, contained [159] and appears to cut stone alignment [161]. Vertical section would imply some form of structural feature/slot. Depth c. 400mm.
161	19	----	154b	2 very degraded limestone blocks aligned NW-SE in base of pit. Cut by [160] sits in , and may be same as [162].
162	19	----	154b	Greyish black silty coarse sand fill of [163]. Very disturbed by rodent action.
163	19	----	154b	Very irregular depression. This may have marked a feature but has been very disturbed by rodent action. The north edge was very steep with many animal holes running off in a southerly direction. The west side may have running to a terminus as the bottom appeared to be rising. Truncated on E side by cut [160].
164	21	165	----	General Build-up, depth c. 520 mm.
165	21	----	164	Mid brown-grey moderately sorted coarse sand (15 % silt) Fill of NNE-SSW sub rectangular feature.
166	21	----	164	Sub-rectangular cut aligned NNE-SSW with a 40° side in two stages. ?Fe Age pit / gully.

167	22	168	----	General Build-up, depth c. 380 mm.
168	22	----	167	Mid grey silty coarse sand (c. 15% silt). Could not be differentiated from [167]. Fill of ?ditch [169]
169	22	----	167	E-W aligned linear feature; south edge seen in N end of pit. Edge 70° straight sided. Not excavated to bottom.
170	24	171/ 172	----	General Build-up, depth c. 800 mm.
171	24	----	170	Compact layer of light to mid brown 'dirty' coarse silty sand. Probably a previous surface horizon. Cut by [174]
172	24	----	170	Principally the same as [171] but modified by localised burning to a dark grey-black.
173	24	----	170	Fill of rounded feature [174]: Homogenous yellow, striated grey, indurated clay.
174	24	----	170	Rounded bowl shaped cut with a deeper recess at the centre. Depth c. 180 mm. diameter c. 680 mm. Possible puddling hole.
175	23	176/ 178	----	General build-up, depth c. 660 mm.
176	23	----	175	Mid to dark grey silty coarse sand, moderately sorted with c. 15% silt. Fill of [177]
177	23	----	175	Bowl shaped in profile, this cut could have been either a small pit/post hole or the terminal of a gully.

178	23	----	175	Fill of small gully in S-E corner of trench: mid-dark grey silty sand (15% silt). Similar to [175] but with fewer gravel inclusions.
179	23	----	175	Small gully terminal running from S-E corner of trench, flat bottomed V section in profile.
180	35	----	----	General Build-up, depth >650 mm.
181	34	----	----	General Build-up, depth > 670 mm. Very mixed pottery assemblage, this may be due to an un-observed medieval/post-medieval pit cutting through deposit(s) containing earlier artefacts.
182	36	----	----	General Build-up, depth > 800 mm.
183	26	----	----	General Build-up, depth > 700 mm.
184	27	----	----	General Build-up, depth > 750 mm.
185	28	----	----	General Build-up, depth c. 800 mm.
186	25	187/ 188	----	General Build-up, depth c. 420 mm.
187	25	----	186	Mixed fill of curved gully, mid grey silty coarse sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. Relationship to [190] unclear. Fill of ring gully [189].
188	25	----	186	Very disturbed by rodent action; fill of small pit / post hole adjacent to ring gully. Fill same as [187] but without charcoal inclusions.
189	25	----	186	Cut of small gully curving from N-E corner of pit through east section. Rounded profile, this appeared to be a ring gully. Contained [187].

190	25	----	186	Bowl shaped cut on north side of ring gully [189], contained [188]. Stratigraphic relationship to [189] not determined. Pit or post hole.
191	30	192	----	General Build-up, depth c. 800 mm.
192	30	----	191	Fill of N-W linear feature: mid grey silty coarse sand (15% silt). Contained by [193]
193	30	----	191	E-W aligned linear feature at north end of pit; edge slopes in two stages: top half at 50° and bottom half at 40°.
194	31	----	----	General Build-up, depth c. 480 mm.
195	32	196	----	General Build-up, depth c. 480 mm.
196	32	----	195	Mid grey silty coarse sand, 15% silt, Fill of E-W aligned feature in south of pit. Contained by [197].
197	32	----	195	E-W aligned cut seen in south extent of pit against section. Not excavated to depth. Side angle of 45°. E-W aligned ditch containing [196].
198	33	----	----	General Build-up, depth > 700 mm.
199	29	200	----	General Build-up, depth c. 720 mm.
200	29	----	199	Crumbly, loose, moderately coarse silty sand dark grey-brown in colour. Fill of Romano-British pit or gully.
201	29	----	199	Sub-rectangular cut with a slightly deeper rounded depression at it's south end. Aligned and sloping N-S with 40° sides. Romano-British pit or gully; relationship to [203] unclear.

202	29	----	199	Dark brown-grey silty sand (15% silt) with c. 10% charcoal inclusions. Fill of R-B or Fe Age gully / pit.
203	29	----	199	Sub-rectangular cut aligned N-S, depth c. 260 mm.