

97/17

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
RUSSELL AVENUE, NORTH HYKEHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: RAN 97
LCNCC Acc No. 118.97
NGR: SK 494450 ~~7~~65630
Planning Ref. N/43/0771/96

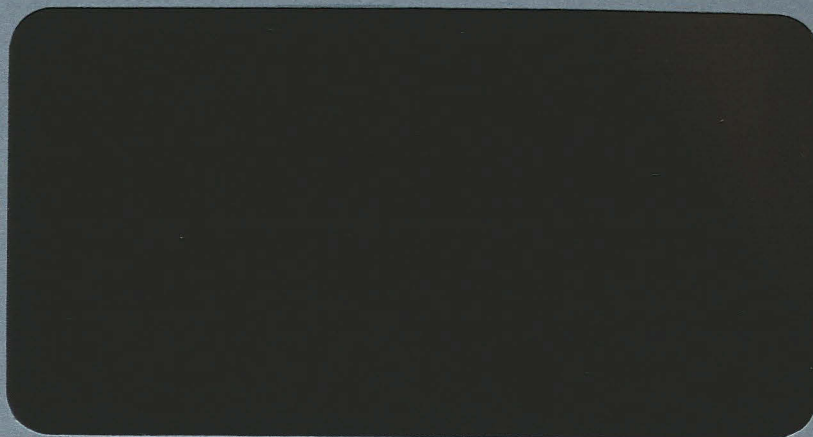
Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

16 DEC 97

12 Friar Lane

LINCOLN LN2 5AL

Tel: 01522 575292 Fax: 01522 530724



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Report prepared for Hart Properties (Lincoln) Ltd. by
R Schofield
December 1997

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
61 High Street
Newton on Trent
Lincoln
LN1 2JP
Tel. & Fax. 01777 228155

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Summary

- * *Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were commissioned by Hart Properties (Lincoln) Ltd. to undertake a standard archaeological watching brief during the construction of eighteen bungalows for the elderly situated on land off Russell Avenue, North Hykeham, Lincolnshire.*
- * *The site produced features and artefacts from the medieval, Romano-British and possibly the later Iron Age, though the majority of the archaeology relates to a Romano-British settlement which appears to have been occupied from the 2nd century AD*
- * *A complex of regular linear ditches implied a degree of order and planning, and it is clear, both from the results of this programme and earlier finds, that the settlement was of a higher status than that usually associated with peasant domestic occupation.*

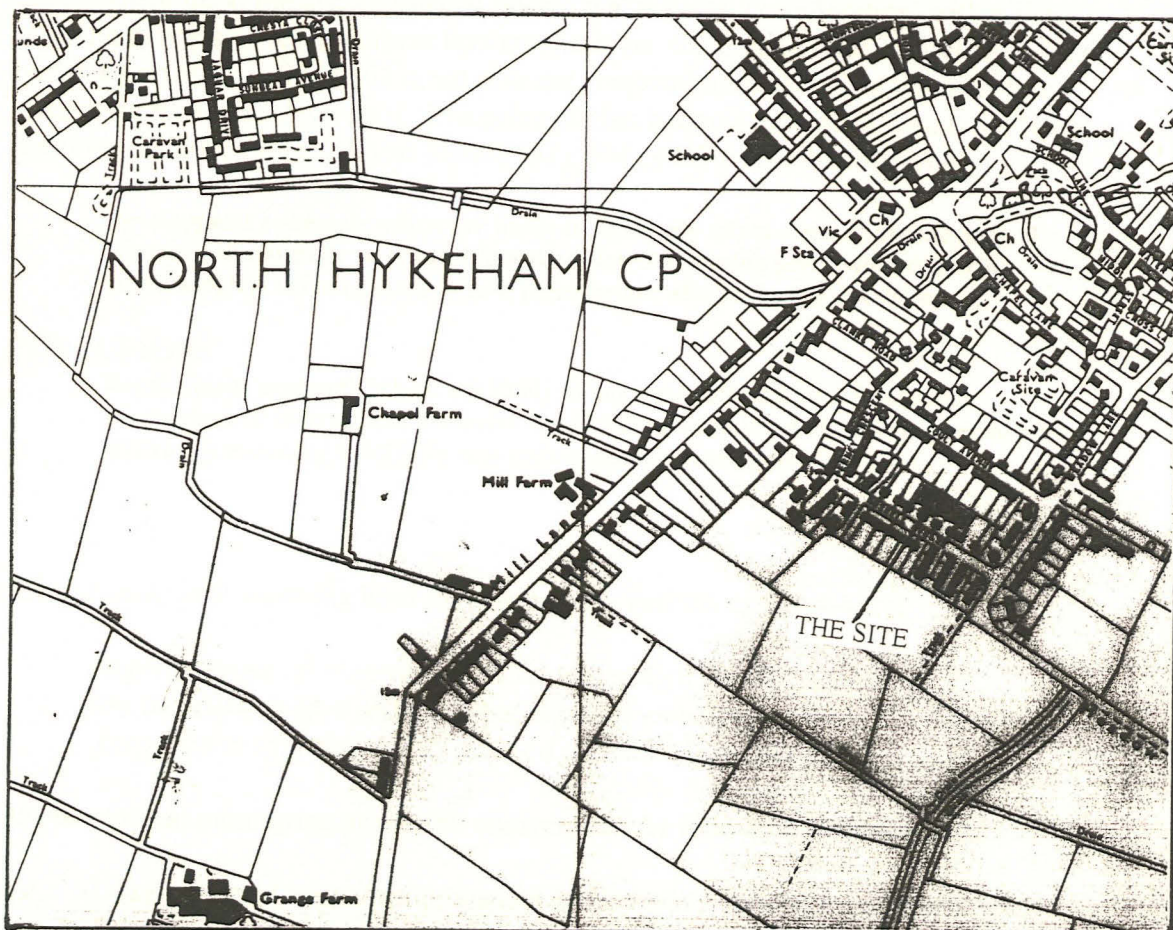


Fig. 1: Site Location, 1:10,000

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1.0 Introduction

A planning application was submitted by the Longhurst Housing Association in September 1996 (Planning Application Number: N/43/0771/96) to erect eighteen old persons bungalows on land situated between Russell Avenue and Coult Avenue, North Hykeham. The planning permission was granted with a proviso for the carrying out of an archaeological watching brief on all groundworks.

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were appointed by Hart Properties Ltd to carry out the watching brief in accordance with a project brief issued by the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven, (2/10/96). The archaeological programme was based on an agreed specification of work, submitted by PCA in March 1997.

2.0 Purpose and methods

In 1990, the Department of the Environment issued *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, Archaeology and Planning* which, for the first time, made the effects of development upon the archaeological resource a 'material consideration' within the planning process. This document lays emphasis on the preservation of archaeological remains *in situ* but, where this is not possible, requires archaeological deposits to be effectively *preserved by record*. This principle has become embraced within the North Kesteven District Council Local Plan (1992). Policy C5 states the following:

Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect a site of archaeological interest will normally be subject to a condition of planning permission requiring archaeological investigations to take place before and/or during development.

Policy C6 states:

Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect a site of potential archaeological interest will normally be subject to a condition of planning permission allowing a watching brief to be maintained during development.

An archaeological watching brief may be broadly defined as follows:

'a programme of observation and investigation conducted during the destruction of archaeological deposits, resulting in the preparation of a report and ordered archive' (IFA, 1994,2)

Archaeological monitoring at the site consisted of the following basic elements:-

- (i) Observation of topsoil stripping and inspection of subsoil for archaeological features.
- (ii) Collection of unstratified artefacts.

- (iii) Observation during foundation and service trenching followed by inspection of section faces and natural surfaces for archaeological features.
- (iv) Recording of archaeological features and limited excavation to determine, where possible, the date and nature of deposits.

Recording was undertaken using standard PCA watching brief General Account, Context and Record Sheets, supplemented with scale drawings (usually at 1:20) and photography. Observation points were plotted on 1:200 location plans and overlays that were kindly supplied by the clients.

Following the commencement of the field investigation, the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was consulted (details presented in Appendix 9.6).

A copy of this report will form a subsequent entry to the SMR, and it may be utilised on future occasions as a planning control tool.

3.0 Location and description

The site is situated on land lying between Russell Avenue and Coult Avenue on the south-west side of North Hykeham, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site centres on NGR SK 494450 365630 and lies at an altitude approximately 11m O.D. It is approximately 1.1km south-west of the Fosse Way.

Local geology comprises older river sands and gravels of Pleistocene and more recent date (British Geological Survey Sheet 114). These deposits occupy an extensive zone to the south of Lincoln, with modern extraction quarries being sited at Swanholme, Whisby and at Hykeham itself. The Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 sheet indicates that the site is at an altitude approximately 10m OD. However, unquantified observation suggest that the Roman settlement is positioned over a slight elevation: perhaps to avoid the effects of seasonal flooding from the River Witham, which is approximately 1km to the east.

4.0 Archaeological and historic background

The earliest evidence of human activity in the area derives from the discovery of a Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) hand axe at NGR SK 935 674, close to the Fosse Way. In 1921 a Neolithic (New Stone Age) polished stone axe was also found at NGR SK 947 659, although there is a question mark on proximity and the SMR card refers to Coult Avenue. Both finds constitute chance discoveries and need not necessarily reflect direct occupation during these periods: the hand axe, for example, probably occurred in a secondary context, having been transported in glacial gravels.

Entries in the county SMR for the Roman period are numerous. In 1947 during the construction of deep sewers for the council estate which surrounds the current site,

quantities of Romano-British pottery were recovered and a series of ditches and water-courses were recorded. The pottery comprised coarse domestic wares, typical of the 3rd to 4th century

In 1958 grey ware pottery of the Roman period was reported to the SMR, deriving somewhere from the Coult Road area.

In 1967 a large assemblage of Roman pottery was removed from the back garden of 23 Russell Avenue during an amateur excavation by Mr K Graham: the finds were deposited in the museum archive. Somebody at the time interpreted the remains as kiln debris, which, considering the presence of Samian (French) and imported colour coated wares, as well as the lack of pottery wasters, now seems somewhat doubtful. This entry appeared as a short note in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* Vol 1-3 1966-8.

Other Roman finds in the area include a Roman Bronze Head from the back garden of 12 Chapel Lane (on the corner of Meadow Lane and Chapel Lane). The artefact was found during an amateur excavation by Mr F.B.Clark in his back garden. Museum staff have not seen the head but, from the description given, have interpreted it as a steel yard weight.

A coin dating to the Domitian period was found in 1971 at grid reference SK9444 6601, close to the junction of Mill Lane and Moor Lane.

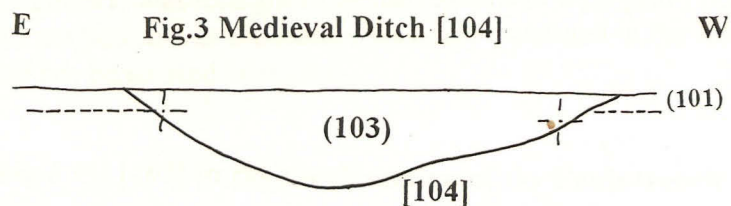
5.0 Results

Soil stripping

Monitoring of the soil stripping commenced when approximately half of the site had its topsoil removed. This was due to a slight misunderstanding between Hart Properties and PCA.

Monitoring commenced on 17/5/97. During the topsoil strip the only feature identified was a shallow linear ditch [104] (Fig.'s 2 and 3) in the north-west corner of the site. It was orientated north-east to south-west and produced a medieval green glazed jug handle. The feature was located in three separate excavation cuttings associated with Block H (below).

A buried plough soil, (101), which pre-dated the construction of the council estate, produced a quantity of Romano-British grey ware (no features of this period were defined at this time).

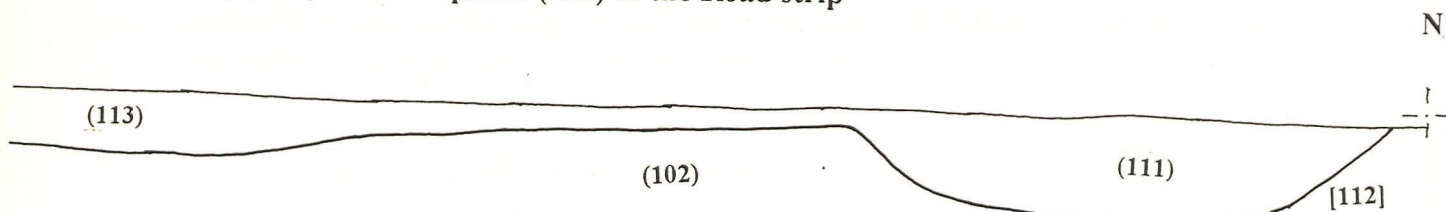


Access road and deep sewers

Following topsoil removal for road construction, natural gravels were reduced by approximately 40cm. Archaeological features were not easily defined due to the dry conditions and the great speed of the development. However, it was established that extensive (Romano-British) features passed through the road cutting, with these being restricted to a north-south and east-west alignment.

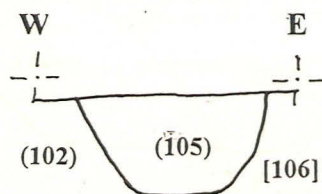
Close to, and almost parallel with, Russell Avenue was a truncated east-west ditch, [112] and a thin spread of soil (113) containing Romano British pottery to the south of it. A small section of ditch fill was excavated in the road area (Fig.4), and it was further investigated in the foundation trenches of Block A ([120]below).

Fig.4 Gully [112] and soil spread (113) in the Road strip

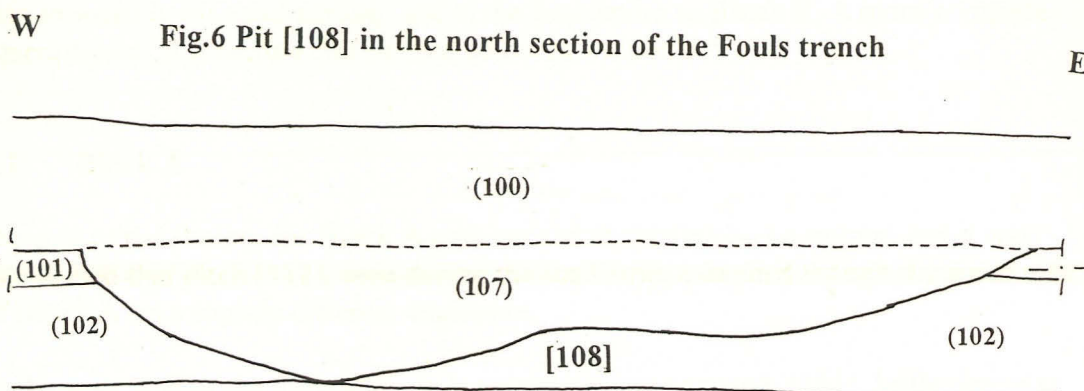


Approximately 47m north of the above, on the bend of the access road, was another shallow linear feature [106] which appeared to contain a line of post holes on a north-south alignment. The bulk fill of the feature (105), which produced a Roman coin and a small amount of grey ware pottery, was a light grey leached sandy soil (Fig.5).

Fig.5 Post pit profile in cut [106]

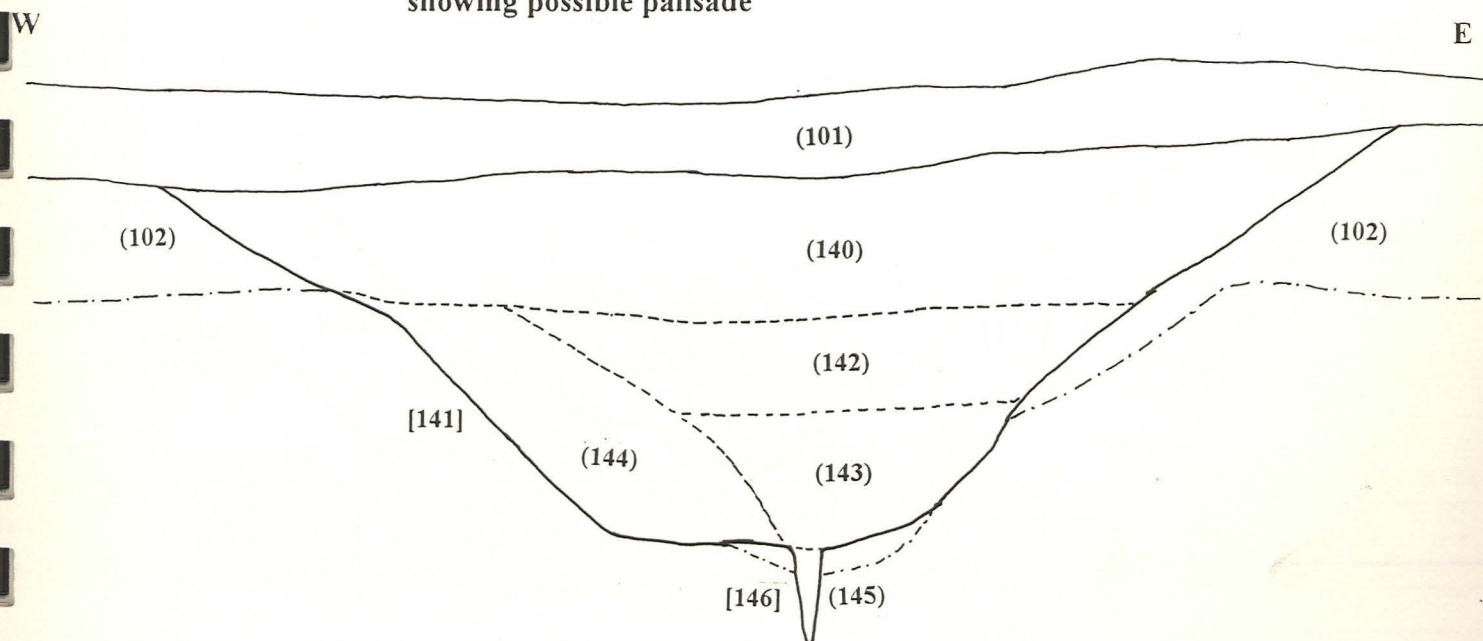


Approximately 14m west of the above, an area burnt soil (107), which contained Romano-British pottery, was thought to be the remains of a pit [108] (Fig.6) - clarification was not possible as the feature was only examined in the sides of the fouls trench and could not be located later on).



A north-south ditch, coded [110]/[117] and [141] (Fig.7), was exposed where it was traversed by the access road, by Block E and Block F, including the soakaway pit to Block F. It extended towards the back of the garden to 23 Russell Avenue. The fills, (109) contained burnt remains and large quantities of unabraded Romano-British pottery. During the road strip a small section was excavated by hand, and it was observed that the ditch contained three major fills (114), (115) and (116). (114) and (115) contained a considerable body of ash; they were divided by what appeared to be a layer of tile, box flue, and fragments of an almost complete stone rotary quern (see photo.). The lowest fill (116) appeared to reflect weathering of the ditch sides during its use life. In one section (Fig. 7), the base of the ditch was marked by a straight linear depression, possibly associated with timber revetment.

**Fig.7 Ditch cut [141] in the north wall of block E,
showing possible palisade**



A large north-south ditch [118] was exposed where it extended through Block H (including its associated soakaway pit) and through the terminal end of the access road. It was 4.1m wide, and was examined in detail during excavations for Block H (below).

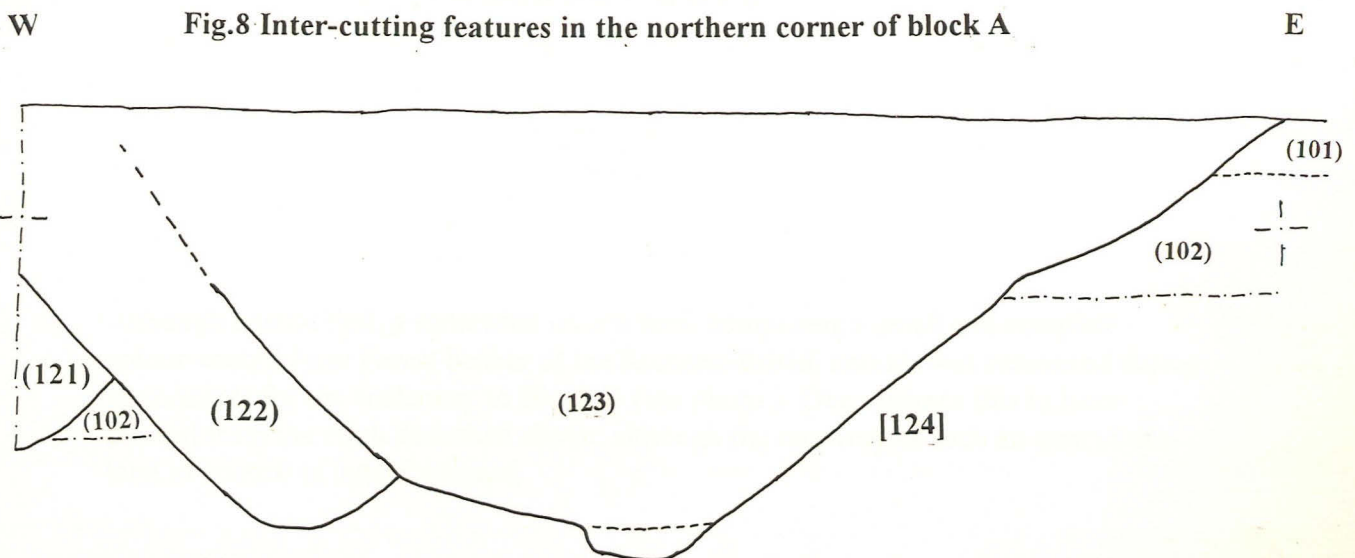
Extending eastwards from the above was a narrower, shallower ditch/gully, [119]. It was exposed in the road cutting, and in the foundation to Block E. A more complete description of this feature can be read below in Section 5.5.

5.1 Block A

Digging of the footing for Block A commenced at the south-east corner, and it was established that ditch [112], seen during the road strip, extended through the south wall of Block A on a slightly different alignment.

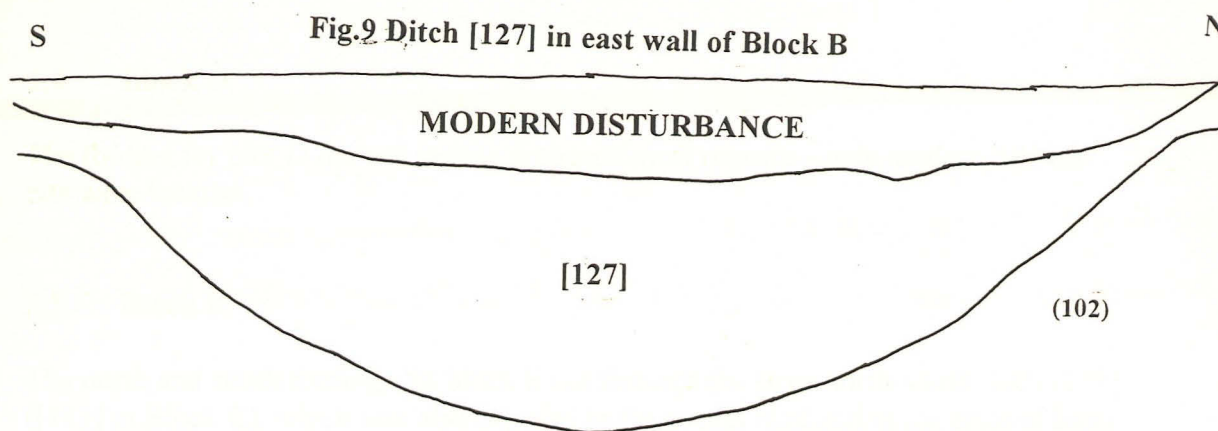
In the west wall of the foundation cut, a small pit was exposed, (163). Little time was given to investigate this feature due to an abundance of other features in the footing.

Again in the north-west corner, a large disturbed area was investigated (Fig.8), which actually came out as three separate features, including two linear ditches on a north-south alignment. The latest of these, [124]/[125], was relatively large and deep. Organic detritus was present in the base of the ditch, but sampling was not possible, as the ditch flooded quickly (ie its base was beneath the water table). The other north-south ditch, [122]/[126] was cut on the east side by [124]/[125]. This may have been an earlier alignment of the same feature. Feature [121] appeared to be the truncated remains of a much slighter curved gully.



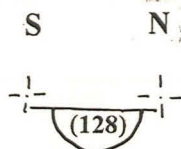
5.2 Block B

The majority of plot B was devoid of archaeological remains, although a large ditch [127] (Fig.9) was picked up where it extended east-west through the centre of the footprint, and was also located on the north side of the associated soakaway. The ditch was exposed in Block C [160] and [161] and during the road strip, but no time was allocated to record it at that time. It was approximately 2.8m wide and contained very dark sandy soil mixed with Romano-British pottery and ash.



The only other feature exposed in this block was the base of a small post hole [128] (Fig.10) which may have related to [106] seen in the road strip (one should not lose sight of the fact that it is some of these seemingly ephemeral features which may betray the former presence of buildings on this potentially densely occupied site).

**Fig.10 Post hole [128] in
northern half of Block B**



Although unstratified, a somewhat unique find, comprising a small and complete colour-coated New Forest beaker of the Romano-British period, was recovered during excavations for the soakaway to Block B (see photo.). One assumes this to have derived from the ditch described above, although the recovery of such an item in this kind of context is indeed unusual.

5.3 Block C

The footing for block C cut through two large ditches; one orientated east-west, [161], which appeared (in section) to have been either recut or double-profiled (this was not

determined, as the fills were machine-excavated, and the sections had started to collapse). That said, the complex would appear to be part of the same ditch exposed in block B, in the soakaway behind block C and also noted during road stripping.

The other ditch was a large north-south V-profiled feature, exposed in the south-east corner of the foundation, and extending half way up the east footing trench. It was not investigated or drawn in detail because of extensive trench collapse.

Both of the above ditches contained Romano-British artefacts.

5.4 Block D

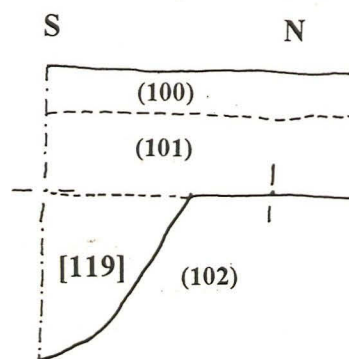
The footing for plot D did not expose archaeological remains - only modern rubbish pits were located.

5.5 Block E

The north and south footings for block E cut through the large north-south ditch [117] ([141] in Block E); which was also exposed in the access road and in the edge of block F. In this location, the cut of the ditch (Fig. 7) contained a slot-like depression in the bottom.

In the south-west corner of the block a gully orientated east-west was exposed which was on the same alignments as [119] (Fig. 11); the feature extending eastwards from ditch (118). This was excavated and produced half of a grey ware vessel with a deliberate hole in the base.

Fig.11 Gully [119] in the south east corner of Block E



An ash-filled pit of unknown date [147] was noted in the east wall trench.

5.6 Block F

The east foundation trench to Block F cut longitudinally through ditch [129] (ditch [117] in the road cut and [141] in Block E). Most of the ditch appeared to have been

disturbed as fragments of plastic were recovered from the fill. As this would have originally constituted part of the rear garden to 23 Russell Avenue, this area must have been part of the amateur excavation by K Graham.

A gully [130] (Fig. 12) extended north-south through the central wall of the block and was also seen in the soakaway to the south. This was cut through by a pit of Roman date [131] (Fig. 13).

Fig.12 Ditch [130] in south wall of Block F

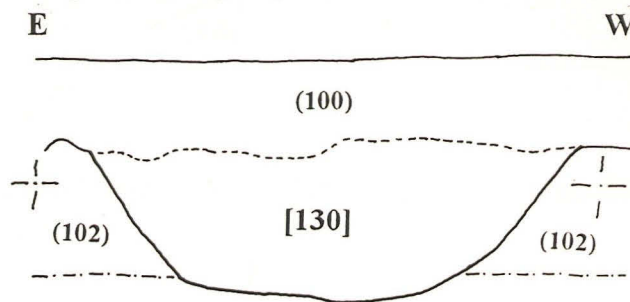
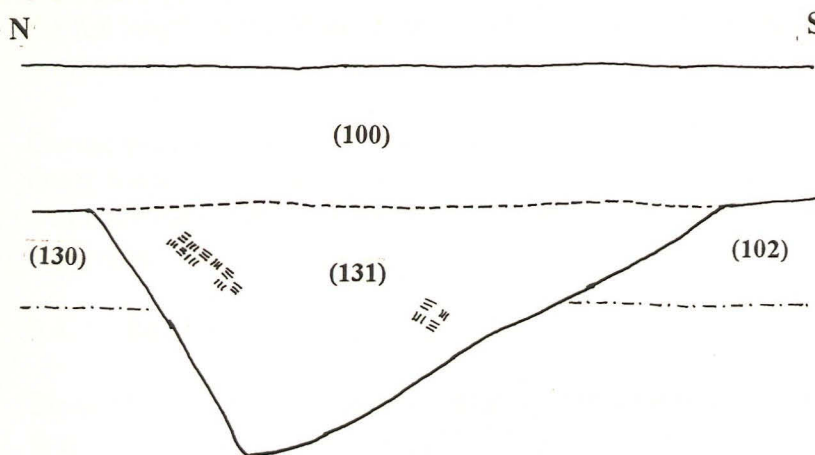
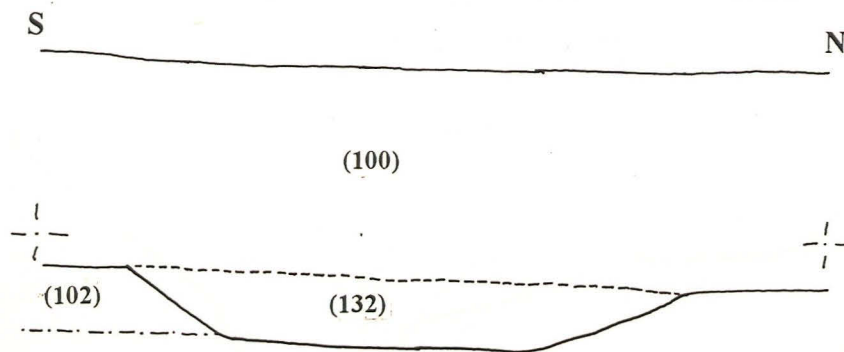


Fig.13 Pit [131] in east side of cross wall in the centre of Block F

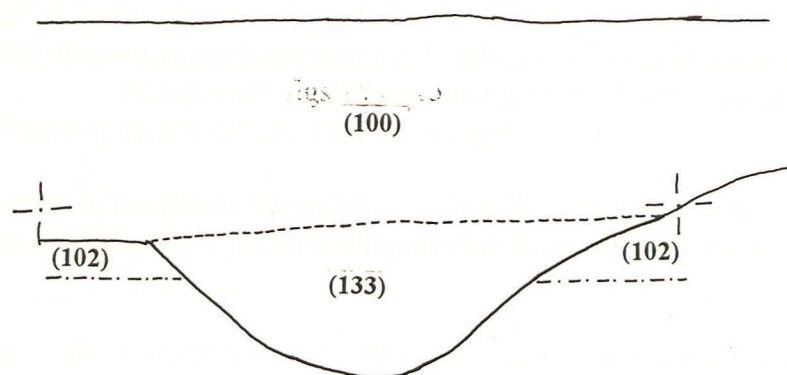


In the west wall foundation, two features were exposed; [132] (Fig. 14), a pit seen in the west section only, which contained Romano-British pottery, and an east-west gully, [133] (Fig. 15), which was also exposed in Block G (below).

Fig.14 Pit [132] in the west side of west wall of Block F



S Fig.15 Gully [133] in west wall of Block F N



5.7 Block G

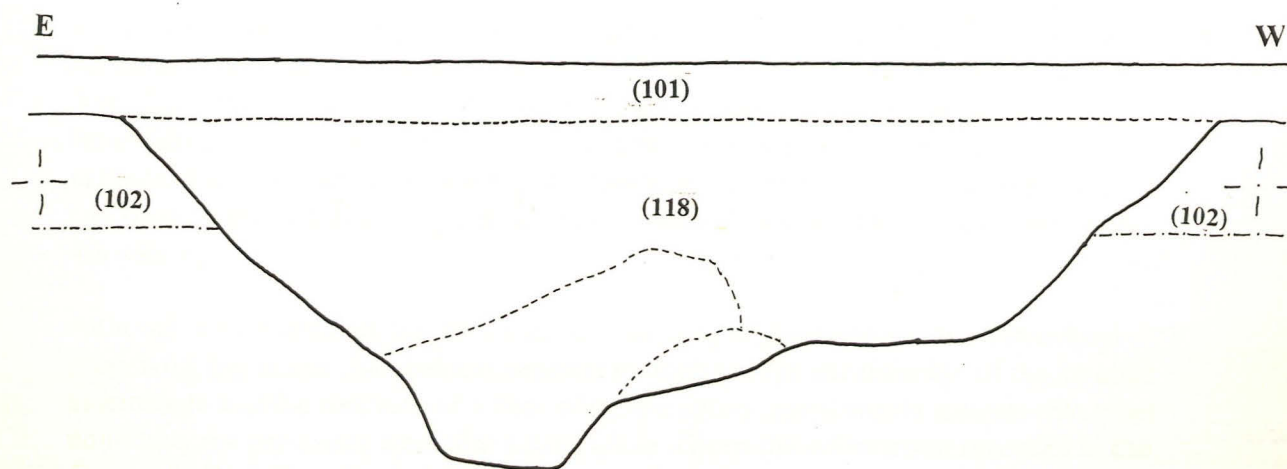
Only one feature was identified during the excavation of Block G. This was the east-west gully [133] which had been seen in the west wall of Block F. It extended through the full length of the footing and could not be seen to extend beyond the large north/south ditch [118].

During excavations for the soakaway to the south of the block, what appeared to be a linear feature of prehistoric date was exposed, (153). This was of limited extent, as it was not exposed in the main block. It contained pottery sherds of a native (ie late Iron Age) type.

5.8 Block H

Block H provided the first real opportunity to investigate the large north-south ditch, first seen during the road strip, [118] (Fig.16). It was traversed by both the north and south trenches of the block, and in the soakaway to the north. The fill of this ditch was a dark grey sandy gravel containing Roman pottery.

Fig.16 Ditch [118] in the south wall of Block H



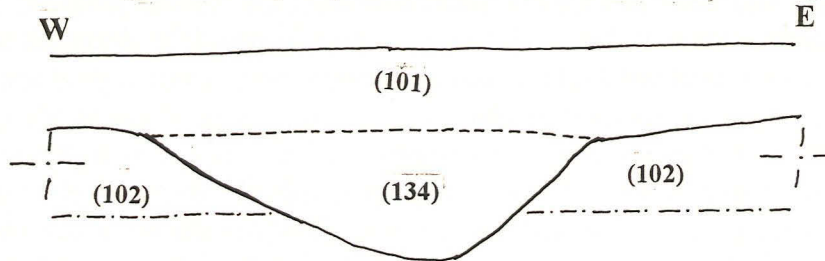
The apparent total absence of archaeological features to the west of ditch [118] would suggest that this formed some kind of discrete boundary to the settlement complex.

To the east of the above was another north south gully [134], on a different alignment to gully [104]. It contained crude hand made pottery sherds, indicative of an earlier phase of activity on the site (probably Iron Age).

Cut through the top of the above was another ditch/gully, [104]: as already discussed above, the fill of this feature (103) contained part of a medieval green glazed jug handle.

In the soakaway to the north of the block, the south edge of an east west ditch [135] (Fig. 17) was picked up longitudinally in the north foundation. It did not appear to extend westwards beyond the large ditch [118], although this could not be proved in the space available - it is possible that the two were contemporary.

Fig.17 Ditch [134] in the north wall of Block H



5.9 Block J

There was an absence of archaeological features in the footings and soakaway to Block J, although one unstratified sherd of green glazed pottery was retrieved from the south wall of the block.

6.0 Conclusions

Clearly, the works associated with the development at Russell Avenue have cut through part (possibly the last remaining section) of a potentially large Romano-British settlement, with traces of activity taking place on the same site in the preceding Iron Age. The pottery report suggests that the bulk of occupation took place during the latter part of the 3rd century: some of the pottery forms present could be taken to indicate slightly earlier Romano-British activity, although the sample recovered was too small to confirm this. There is no evidence to indicate definitive occupation in the 4th century.

Although non-quantified evidence was recovered to suggest some kind of industrial processing (eg dense charcoal/ash deposits in ditch [117]), the diversity of the ceramic assemblage and the recovery of a near-complete rotary quern would suggest that other non-industrial processes were also taking place. Given the information recorded in the County SMR, it is suggested that the site was probably a village: as the Fosse Way is

more than 1km north-west of the development, it is unlikely to have been a roadside settlement, although one assumes that there must have been a direct access from the Russell Avenue area to the Fosse Way in the Roman period (an unquantified guess would be Moor Lane, which extends eastwards from the Fosse Way towards the area of development).

Little activity appears to have taken place on the site during the medieval period, with only one definite feature being exposed [104] which may have been a drainage feature within an otherwise agrarian/pastoral environment.

The archaeological methodology applied at Russell Avenue has been effective, in that it has been possible to identify a wide variety of archaeological remains relating to a settlement which may have been occupied in the later prehistoric period, and then re-occupied more intensively in the high Roman period (with a possible hiatus separating the two phases). However, within the limitations of the watching brief environment, where the interests of the developer and the archaeologist, by necessity, can sometimes operate in a somewhat strained capacity, it has not been possible to quantify the remains to the most desired and controlled levels. On the one hand, one must understand the needs of the developers who, on this occasion, were working to a strict timetable and budget (the archaeological element of which has been exceeded). On the other hand, the archaeology on this particular sight (retrospectively) would have benefited greatly from a controlled programme of evaluation and follow-on excavation in advance of development. To this end, curators should perhaps bear in mind the quality and potential of the archaeology in this location, although a quick glance at Fig. 1 will show that most of this part of North Hykeham has now been fully developed and, as such, it is doubtful that the quality and quantity of remains present at Russell Avenue will be available for future investigation. Should land to the south or east of Russell Avenue be developed in the future, or vacant land to the north of Coult Avenue, a programme of detailed evaluation may be appropriate.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Very sincere thanks are expressed to Hart Properties Ltd for their co-operation and support during the course of the watching brief: in particular, Mr S Bradbury and Mr D Wightman.

8.0 Appendices:

8.1 Report on the pottery by MJ Darling

8.2 List of archaeological contexts

8.3 Site archive

8.4 Information derived from the County Sites & Monuments Record

8.5 Colour photographs

Appendix 1

REPORT ON THE POTTERY FROM RUSSELL AVENUE, NORTH HYKEHAM, RAN97

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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

5 November 1997

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

570 sherds, 18.669 kg, from 45 contexts (including three unstratified), archived to the standard recommended by the *Study Group for Roman Pottery*. The computer archive is attached, and is available on disk. The sherds are in good condition apart from some from upper levels. No problems are anticipated for long term storage.

DATING AND DISCUSSION

The quantities by context are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Context	Sherds	grams	Date
100	9	378	POST MED
101	5	170	ML3
101A	12	149	3?
103	1	42	POSTRO
105	5	77	3C?
109	6	178	L2-3
111	6	135	3C POSS
113	2	71	3C?
114	102	2901	M3
115 BLOCK E	1	87	RO
115	189	5951	M3
116	27	1264	M3
117?	21	436	M3?
118	3	170	RO
119	11	1039	3C?
120	2	36	2C+
121	1	13	RO
124	8	211	M3
125	1	41	RO
126	1	4	RO
127	6	218	3+
129 FOULS	3	12	POST MED
129	9	206	L2-3?
130	26	499	M3?
131	13	396	M3
132	3	49	RO
133	14	1112	L1E2
134	3	70	PREHISTORIC?
135	1	54	2C?
136	3	30	RO
138	3	30	RO
140	2	11	3C?
140/142	32	1084	M3
142	4	94	3C?
143	16	699	3C?
144	3	71	EM2?
150	1	33	RO
154	3	30	RO
156	2	99	2-3

159	4	55	2-3
161	2	235	2-3
162	1	58	2C?
U-S BLK B	1	113	L3-4
U-S BLK H	1	4	2-3
U-S BLK G	1	54	RO
Totals	570	18669	

The only sherd links occurred between contexts 114 and 115, successive fills of ditch 117. The bulk of the pottery derived from this single north-south ditch cut 117, 403 sherds, 12.776kg. The sherds from the two main contexts in the ditch, 114 and 115, were fresh large sherds, with average sherd weights of 28.4 and 31.5g respectively.

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Shs	%	grams	%
Samian Central Gaul	SAMCG	3	0.53	70	0.38
Mortaria Local	MOLO	1	0.18	48	0.26
Mortaria Mancetter-Hartshill	MOMH	1	0.18	194	1.04
Mortaria	MORT	2	0.35	167	0.90
Amphorae Dressel 20	DR20	2	0.35	208	1.11
Cream	CR	2	0.35	40	0.21
Oxidized	OX	3	0.53	67	0.36
Oxidized light	OXL	1	0.18	3	0.02
New Forest colour-coat	NFCC	1	0.18	113	0.60
Nene Valley colour-coat	NVCC	1	0.18	23	0.12
Parisian type	PART?	1	0.18	2	0.01
Grey fine	GFIN	1	0.18	10	0.05
BB1 grey	BB1G	2	0.35	28	0.15
Grey	GREY	491	86.14	15312	82.02
Coarse reduced	COAR	14	2.46	839	4.49
Dales ware shell-gritted	DWSH	30	5.26	871	4.67
Vesicular ?shell loss	VESIC	5	0.88	364	1.95
Tile?	TILE?	1	0.18	29	0.15
Fired clay	FCLAY	1	0.18	11	0.06
Post-Roman	PRO	7	1.23	270	1.45
Total		570		18669	

This table shows clearly the dominant component of the assemblage as ordinary locally produced grey wares, although given the dating, little from the known North Hykeham kiln (Thompson 1958). The presence of only three sherds of samian, and a single sherd of colour-coated ware highlights the functional imbalance of the group towards kitchen vessels. Four separate mortaria are present, but as fragmentary abraded sherds except for the Mancetter-Hartshill rim of a hooked flange type. The other mortaria are probably of local origin. The three sherds of Central Gaulish samian were all abraded (including forms 33, a probable 31 and a curved bowl bodysherd). The amphora sherds were all Dressel 20, the South Spanish olive oil globular type, the fabric suggesting a 2nd century date rather than later; these were scrappy and abraded. An exceptional find is an unbroken small colour-coated folded beaker, which appears to be from the New Forest potteries, a very rare find for this area.

OVERVIEW OF VESSEL FORMS

Table 3

Form	Shs	%	grams	%
Amphorae	2	0.8	208	1.8
Bowls	71	30.1	3627	31.7
Dishes	20	8.5	652	5.7
Beakers	6	2.5	178	1.6
Jars	129	54.7	6218	54.4
Lids	2	0.8	44	0.4
Mortaria	4	1.7	409	3.6
Unusual	1	0.4	90	0.8
Totals	235	100	11426	100

About 50% of the sherds can be broadly identified for form, and the percentage of bowls appears to be relatively high. Of these vessels, over 50% are of the wide-mouthed necked variety, which are commoner in the 3rd century. The general impression of the jars is that cooking vessels are not well represented. The paucity of beakers is particularly notable, given the broad 3rd century dating of the bulk of the pottery. The quantity of wide-mouthed bowls is notable, and suggests the rubbish derived from a specific activity or rubbish dump. Functionally these vessels are difficult to categorise, usually fitting into the kitchen-to-table group, suited for serving rather than cooking.

DISCUSSION

The pottery by location can be summarised:

Table 4:

Location	Size	Date
Block A	only 13 sherds	M3 from 124
Block B	6 sherds	3c plus
Block C	3 sherds	2-3c
Block E	11 sherds	3c
Block EF -ditch	main group	M3
Block F	54 sherds	M3 and post-Medieval
Block G	14 sherds	L1E2
Block H	5 sherds	possibly Prehistoric to post-Medieval
Road	14 sherds	3c

Possibly the earliest pottery is a coarse fabric rim from 144, the primary fill of the main north-south ditch 110/117/141. This is so fragmentary that certainty on dating is impossible. If, however, it is of prehistoric date, this is likely to be later Iron Age, and could equally be of early Roman date. Three coarse fabric body sherds from a single vessel, of poorly mixed clay, from 134 would fit into a similar category - the evidence is too slight for certainty. Safer dating arrives with the East-West gully 133 where 14 sherds include five of a single rusticated jar; there is also a bodysherd from a plate form, and a jar with rouletted zones. This small group could fit into the later 1st to early 2nd century. The rusticated jar does not closely resemble jars from the kiln excavated in 1951 (Thompson 1958), although the fabric is similar to material from that kiln, which also produced sherds from latticed jars. A bowl form normally seen in the early to mid 2nd century came from 144, the lowest fill of the main north-south ditch, and some other vessels appear to pre-date the main 3rd century dating. An exceptional unstratified find is an unbroken folded colour-coated beaker, of unusually small size. This is a rare find for this area, being from the New Forest potteries (Fulford 1975, type 27), a form derived from Rhenish beakers. This occurs from the start of the industry c AD260, but the dating generally seems to be later 3rd to early 4th century.

Otherwise, given that most contexts only produced small groups of sherds which have to be dated widely, the main ceramic impact is 3rd century, and probably in the second half. There is no evidence to indicate definite 4th century occupation. The paucity of fine wares at that date may indicate a relatively poor community, but this could also be a functional anomaly, the pottery deriving from particular rubbish dumps, not necessarily representative of the normal rubbish; the functional analysis suggests an abnormal assemblage.

This is an important group representing probably the only surviving evidence for the settlement in this area; also due to the relatively confined dating for the bulk of the vessels and the paucity of excavation and publication in the area. 42 vessels have been selected for illustration, as attached list. Some of these are unusual types, particularly the unbroken New Forest colour-coated beaker.

TILES

The tiles included fragments from five *tegulae* roofing tiles (apart from some post-Medieval roofers), three thick fragments which, being only corner fragments, could be from either bonding or *pila* tiles, and also a combed flue tile, the latter indicative of a building with heating within the vicinity, particularly if the other fragments were from hypocaust *pila* tiles. The flue and two fragments of bonding/*pila* tiles came from the ditch (context 115).

Bibliography

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Thompson, F.H., 1958 A Romano-British pottery kiln at North Hykeham, Lincolnshire: with an appendix on the typology, dating and distribution of 'Rustic' ware in Great Britain, *Antiq. Journal* 38 (1958), 15-51.

APPENDIX 1

POTTERY BY SITE FEATURES & LOCATION

Feature/type	Location	Cxt	Shs	grams	Date
GDN SOIL	-	100	9	378	POST MED
MOD.FILL PIT	-	138	3	30	RO
SPREAD	-	113	2	71	3C?
SUB-SOIL	-	101	5	170	ML3
SUB-SOIL	-	101A	12	149	3?
U/S	-	U-S BLK H	1	4	2-3
U/S	-	U-S BLK G	1	54	RO
PIT	?	150	1	33	RO
?	?	154	3	30	RO
?	?	156	2	99	2-3
?	?	159	4	55	2-3
E-W GULLY	A	120	2	36	2C+
N-S DITCH	A	125	1	41	RO
N-S DITCH	A	126	1	4	RO
RING DITCH?	A	121	1	13	RO
?	A	124	8	211	M3
E-W DITCH	B	127	6	218	3+
V-SHAPE DITCH	B	136	3	30	RO
?	C	161	2	235	2-3
?	C	162	1	58	2C?
E-W DITCH	E	119	11	1039	3C?
110/117/141 FILL	EF	140/142	32	1084	M3
110/117/141 FILL	EF	109	6	178	L2-3
110/117/141 FILL	EF	114	102	2901	M3
110/117/141 FILL	EF	115 BLOCK E	1	87	RO
110/117/141 FILL	EF	115	189	5951	M3
110/117/141 FILL	EF	116	27	1264	M3
110/117/141 FILL	EF	117?	21	436	M3?
110/117/141 FILL	EF	140	2	11	3C?
110/117/141 FILL	EF	142	4	94	3C?
110/117/141 FILL	EF	143	16	699	3C?
110/117/141 FILL	EF	144	3	71	EM2?
23 R'AVE	F	129 FOULS	3	12	POST MED
23 R'AVE	F	129	9	206	L2-3?

N-S GULLY/DITCH	F	130	26	499	M3?
PIT	F	131	13	396	M3
PIT	F	132	3	49	RO
E-W DITCH/GULLY	G	133	14	1112	L1E2
104 FILL	H	103	1	42	POSTRO
E-W DITCH/GULLY	H	135	1	54	2C?
N-S GULLY	H	134	3	70	PREHISTORIC?
106 FILL	Road	105	5	77	3C?
112 FILL	Road	111	6	135	3C POSS
N-S DITCH	Road	118	3	170	RO
Totals			569	18556	

Dwg No	Cxt	Fab	Fm	Dec	Ves	Details	Links	Shs	g
1	118	GREY	Z	-	-	V UNUS ?BASE W HOLE AT EDGE	-	1	90
2	133	GREY	JCUR	RUST	1	RIMS/BSS	-	5	165
3	129	GREY	B	-	1	V UNUS REEDED/BIFURC RIM	-	2	78
4	115	MOMH	MFL	-	-	RIM PT WALL ONLY	-	1	194
5	115	GREY	JNN	-	-	RIM NECK	-	1	20
6	115	GREY	JNN	-	-	RIM NECK;CORDONS BELOW RIM	-	1	22
7	115	GREY	J105	-	-	RIM/WALL	-	1	26
8	115	GREY	J	-	-	RIM/WALL ?APP	-	1	37
9	115	GREY	JB	-	-	V UNUS INSLOPING RIM	-	1	92
10	115	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM/WALL;CURVING ?U/C	-	1	164
11	115	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM/WALL;U/C	-	1	159
12	115	GREY	CP	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;BBT	-	1	41
13	115	GREY	JS	-	-	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	226
14	115	GREY	BFL	-	-	RIM/WALL	-	1	47
15	115	GREY	BTR	-	-	RIM/WALL >CHAMFER	-	1	100
16	115	GREY	DGR	-	1	COMP PROF	-	3	73
17	115	GREY	DEXR	-	-	COMP PROF	-	1	27
18	115	GREY	DPR	-	-	COMP PROF	-	1	24
19	115	DWSH	JDW	-	1	RIM/WALL	-	3	114
20	115	GREY	BWM	-	1	RIM STRONGLY CURVED/SHLDR	-	3	78
21	115	GREY	CLSD	-	-	BASE FS/JNN?	-	1	216
22	114	GREY	CP	-	-	RIM/SHLDR;BBT;JOINS	115	1	37
22	115	GREY	CP	-	-	RIM/SHLDR;BBT;JOINS	114	1	26
23	114	GREY	DGR	-	-	COMP PROF	-	1	122
24	114	GREY	DPR	-	-	COMP PROF;BBT	-	1	104
25	114	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM SQUARISH/WALL	-	1	109
26	114	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM/SHLDR;SQUASHED TYPE	-	1	56
27	114	VESIC	JS	-	1	RIM/WALL;THICK;NATIVE TYPE RIM	-	5	364
28	114	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM ONLY;LATER TYPE	-	1	66
29	116	GREY	J	-	-	RIM/WALL;UNUS FM	-	1	34
30	116	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM/WALL;SHORT NECK	-	1	66
31	116	GREY	BWM	-	-	RIM/WALL;LATER?	-	1	107
32	116	GREY	JBWM	-	-	RIM EVERTED CURVE	-	1	40
32	140/142	GREY	BTR	-	-	RIM/WALL	-	1	56
33	140/142	GREY	JUR	-	-	RIM>SHLDR	-	1	51
34	133	COAR	BNAT	-	1	RIM;VESIC DKGRY;NON J BSS OXID EXT	-	4	641
35	156	GREY	BFL	-	-	UNUS RIM/WALL	-	1	54
36	144	GREY	B321	-	-	RIM/WALL	-	1	29
37	162	GREY	JCUR	-	-	RIM/SHLDR W CORDON	-	1	58
38	142	GREY	JDW	-	-	UNUS VARIANT RIM	-	1	23
39	142	COAR	JEV	-	-	RIM/SHLDR SOOTED COARSE	-	1	36
40	133	GREY	J	ROUZ	1	FTM BASE/BS;LINES ROUL	-	2	172
41	114	GREY	J105	-	1	RIMS JOINING	-	2	58
42	U-S	NFCC	BKFOFB	-	-	UNBROKEN SMALL BEAKER;FULFORD27	-	1	113

Cxt	Fab	Fm	Dec	Ves	D?	DNo	Details	Links	Shs	g
U-S BLK G	NFCC	BKFOFB				42	UNBROKEN BEAKER;FULFORD27		1	113
U-S BLK G	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASAL SH	-	1	54
U-S BLK G	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
U-S BLK H	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;BURNISHED	-	1	4
U-S BLK H	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3	-	-	-
100	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS ABR	-	3	48
100	MORT	MHK?	-	-	-	-	PT SPOUT;ABR CR	-	1	82
100	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	GLAZED;POSTMED	-	4	221
100	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG ABR	-	1	29
100	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POST MED	-	-	-
101	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	24
101	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	THICK BASE FRAG	-	1	102
101	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;U/C	-	1	44
101	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
101A	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING	-	1	40
101A	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS ABR	-	11	109
101A	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3?	-	-	-
103	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	GLAZED HDLE	-	1	42
103	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POSTRO	-	-	-
105	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE/BSS	-	3	47
105	GREY	BK	-	-	-	-	RIM W GROOVE ?BKFG	-	1	5
105	GREY	JCOR?	-	-	-	-	NECK/SHLDR W CORDON	-	1	25
105	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
105	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SPARSE DATING	-	-	-
109	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	66
109	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	112
109	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3	-	-	-
109	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	PROB 3	-	-	-
111	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE/BSS	-	5	121
111	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	ABR RIM FRAG	-	1	14
111	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C POSS	-	-	-
111	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	BASE POSS BWM?	-	-	-
113	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS ENCRUSTED	-	1	63
113	GREY	BK	-	-	-	-	RIM HARD RB FAB BKFN?	-	1	8
113	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
114	DWSH	J	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	21
114	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	55	914
114	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	THICK BASE	-	1	113
114	GREY	-	-	3	-	-	BASES	-	3	173
114	GREY	B	-	-	D?	-	RIM FRAG;OUTFLARING	-	1	11
114	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASAL SH	-	1	19
114	GREY	BD	-	3	-	-	BASAL SHS	-	3	169
114	GREY	BEXR	-	-	-	-	RIM/FLAKED BODY	-	1	23
114	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;PROB U/C LATER	-	1	29
114	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;CURVED	-	1	12
114	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM/BODY;SL U/C LATER	-	1	51
114	GREY	BWM	-	-	D	25	RIM SQUARISH/WALL	-	1	109
114	GREY	BWM	-	-	D	26	RIM/SHLDR;SQUASHED TYPE	-	1	56
114	GREY	BWM	-	-	D	28	RIM ONLY;LATER TYPE	-	1	66
114	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM/BODY;SHORT NECK EARLIER	-	1	51
114	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE;RB FAB/SURFS	-	1	14
114	GREY	CP	-	-	D	22	RIM/SHLDR;BBT;JOINS	115	1	37
114	GREY	CP	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	52
114	GREY	DGR	-	-	-	-	RIM/WALL	-	1	22
114	GREY	DGR	-	-	D	23	COMP PROF	-	1	122
114	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/FLAKED BODY;RB CORT	-	1	9
114	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/WALL;RB FAB;JOINS	115	1	17
114	GREY	DPRS	-	-	D	24	COMP PROF;BBT	-	1	104
114	GREY	DPRS	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;STRAIGHT	-	1	9
114	GREY	J	-	-	D?	-	RIM FR;NATIVE? COARSE	-	1	34
114	GREY	J105	-	1	D	41	RIMS JOINING	-	2	58
114	GREY	JBCUR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR>GROOVE;J OR SM BWM	-	1	17
114	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	19
114	GREY	JDW	-	1	D?	-	RIMS JOINING	-	2	50
114	GREY	JLH	-	-	-	-	LUG HDLE ONLY;PATCH INT	-	1	78
114	GREY	L	-	-	D?	-	RIM FRAG;SQUARISH	-	1	10
114	NVCC	BKFOS	-	-	-	-	BS;CRBN FAB	-	1	23
114	PART?	CLSD	-	-	-	-	NECK? FRAG;FS? BK?	-	1	2
114	SAMCG	33	-	-	-	-	BS ABR	-	1	43
114	VESIC	JS	-	1	D	27	RIM/WALL;THICK;NATIVE TYPE RIM	-	5	364
114	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-

115 BLOCK E	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS THICK	-	1	87
115 BLOCK E	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
115	BB1G	BDFL	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;SANDY LTRB FAB	-	1	6
115	BB1G	CP	LA	-	-	-	BS	-	1	22
115	DWSH	J	-	-	-	-	BASE & BSS	-	7	500
115	DWSH	JDW	-	1	D	19	RIM/WALL	-	3	114
115	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	108	1987
115	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE W DEEP CHAMFER	-	1	40
115	GREY	BD	-	6	-	-	BASES ETC	-	6	205
115	GREY	BFL	-	-	D	14	RIM/WALL	-	1	47
115	GREY	BKCAR	-	-	-	-	BS W CARINATION;BK OR B?	-	1	27
115	GREY	BTR	-	-	-	-	HEAVILY FLAKED RIM/WALL	-	1	54
115	GREY	BTR	-	-	D	15	RIM/WALL >CHAMFER	-	1	100
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	22
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	NECK/SHLDR	-	1	57
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM U/C RB FAB	-	1	49
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM;FLAKED;?LATER	-	1	34
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	D	10	RIM/WALL;CURVING ?U/C	-	1	164
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	D	11	RIM/WALL;U/C	-	1	159
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM CURVED;SHLDR	-	1	36
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM MORE SP TYPE	-	1	42
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM PT WALL SMALL;CURVED	-	1	44
115	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM PT WALL>GROOVE;SMALL	-	1	22
115	GREY	BWM	-	1	D	20	RIM STRONGLY CURVED/SHLDR	-	3	78
115	GREY	BWM	-	3	-	-	BSS SHLDR/WALL	-	3	176
115	GREY	BWM	BWL	-	-	-	NECK/SHLDR;BWL NECK	-	1	46
115	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE;RB FAB/SURFS	-	1	46
115	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BASE;RB FAB/SURFS	-	1	46
115	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	FTRG BASE	-	1	78
115	GREY	CLSD	-	-	D	21	BASE FS/JNN?	-	1	216
115	GREY	CLSD	-	3	-	-	BASES	-	3	181
115	GREY	CLSD	BIWL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	28
115	GREY	CLSD	RIL	-	-	-	BS ?J SHDR W RIB/RIL	-	1	17
115	GREY	CP	-	-	D	12	RIM/PT WALL;BBT	-	1	41
115	GREY	CP	-	-	D	22	RIM/SHLDR;BBT;JOINS	114	1	26
115	GREY	DEXR	-	-	D	17	COMP PROF	-	1	27
115	GREY	DGR	-	1	D	16	COMP PROF	-	3	73
115	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;STRAIGHT	-	1	14
115	GREY	DPR	-	-	D	18	COMP PROF	-	1	24
115	GREY	DPR	-	-	D?	-	COMP PROF;RB FAB DK SURFS	-	1	23
115	GREY	DPR	-	3	-	-	RIM/WALL;RB FAB;ONE JOINS	114	3	38
115	GREY	J	-	-	D	8	RIM/WALL ?APP	-	1	37
115	GREY	J	-	1	-	-	BASE;STRING	-	2	114
115	GREY	J	-	3	-	-	BASE;STRING	-	3	222
115	GREY	J105	-	-	D	7	RIM/WALL	-	1	26
115	GREY	JB	-	-	D	9	V UNUS INSLOPING RIM	-	1	92
115	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR	-	1	3
115	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY	-	1	11
115	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY	-	1	27
115	GREY	JCUR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	11
115	GREY	JNN	-	-	D	5	RIM NECK	-	1	20
115	GREY	JNN	-	-	D	6	RIM NECK;CORDONS BELOW RIM	-	1	22
115	GREY	JNN?	-	-	-	-	RIM FLAKED NECK;POSS BK?	-	1	7
115	GREY	JS	-	-	D	13	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	226
115	MOMH	MFL	-	-	D	4	RIM PT WALL ONLY	-	1	194
115	OXL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS LT CR-BN ?F	-	1	3
115	SAMCG	31?	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL ABR	-	1	20
115	SAMCG	B	-	-	-	-	CURVED BS;ABR	-	1	7
115	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
116	DWSH	JDW	-	1?	-	-	RIM/WALL;BSS	-	4	107
116	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING	-	1	102
116	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	11	293
116	GREY	BWM	-	-	D	30	RIM/WALL;SHORT NECK	-	1	66
116	GREY	BWM	-	-	D	31	RIM/WALL;LATER?	-	1	107
116	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;U/C	-	1	24
116	GREY	J	-	-	D	29	RIM/WALL;UNUS FM	-	1	34
116	GREY	JBKFO	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	11
116	GREY	JBWM	-	-	D	32	RIM EVERTED CURVE	-	1	40
116	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM NECK ONLY;40%	-	1	74
116	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT SHLDR	-	1	27
116	GREY	JL?	-	1	-	-	BSS	-	3	379
116	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-

117?	DWSH?	J	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	12
117?	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	8	154
117?	GREY	BFL?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	12
117?	GREY	BWM?	-	1	-	-	BSS X SHLDR	-	2	43
117?	GREY	DPR	-	-	D?	-	COMP PROF;UNDEC	-	1	23
117?	GREY	J?	-	1	-	-	BSS	-	5	102
117?	GREY	JBWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;U/C	-	1	26
117?	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG/WALL	-	1	16
117?	MOLO	M	-	-	-	-	CR BASE FR;NO TG	-	1	48
117?	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
118	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	80
118	GREY	Z	-	-	D	1	V UNUS ?BASE W HOLE AT EDGE	-	1	90
118	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
119	CR	B?	-	-	-	-	PART RIM/FLANGE;POSS BSEG?	-	1	15
119	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	64
119	GREY	BTR	-	1	-	-	DAMAGED RIM/BS	-	2	26
119	GREY	JL	-	-	-	-	LARGE BASE;HOLE 100%	-	1	865
119	GREY	JLH	-	-	-	-	LUG HDLE;INT PATCH	-	1	67
119	OX	JDW?	-	-	-	-	FRAG OF RIM ONLY	-	1	2
119	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
120	GREY	LID	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	34
120	OX	BK?	-	-	-	-	FRAG SMALL BASE;RB	-	1	2
120	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C+	-	-	-
121	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	13
121	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
124	DWSH?	J	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	29
124	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE;FTM TYPE;DKGRY SURF	-	1	47
124	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE;GROOVED U'SIDE	-	1	45
124	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	14
124	GREY	BWM	-	1	D?	-	RIM CURVED;DKGRY SURFS	-	2	47
124	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;LTGRY/DKGRY CORE	-	1	29
124	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
125	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	41
125	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
126	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
126	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
127	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING	-	1	77
127	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	141
127	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3+	-	-	-
129 FOULS	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
129 FOULS	PRO	-	-	1	-	-	OXID RB FINE RIM ?F/POT	-	2	7
129 FOULS	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POST MED	-	-	-
129 FOULS	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG ?COAL	-	-	-
129	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	67
129	GREY	B	-	1	D	3	V UNUS REEDED/BIFURC RIM	-	2	78
129	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;?U/CUT	-	1	27
129	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;ROUNDED	-	1	34
129	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2-3?	-	-	-
130	DWSH?	J	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	40
130	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	15	193
130	GREY	BTR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/WALL;UNDEC	-	1	60
130	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	STRING BASE	-	1	74
130	GREY	JCUR	-	1	-	-	RIMS ONLY	-	2	43
130	GREY	JUR	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY;STRONG U/CUT	-	1	26
130	OX?	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKED BS ?BASE LTRB SURF EXT	-	1	63
130	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
131	DWSH	JDW	-	1	-	-	RIMS/BSS	-	4	40
131	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;BK/SMJAR	-	1	10
131	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	78
131	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM PT SHLDR;U/C	-	1	72
131	GREY	JL	-	-	-	-	THICKISH BS	-	1	147
131	GREY	JL?	-	-	-	-	NECK/SHLDR W CORDON	-	1	49
131	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
132	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	LUMP	-	1	11
132	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	38
132	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
133	COAR	BNAT	-	1	D	34	RIM;VESIC DKGRY;NON J BSS OXID EXT	-	4	641
133	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PROB FLAG	-	1	25
133	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	34
133	GREY	J	ROUZ	1	D	40	FTM BASE/BS;LINES ROUL	-	2	172
133	GREY	JCUR	RUST	1	D	2	RIMS/BSS	-	5	165
133	GREY	PLATE	-	-	-	-	BASE ONLY;GB COPY?	-	1	75

133	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L1E2	-	-	-
134	COAR	-	-	1	-	-	J BSS;POOR MIX CLAY;BURNT/SOOT EXT	-	3	70
134	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	PREHISTORIC?	-	-	-
135	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS;MID TYPE?	-	1	54
135	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
136	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	30
136	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
138	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	18
138	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	DAMAGED RIM FRAG	-	1	12
138	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
140	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	3
140	GREY?	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM PROB BWM;RB FAB	-	1	8
140	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
140/142	DWSH?	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8
140/142	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING	-	1	82
140/142	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE	-	1	29
140/142	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	18	514
140/142	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	LGE BASE ?BWM	-	1	126
140/142	GREY	BDRR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	11
140/142	GREY	BTR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG/WALL	-	1	17
140/142	GREY	BTR	-	-	D	32	RIM/WALL	-	1	56
140/142	GREY	DGR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	6
140/142	GREY	JBCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM ONLY	-	1	38
140/142	GREY	JCUR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	30
140/142	GREY	JDW	-	2	-	-	RIMS ONLY	-	2	31
140/142	GREY	JUR	-	-	D	33	RIM>SHLDR	-	1	51
140/142	MORT	MHK?	-	-	-	-	SPOUT CR;BLK TG	-	1	85
140/142	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
142	COAR	JEV	-	-	D	39	RIM/SHLDR SOOTED COARSE	-	1	36
142	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY	-	1	21
142	GREY	JDW	-	-	D	38	UNUS VARIANT RIM	-	1	23
142	GREY?	-	-	-	-	-	BS BURNT;OXID	-	1	14
142	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
143	COAR	-	HM?	-	-	-	BSS;COARSE FAB	-	2	52
143	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FLAKED INT	-	1	25
143	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	8	185
143	GREY	BWM	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR;SHORT NECK;SQUARISH RIM	-	1	81
143	GREY	DGR	-	-	D?	-	COMP PROF W CHAMFER	-	1	66
143	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE	-	1	216
143	GREY	JL	-	-	D?	-	RIM SQUASHED EVERT;COARSE	-	1	55
143	GREY	JSQ	-	-	D?	-	RIM/SHLDR	-	1	19
143	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C?	-	-	-
144	COAR	-	HM?	-	-	-	RIM FRAG EXTR	-	1	10
144	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	32
144	GREY	B321	-	-	D	36	RIM/WALL	-	1	29
144	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM2?	-	-	-
150	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKED BS	-	1	33
150	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
154	COAR	-	-	1	-	-	J BSS;COARSE GREY	-	3	30
154	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-	-
156	GREY	BFL	-	-	D	35	UNUS RIM/WALL	-	1	54
156	GREY	JL	-	-	-	-	CURVED RIM FRAG	-	1	45
156	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3	-	-	-
159	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	33
159	GREY	J?	STAB	-	-	-	BS W LOW PROFILE LONG STABS ZONE	-	1	22
159	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3	-	-	-
161	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS F.SANDY FAB	-	1	154
161	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	81
161	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3	-	-	-
162	GREY	JCUR	-	-	D	37	RIM/SHLDR W CORDON	-	1	58
162	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-

RAN97 NORTH HYKEHAM

TILES etc.

Context	Details
101A	BURNT FRAG ONLY; NOT CERTAINLY ROMAN
103	HARD FIRED CLAY?
114	6 FRAGMENTS FIRED CLAY
115	COMBED FLUE TILE
115	2 LARGE CORNERS EITHER BONDING OR PILA TILES
115	LARGE FRAGMENT TEGULA
115	SEVERAL FRAGMENTS FRIABLE FIRED CLAY
118	FRAGMENT ?TEGULA
119	FRAGMENT ?TEGULA; POOR CONDITION
120	FLAKED FRAGMENT
122	2 FRAGMENTS PROBABLY SINGLE TEGULA
127	2 FRAGMENTS PROBABLY BONDING/PILA TILE
130	FRAGMENT TILE NOT IDENTIFIABLE
143	FRAGMENT TEGULA
U-S SOAKAWAY BLOCK H	FRAG ONLY
U-S FOULS TR BLOCK G	POST-ROMAN ROOFER

8.2 List of contexts

- [100] Modern council house garden soil, dark brown grey sandy topsoil
- [101] Light grey brown sandy gravel sub soil contains modern finds, Med and Roman
- [102] Natural post glacial sand and gravel deposit underlies whole site
- [102]a Reddened area of natural in the north east part of the site
- [103] Mid grey brown sandy gravel fill of [104] contained Med pottery
- [104] V-shaped cut of north/east south/west Med ditch
- [105] Mid grey sandy gravel fill of feature [106]
- [106] Uneven linear cut may have been a line of posts
- [107] Dark grey black ashy fill of cut [108] only seen in the deep foulds trench
- [108] Cut for pit which appeared u-shaped. Only seen in section.
- [109] Grey black sandy gravel fill of pit or linear feature [110].
- [110] Cut for the above. Renumbered [117] in road strip.
- [111] Mid brown grey fill of linear east-west feature [112].
- [112] Flat-bottomed Roman ditch/gully cut for the above.
- [113] Spread of mid brown grey loose soil over natural containing Roman pottery.
- [114] Top ?backfill of ditch [117]. Moist texture with much ash.
- [115] Secondary ditch fill of [117]. Rubbish deposit containing much ash, lumps of part-fired clay, Roman tile, Roman pot and quern fragments.
- [116] Primary ditch fill of [117]. Weathered-in material while ditch lay open.
- [117] U-shaped linear ditch cut, aligned north-east/south-west.
- [118] Cut and fill for large north-south ditch. Not fully excavated.
- [119] Cut and fill for east-west ditch. Not fully excavated.
- [120] East-west gully/ditch, with bowled, flat bottom. Appears same as [111].
- [121] Possible ring ditch. Only seen in north-west corner of A Block.

- [122] Ditch feature. Same as [126].
- [123] North-south ditch. Cuts [122].
- [124] Number not used.
- [125] North-south Roman ditch. Not fully excavated.
- [126] North-south ditch, possible double-ditch. May be recut of [125].
- [127] East-west u-shaped Roman ditch. Sampled.
- [128] Remains of small post hole in west wall of Block B. May relate to [105]/[106].
- [129] 23 Russell Avenue north-south ditch. Contains some Roman pot and modern waste and plastic: part of earlier investigation.
- [130] North-south gully ditch containing Roman pot.
- [131] Flat-bottomed pit with steep even sides and a 90° corner. Cuts [130].
- [132] Pit seen in base of west wall of Block F. Heavily truncated by modern activity.
- [133] East-west linear u-shaped ditch/gully. Contains large sherds of unabraded pottery.
- [134] North-south U-shaped prehistoric gully.
- [135] U-shaped ditch/gully. Runs east-west, the length of the north section.
- [136] Very dark grey/black fill of ?v-shaped Roman ditch [137].
- [137] Broad v-shaped cut for the above.
- [138] Modern pit fill of pit [139].
- [139] Modern pit.
- [140] Grey brown friable upper ditch fill.
- [141] Asymmetrical Roman ditch cut with possible evidence for a palisade in bottom, (145)/[146].
- [142] Dark brown friable middle ditch fill of [141].
- [143] Dark grey brown friable lower ditch fill of [141].
- [144] Light grey friable primary fill of [141].

- [145] Coarse, loose, sand fill of possible palisade slot [146].
- [146] Cut for palisade slot. Tapering profile.
- [147] Dark brown pit fill containing ash and charcoal.
- [148] Square pit with ash/burnt material fill.
- [149] Number not used.
- [150] Undated dark brown pit fill. Contained corroded Fe objects.
- [151] Square pit cut for the above with near vertical sides.
- [152] Upper fill of ditch. Light - medium brown sand with gravel inclusions.
- [153] Ditch cut for the above. ?Prehistoric.
- [154] Primary ditch fill of [153]. Light grey sand with gravel inclusions.
- [155] Number not used.
- [156] Large Romano-British ditch. Cut through natural sand and gravel. Very dark brown black gravely sand fill.
- [157] Gravely ditch fill. Brown grey sand with gravel inclusions.
- [158] Ditch fill. Orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions.
- [159] Ditch fill. Dark grey sand with gravel inclusions.
- [160] Romano-British or later ditch. Filled by [159].
- [161] Double ditch/recut ditch. Not fully excavated. Sandy silt with gravel inclusions.
- [162] Large Romano-British north/south aligned ditch. Sandy silt with gravel inclusions.
- [163] Small bowl-shaped Roman pit with loose dark grey sandy silt with gravel inclusions.

8.3 Site archive

The site archive, which is currently in preparation, is currently with Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). Both the object and documentary element will be transferred to the City and County Museum within six months. Access may be gained at the City and County Museum by quoting the site code (RAN97) and the LCNCC Accession Number (118.97)

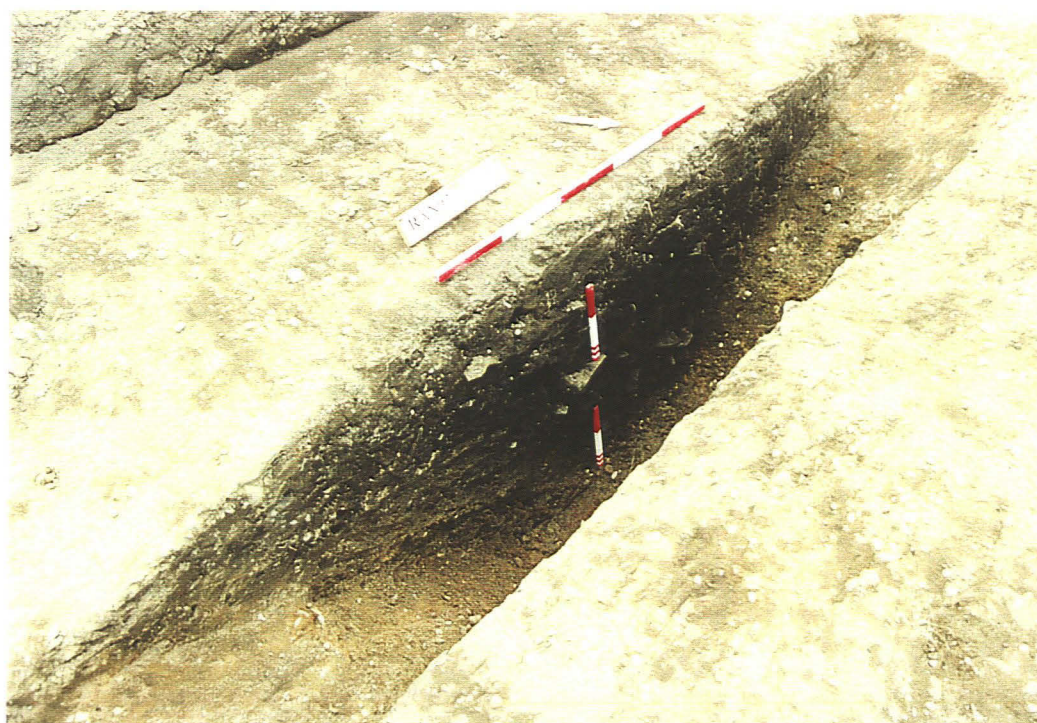
8.4 Information derived from the County Sites & Monuments Record

	Object	Grid ref
1	Neolithic polished stone axe (L.M. 8.21), 1921. Roman grey ware pottery from Coult Ave, 1958	947 659?
2	Roman pottery, 1947	area 946 656
3	Roman occupation site? (air photo)	centre 930 658
4	Roman pottery, 1963	928 661
5	Roman pottery kiln, excavated 1951	9288 6638
6	Roman pottery, 1967	9443 6557
7	Coin of Domitian, 1971	9444 6601
8	Groat of Henry VI, 1973	938 664
9	14 th century jetton, 1976	9441 6603
10	Site of Medieval chapel.	9481 6578
11	Med pottery and Roman bronze head, 1977	9475 6571
12	Palaeolithic hand axe.	935 674

Appendix 5: Colour photographs



P1 Looking north down ditch [118]
in hammer-head in road area



P2 Looking south-west at profile through ditch [117]
(large amounts of pottery in section)



P3 Pit [131] cutting gully [130, looking east



P4 Ditches [125] and [126] in central foundation trench, Block A, looking south.



P5 Gully [119] in south-west corner of Block E, looking south (note large grey ware pot fragment in section)



P6 Section through medieval ditch [104], looking south-west



P7 ?Iron Age gully [134] in south wall trench to Block H, looking north-west



P8 Complete New Forest beaker recovered during excavations for soakaway, Block B (scale = 10cm)



P9 Almost complete rotary quern, recovered from ditch [118] (scale = 25cm)

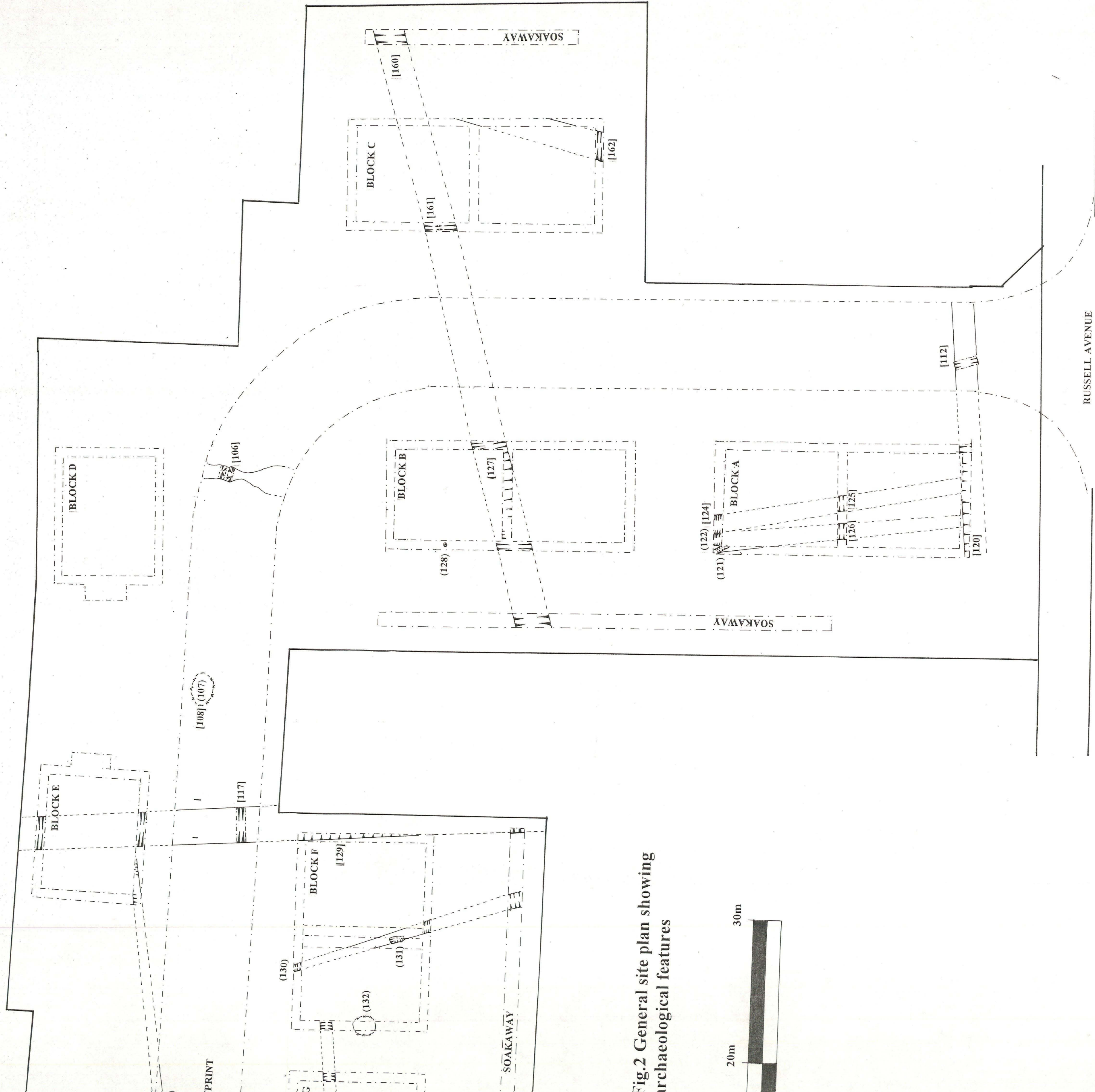


Fig.2 General site plan showing archaeological features

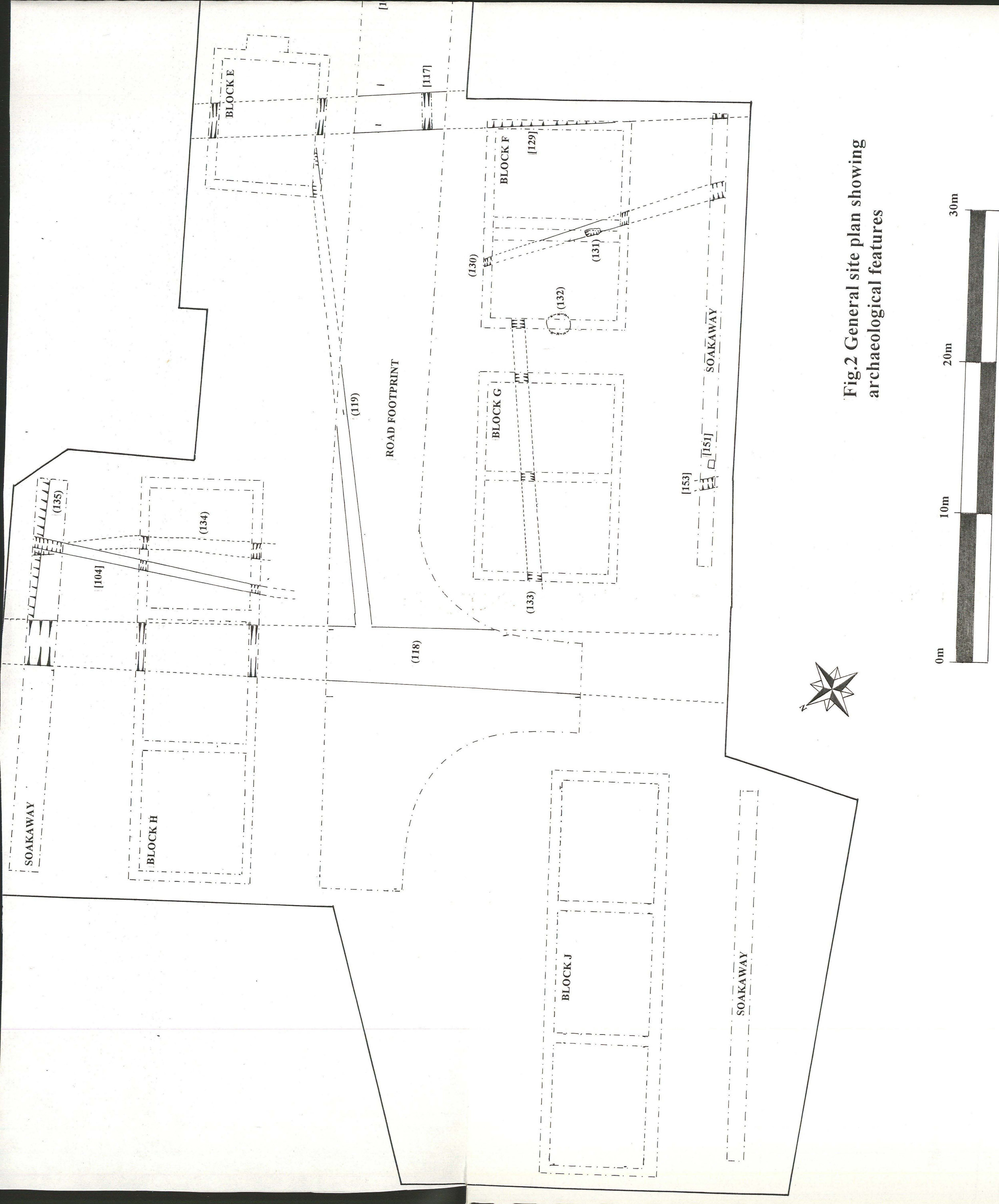


Fig.2 General site plan showing archaeological features