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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING OF LAND ADJACENT TO
SUTTERTON ENTERPRISE PARK,
STATION ROAD, SUTTERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: B/07/0524/FULL
NGR: TF 2843 3500
AAA Site Code: SUTT 08
LCCM Accession Number: 2008.2



Report prepared for
BSA Design
On behalf of T Balfe Construction Ltd.

Allen Archaeological Associates
Report Number 2008/010

February 2008

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Summary

- Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by BSA Design, on behalf of T Balfe Construction Ltd., to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Sutterton Enterprise Park, Sutterton, Lincolnshire.
- Previous work has highlighted a significant potential for Romano-British archaeological remains to exist in the area. Following a geophysical survey of the site in 2007, seventeen evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate the geophysical anomalies.
- The fieldwork revealed a sequence of Romano-British archaeological features and deposits which were centred upon an established drainage system dating from the mid 2nd – 4th century AD. Archaeological and environmental evidence suggests that domestic occupation and industrial activity occurred, and represents the southward continuation of a known Roman settlement.
- The scheme of works has demonstrated that the most significant area of archaeological potential is towards the western half of the site, with mainly post-medieval and early modern drainage features truncating the eastern sector.

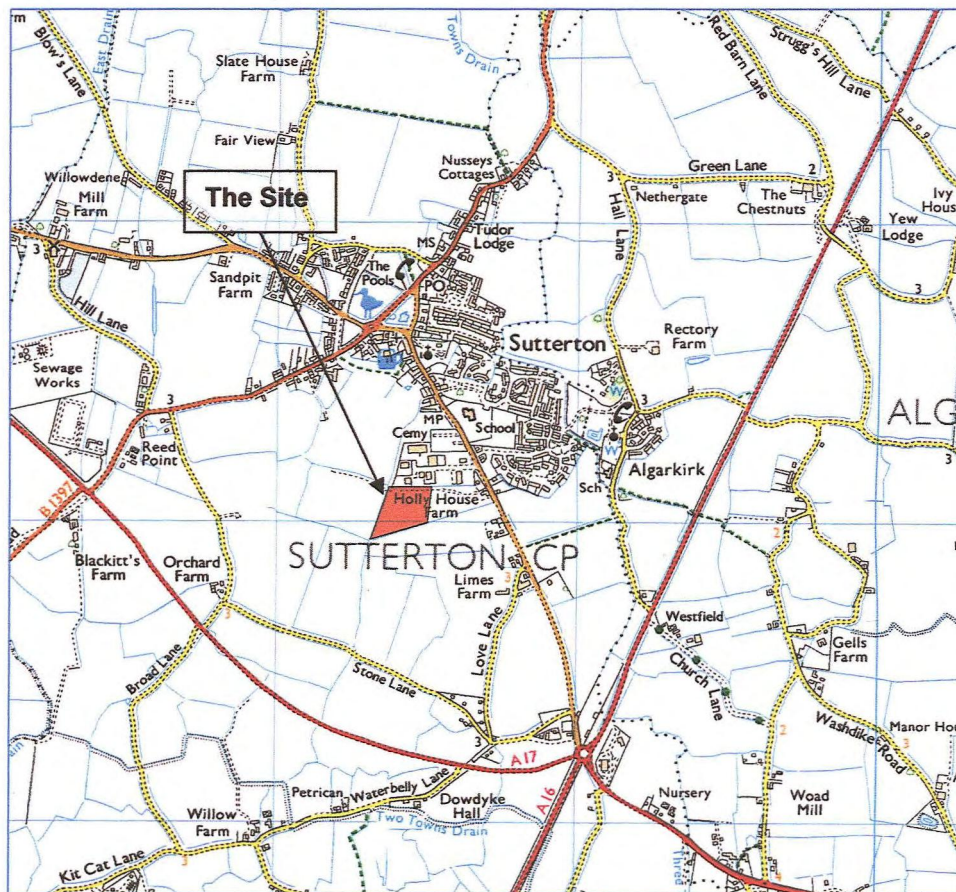


Figure 1: Site location in red at scale 1:25,000
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by BSA Design, on behalf of T Balfe Construction Ltd. to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial excavation of land to the rear of Holly House Farm, adjacent to Sutterton Enterprise Park, Sutterton in Lincolnshire. This work was carried out prior to determining a planning application by Boston Borough Council in advance of an industrial development.
- 1.2 The site works and reporting conform to current national guidelines, as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, (Department of the Environment 1990), in the Institute for Field Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations*' (IFA 2001), procedures that are detailed in the Lincolnshire County Council publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC 1998), and a specification prepared by this company (Allen 2007).
- 1.3 The archive will be submitted to the museum in Lincoln (The Collection) for long-term storage (Accession Number: 2008.002).

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 Sutterton is in the administrative district of Boston Borough, and is located approximately 9km south-west of central Boston. The proposed development area comprises a 2.4 hectare block of agricultural land to the south of the village, on the west side of Station Road and to the south of Endeavour Way. The site centres on NGR TF 2843 3500.
- 2.2 The site lies at approximately 3m OD in a fenland environment characterised by drift deposits of the Terrington Beds; salt marsh tidal creek and river deposits, laid down from the Romano-British period onwards, until large scale reclamation and drainage in the 17th and 18th centuries (British Geological Survey 1995).

3.0 Planning background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council in August 2007 for the construction of twenty-five commercial/industrial units (classes B1, B2 and B8) with associated compounds, parking, highway infrastructure and landscaping (Planning Application Number B/07/0524/FULL). Following discussions with the Boston Planning Archaeologist, the planning application was withdrawn to allow a programme of archaeological trial trenching prior to determination of the application. The results of this evaluation will then enable the Local Planning Authority to assess the implications of the development upon the archaeological resource, and to reach an informed and reasonable decision on the development.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 It is considered that the paucity of prehistoric evidence from the Sutterton area can be attributed to prehistoric ground surfaces being sealed by considerable depths of up to 3m of later alluvium rather than its general absence (Taylor 1994).
- 4.2 The proposed development area lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest due to its proximity to a previously excavated site. Archaeological work in advance of the construction of the existing Enterprise Park, abutting the current site to the north, identified a probable high status settlement of Romano-British date. The site consisted of pits, ditches, a possible kiln and over one thousand pottery fragments. A significant volume of grain recovered from these features was

indicative of agricultural activity within the local landscape and evidence to suggest metalworking (lead working) in the vicinity was also encountered (Casa et al 1997).

- 4.3 Two further closely spaced sites (identified by surface pottery scatters and cropmark evidence) located north-east of the proposed development site may suggest a landscape of either closely spaced Romano-British farmsteads or a successive chronological sequence of sites located in close proximity (Taylor 1994).
- 4.4 A geophysical survey of the proposed development has indicated that this Romano-British settlement activity is likely to extend into the present site. The survey identified numerous enclosures, linear boundary features, pit-like anomalies, and a possible palaeochannel running along the west edge of the site (Boston Planning Archaeologist comments, November 2007).
- 4.5 The village of Sutterton is believed to have developed from the medieval period onwards as it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book and is only referenced in 1200 as 'Suterton' meaning 'shoe makers village' from the Old English *sutere* or Old Scandinavian *sutari* with *tun*, meaning settlement or hill in Old English (Cameron 1998). Near the site, only Holly House Farm is shown on Bryants 1828 *Map of the County of Lincoln*.
- 4.6 The 1890 Ordnance Survey Map illustrates that the area encompassed by the site was dissected by an additional drainage ditch (see Section 7.1 below) and has subsequently remained unchanged.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The trial trenching methodology entailed the excavation of seventeen trenches across the development area, equating to approximately a 3% sample of the site. This comprised 3 x 50m, 3 x 40m, 1 x 30m, 9 x 20m and 1 x 10m long trenches, all 2m in width. Information regarding the location and number of trenches was provided by the Boston Planning Archaeologist and is shown on Figure 2.
- 5.2 The fieldwork was carried out from the 11th to the 25th of January 2008, by a team of five experienced field archaeologists, under the supervision of Mike Daley.
- 5.3 All trenches were located on site using a differential GPS with centimetre accuracy. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket in spits no greater than 20cm in depth. This process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist. All further excavation was then carried out by hand.
- 5.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was maintained on standard Allen Archaeological Associates context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Full colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow.
- 5.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number, and then later processed at the offices of Allen Archaeological Associates. These were then submitted for specialist assessment to the approved organisations/persons.

6.0 Constraints

- 6.1 The excavation of this site coincided with two weeks of heavy rain that severely affected the programme of works. Constant flooding resulted in some of the trench sides becoming unstable with frequent episodes of collapse. As a consequence, Trenches 7 and 14 were abandoned for health and safety considerations. No archaeological features were apparent within these trenches during machine excavation although persistent heavy rain severely reduced levels of visibility.
- 6.2 A safe working depth of 1.2m was adhered to for most of the trenches with selected features excavated to greater depth where necessary under constant supervision.

7.0 Results

- 7.0.1 The excavation of Trenches 2, 4, 5, 7, 14 and 17 did not reveal any archaeological features. Trench 10 was machine excavated and abandoned as it was known to contain only an early modern drainage ditch that is illustrated on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Figure 4).
- 7.0.2 The underlying natural deposits on the site conformed to the mid brown fine alluvial clay silts typical of the fenland landscape and were uniform throughout the development area. In Trench 8 it was demonstrated that these silts were overlying an outcropping of blue/grey plastic clay that was also observed in Trenches 14 and 15. This area was heavily truncated by numerous co-axial land drains that were found to account for a significant proportion of the disturbance recorded by the geophysical survey (see Figure 3).

7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 5)

- 7.1.1 The natural geology underlying Trench 1 was encountered at 0.45m below the modern ground level at the south end of the trench, falling to 0.90m at the north. Cut into the natural were a series of features located in the central and southern sectors of the trench.
- 7.1.2 The southernmost feature was a large ditch [102] that was aligned north-west to south-east. This ditch was filled by a homogenous mid brown silty clay 103 that had accumulated by a process of gradual silting in a waterlogged environment. A single piece of cattle bone and fragments of marine shell (cockles) were recovered from the lowest level of this fill (Appendix 8).
- 7.1.3 Approximately 2.2m to the north was a smaller ditch, [106] aligned on a roughly parallel axis. The primary fill of this ditch consisted of mid grey silty clay 113 that was interspersed with lenses of re-deposited mid brown silty clay. Partially overlying this deposit on its southern side was a thick deposit of re-deposited mid brown clay 119, that may have been re-cut before it was sealed by a dark grey backfill deposit, 107. This fill contained a significant amount of charcoal within its matrix alongside Roman pottery that suggested a late 2nd to mid 3rd century AD date for its deposition. A further deposit of mid brown silty clay 120 overlay fill 107 and was subsequently sealed by a layer of mid grey alluvial clay 121.
- 7.1.4 The sequence of fills in ditch [106] would appear to demonstrate the deliberate deposition of waste materials evidenced by deposits 113 and 107. This material was then partially sealed by re-deposited silty clays 119 and 120 that may represent the slumping of up-cast bank material. This interpretation suggests that a bank was constructed on the southern side of the ditch as a consequence of its excavation.
- 7.1.5 Extending from the northern edge of ditch [106] the underlying natural 101 slopes gradually downwards toward the northern extent of the trench. Cutting the approximate centre of the trench was an irregular feature possibly made up of two pits [105] with an adjacent post hole, [111].

- 7.1.6 The profile of pit [105] revealed gently sloping sides with an irregular double bowl shaped base. The primary fill of this feature consisted of the in-washing of laminated grey silts 108 that were sealed by successive layers of dark grey charcoal rich occupation debris 116, 109, and fine light brown clay silt 117 that appeared to have washed into the pit from its northern side.
- 7.1.7 Pottery recovered from 109 suggests a 2nd to early 3rd century date for this fill and a single fragment of a Roman tegula (roof tile) may suggest settlement nearby displaying high status architectural sophistication.
- 7.1.8 A single artefact in the form of a flattened clay ball with an indentation in one surface was recovered from fill 109 (Appendix 6). Other examples of clay balls have been recovered from Romano-British sites in the Sutterton area that have been attributed to some form of industrial processing, although this is entirely conjectural (Taylor 1994).
- 7.1.9 The analysis of environmental samples has revealed an abundance of small legumes from fill 109, suggesting either crop processing or the burning of animal bedding as a source for this deposit. Fryer (Appendix 7) has suggested that the inclusion of barley may be indicative of fodder for cattle, as it was only considered suitable for animal feed during the Roman period. An alternative interpretation may consider the use of barley for producing beer with the residual carbonised materials representing the remains of fuel used during the process of drying and malting the grain.
- 7.1.10 The adjacent post pit [111] was filled by similar dark grey clay silt 112 that also contained 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery and moderate fragments of fired clay within its matrix. This may suggest that the post hole was contemporary with pit [105].
- 7.1.11 Sealing pit [105] and post pit [111] was a 0.24m thick dark grey silty clay occupation layer 104, which extended to within 2m of the northern end of the trench. This layer incorporated within its matrix a very high volume of charcoal and fired clay fragments, possibly from part of a hearth. This may indicate that some form of industrial processing (or possibly burning of waste materials within a structure) had taken place in the vicinity of this trench.
- 7.1.12 The pottery assemblage, a single stone fragment from the upper part of a rotary quern, and a small fragment of a 3rd/4th century glass vessel (Appendix 6) recovered from this layer may represent the accumulation of domestic waste materials dated to within a mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century time frame. The recovery of early to mid 2nd century imported samian ware pottery may be indicative of a site of some status. Animal bone indicative of the consumption of sheep and cattle were also recovered from 104 combined with a charred fragment of samian pottery that possibly confirms the practice of burning domestic waste materials on the site.
- 7.1.13 The trench was sealed by a 0.60m deep of dark brown ploughsoil, 100.

7.2 Trench 3 (Figure 6)

- 7.2.1 The underlying natural deposit in this trench, 302 was encountered at approximately 0.54m below current ground level.
- 7.2.2 Cutting 302 at the northern end of the trench was a shallow linear depression [305], which based upon its profile, may be interpreted as a trackway extending into the site from the north along an approximate north - south alignment. The primary fill was layer 304, which consisted of a 0.15m thick deposit of dark grey plastic clay, including a very high proportion of charcoal within its matrix.

- 7.2.3 Environmental evidence recovered from layer 304 included an abundance of chaff incorporating a number of cereal grains and detached cereal sprouts. The palaeo-environmental specialist (Appendix 7) has suggested that this deposit may have derived from burnt processing waste, possibly associated with the malting of grain. The location of this deposit within feature [305] along the northern boundary of the site, and Romano-British pottery from 304, may suggest this material has derived from activities carried out on the adjacent Roman occupation site to the north.
- 7.2.4 Sealing 304 was a thin (0.03m thick) layer of light grey alluvial silty clay 303, which is likely to have coincided with the abandonment of the trackway. The feature was subsequently infilled by the gradual accumulation of subsoil 301.
- 7.2.5 South-east of trackway [305] was a small linear gully [308] that had a regular bowl shaped profile and followed a parallel alignment to the track. The fill of [308] was very dark grey silty clay 309 that was interspersed with charcoal fragments. Pottery recovered from this fill confirms a Romano-British date and may suggest it was contemporary to trackway [305].
- 7.2.6 At the southern end of Trench 3 was ditch [306]. The geophysical survey (see Figure 3) had identified this large feature crossing the line of Trench 3 at an oblique angle that resulted in an excavated section of almost 10m width. This feature displayed gradually sloping sides; however the base was not excavated due to incessant flooding as a consequence of the high water table in this area of the site.
- 7.2.7 A single homogenous mid brown silty clay 307, indicative of the gradual natural silting of this ditch, contained a single sherd of late 14th-15th century pottery, a stone hone (Appendix 6) and six fragments of brick of 14th-16th century date (Appendix 5). An 18th century buckle (dated by A Daubney, *pers. comm.*) and clay pipe stem were recovered from the uppermost levels of this fill. This evidence would suggest a probable date range for the gradual infilling of the ditch during the 15th-18th centuries.
- 7.2.8 The alignment of ditch [306] would also suggest that it pre-dates the reorganisation of the local field systems and drainage network as a consequence of the Enclosure Acts. This landscape was evident on the 1890s Ordnance Survey Map and has remained largely unchanged until modern times.
- 7.2.9 All of the features within this trench were sealed by a mid brown silty clay subsoil 301 and subsequently the modern dark brown silty clay plough soil 300.

7.3 Trench 6 (Figure 7)

- 7.3.1 At the western end of the east – west arm of Trench 6, layer 603 extended to approximately 4m in width, and continued westwards beyond the west end of the trench. It comprised a 0.15m thick, dark grey silty clay, interspersed with frequent charcoal and fired clay fragments. This layer occupied a slightly depressed area of the trench and it may tentatively be interpreted as a continuation of trackway [305] extending southwards from Trench 3.
- 7.3.2 Pottery recovered from 603 was dated to the 2nd century AD, with environmental evidence revealing a substantial quantity of marine mollusc shells that were indicative of the procurement of marine resources, and possibly their secondary use in some form of industrial process (Appendix 7).
- 7.3.3 Occupying the centre of the east - west arm of Trench 6 was ditch [604]. The excavation of this ditch was abandoned after a large piece of clearly modern metalwork (probably part of some farm

machinery) was encountered in-situ and adjacent to the remains of a tree stump at approximately 0.80m deep within upper fill 603 of the ditch.

7.3.4 Sealing the trench was a 0.20m thick mid brown silty clay subsoil 601 below the 0.25m thick dark brown silty clay plough soil layer 600.

7.3.5 The eastern arm of Trench 6 was devoid of archaeological features.

7.4 Trench 8 (Figure 7)

7.4.1 At the centre of this trench a sondage was machine excavated to investigate a change in the underlying natural deposits (see Section 7.2 above) from soft clay silts in the northern part of the site, to plastic alluvial clay in the south. This area appeared to represent an interface between these deposits that resulted in a mixed sequence of alluvial clay layers and lenses of re-deposited silts.

7.4.2 Approximately 1.2m from the north eastern end of this trench was [802], a sub oval pit over 3m in diameter that was filled by a sequence of deliberately dumped deposits. The character of each fill within this pit 805, 806, 804 and 803, conformed to a similar reddish brown silty clay matrix that incorporated varied amounts of crushed handmade brick fragments suggesting a medieval or post-medieval date.

7.4.3 The function or indeed the origin of this pit cannot be determined with certainty. It may however have been created as a form of soak away in an attempt to alleviate the increased ground water holding capacity in this area due to the underlying impermeable marine clays.

7.5 Trench 9 (Figures 8 and 9)

7.5.1 The eastern half of the trench was mostly filled by a wide, shallow linear feature [906] that contained two sedimentary silt deposits 907 and 910, comprising varying shades of light orange/brown alluvial clay silts.

7.5.2 Fills 907 and 910 were sealed by orange/brown subsoil 916, and were cut by a large ditch [908]. This ditch was aligned north - east to south - west and conformed to a regular bowl shaped profile. The ditch can be seen to extend through Trenches 12 and 16 on the geophysical survey (see Figure 3) and excavated evidence has demonstrated that it also continues through Trench 11.

7.5.3 Ditch [908] was filled by mid orange/grey slightly plastic silty clay 909 that displayed substantial evidence for continued waterlogging in the form of iron pan deposits. The artefactual assemblage recovered from this feature consisted of two fragments of indeterminate animal bone and a single oyster shell.

7.5.4 At the centre of Trench 9, a small pit or ditch terminal [914] extended c.0.5m from the northern trench edge. This feature was filled by mid brown silty clay, 915 that contained thin lenses of black organic residues within its matrix.

7.5.5 This feature was subsequently truncated by [911]; a large ditch in excess of 5m wide that displayed gradually sloping sides with a steeper sided drainage channel at its centre. The primary fill of this ditch was dark red/brown silty clay 912, which contained a small number of cattle and pig bone fragments and a single iron nail fragment (Appendix 6). A significant assemblage of Roman pottery (Appendix 2) from 912 consisted predominantly of cookwares including mortaria, and suggested a date range in the later 3rd or 4th century AD. A single residual (or possibly antique) sherd of mid 2nd-early 3rd century samian fine ware pottery completed the assemblage.

- 7.5.6 The secondary fill of this ditch, grey/brown silty clay 913, represented the gradual silting up of the feature, with evidence for iron panning indicative of standing water.
- 7.5.7 Located approximately 1.5m west of ditch [911] were two inter-cutting features, [902] and [904]. The earliest, [902], was a narrow gully cutting across the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment that was subsequently truncated by a shallow sub-rectangular pit [904]. Gully [902] was filled by mid orange/brown silty clay 903 that was moderately interspersed with charcoal fragments. A similar but slightly more charcoal rich fill 905 was recorded within pit [904], which was sealed by subsoil 916.
- 7.5.8 A small assemblage of pottery recovered from fill 903 provided dating of mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD and included a colour coated beaker base usually associated with the consumption of wine.
- 7.5.9 The pottery recovered from pit fill 905 was the largest assemblage (69 sherds) collected during this scheme of works and represents a significant grouping of pottery from a single fill. The pottery assemblage included predominantly locally produced coarsewares including Nene Valley greywares and South Midlands shell tempered fabrics. The mortaria in this group were almost exclusively Nene Valley products with one example in a Mansetter-Hartshill fabric. Fine table wares included Nene Valley colour coated beakers and samian ware cups, dishes and bowls. This group suggested a deposition date in the mid 3rd - 4th century. The pottery was predominantly sourced throughout the East Midlands region indicating the potential for close economic links with the site. Sherds dating from the later 2nd century probably formed a residual element within the fill.
- 7.5.10 Cutting across the west end of the trench was the slightly meandering north-east to south-west course of a relict water channel, which was sample excavated in Trenches 12 and 13, and as such was not excavated in this trench.

7.6 Trench 11 (Figure 10)

- 7.6.1 Cutting the natural geology 1101 in the eastern half of the trench was the wide, shallow cut for a probable hollow way or trackway [1102]. This was filled by a 0.20m thick layer of redeposited dark grey clay silt 1103 that had frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay fragments. This material was dated by pottery to the late 2nd to mid 3rd century AD, and was possibly derived from some form of industrial activity on the site.
- 7.6.2 Sealing 1103 was a layer of mid brownish grey clay silt 1104 that represented the gradual silting up of the hollow way and was itself partially sealed at the west side of the feature by a compact brown clay silt deposit 1110, possibly representing collapsed material from an adjacent bank or upcast from periodic cleaning out of the feature. A further spread of highly carbonised grey clay silt 1109, with burnt clay inclusions represented the uppermost fill of the hollow way.
- 7.6.3 Cutting 1103, 1104 and 1109 was the steep sided cut of ditch [1105] that represented a continuation of a large drainage feature [908] and [1202] running north-east to south-west across the site. The full depth of this feature (in excess of 1.6m) was not excavated due to the unstable trench sides.
- 7.6.4 The primary fill consisted of firm mid brown clay silt 1106 that probably represented a slump of material into the ditch along its eastern edge, which was sealed by blue grey alluvial silt 1107. The tertiary fill, 1111 was compact grey brown silty clay interspersed with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the fills of ditch [1105].

7.6.5 The resultant depression left over the silted up hollow way and ditch subsequently became filled by a layer of sterile brown clay silts, 1108 of probable alluvial origin.

7.6.6 A 0.40m thick layer of dark brown silty clay ploughsoil, 1100 sealed this trench.

7.7 Trench 12 (Figure 11)

7.7.1 Located at the western end of this trench was a large channel, [1214] that was filled by homogenous compact brown alluvial clay silt 1215. The channel was over 1.5m in depth, over 8m in width and followed a meandering course along a north-east to south-west axis and continued beyond the site limits.

7.7.2 The primary re-cut of this channel [1205] extended to approximately 6m in width with gradually sloping sides that steepened into a bowl shaped central profile. The primary fill 1206, consisted of compact dark grey clay with frequent mussel shells. Environmental evidence was recovered from this fill to suggest the presence of cattle feed (barley) and burnt animal fodder/bedding within the fill (Appendix 7). A small assemblage of Roman domestic pottery indicated an early/mid 2nd century date for the primary fill within this feature. This date corresponds well with the fineware assemblage from 1206 that included samian ware bowls closely dated to c120-160 AD.

7.7.3 The secondary fill 1207 is represented by a banded deposit of grey and brown silts and clays, indicative of successive alluvial deposits of marine clays and silting derived from natural erosion.

7.7.4 Overlying this fill is a thin band of dark organic silt 1208 that may demonstrate a reduced water flow and reduction in depth that allowed vegetation to grow in the ditch. This layer was subsequently sealed by a further banded deposit of grey and brown alluvial silts and clays 1209.

7.7.5 A second re-cut [1210] that cuts the eastern half of ditch [1205] revealed shallow sloping sides that stepped into a steeper bowl shaped cut at the base of the feature (similar to cut [1205]). This cut demonstrated a trend toward the eastward migration of the channel with each successive re-cut. It was not possible to safely extend this section to reveal the full profile of [1210] however its projected width would have exceeded nine metres in total.

7.7.6 The primary fill of re-cut [1210] was compact mid grey silty alluvial clay 1211, sealed by yellowish brown silty clay, 1212 that was banded with layers of marine shell fragments. Filling the remainder of this feature was a 0.90m depth of compact blue grey alluvial clay, 1213 that contained a single sherd of Roman mortaria that may tentatively suggest a later 3rd to 4th century AD date for the final infilling phase of this sequence of features.

7.7.7 In the eastern part of Trench 12 was ditch cut [1202] that represented the southward continuation of feature [908] in Trench 9. A section excavated across the ditch revealed a similar regular bowl shaped profile approximately 5.5m in width. The primary fill of this ditch consisted of a 1.15m depth of mid grey brown clay alluvium 1203, which contained moderate amounts of marine shell fragments within its matrix. A small lens of compact mid yellowish grey clay silt 1204 occupied a shallow depression, possibly representing localised re-cutting on the eastern side of the in-filled ditch. No artefactual evidence was recovered from this feature.

7.8 Trench 13 (Figure 12)

7.8.1 This trench was located to sample the eastern part of a large meandering channel identified by the geophysical survey (see Figure 2). A 2m deep section through this feature revealed the gently sloping eastern profile of cut [1309] that extended below safe limits of excavation.

7.8.2 The basal fill consisted of mid brown re-deposited natural silts, 1307 that was sealed by fine blue grey alluvial clay 1306. At the eastern extent of the section was a thick deposit of grey black charcoal rich silty clay, 1305 that contained occasional shell fragments, fired clay fragments (possibly indicative of industrial activity) and mid/late 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery. This deposit appeared to represent a tipline formed by the deliberate disposal of Roman waste materials into the channel.

7.8.3 A layer of brown silty clay mottled by frequent iron pan deposits, 1304 sealed 1305 and provided evidence for a gradually rising level of standing water within this feature. A small lense of blue grey alluvial clay 1303 had collected over 1304 toward the eastern side of the channel.

7.8.4 Channel [1309] and the remaining extent of the trench was sealed by mid brown silty clay 1302 that appeared to represent the abandonment and natural infilling of the area with alluvial deposits. This in turn was sealed by dark brown clay silt ploughsoil 1301.

7.9 Trench 15 (Figure 12)

7.9.1 At the north-western end of the trench a single 2m wide by 0.63m deep ditch, [1502], was excavated. It was filled by mid grey brown silty clay 1503 and aligned north-east to south-west. This feature followed a parallel alignment to the features recorded in Trenches 9 and 12 to the west, and therefore may be part of a broadly contemporary landscape, although no artefactual evidence was recovered during excavation to confirm this.

7.10 Trench 16 (Figure 13)

7.10.1 Occupying the centre of this trench was ditch [1603], that displayed a regular 4.5m wide by 1.48m deep bowl shaped profile and represented a probable continuation northwards of ditch, [908]/[1202]. The single homogenous fill 1604 consisted of dark grey brown plastic silty clay, and contained no artefacts.

7.10.2 This feature was sealed by mid brown silty clay subsoil 1601, followed by the modern ploughsoil 1600.

8.0 Discussion

8.1 The results of this evaluation have provided evidence for Romano-British occupation and later landscape reorganisation. The interpretation of the geophysical survey results (Figure 3) suggested the presence of a large rectilinear enclosure extending from the south into the centre of the site, with numerous individual features clustered within the enclosure and dotted around its outer limits. The excavated evidence has not confirmed the geophysical survey interpretation, demonstrating the difficulties in interpreting this data and the variations in the results of this type of survey in the fenland landscape.

8.2 The spatial arrangement of the site is clearly linked to the channel [1214]/[1309] that dissects the site along a north-east/south-west alignment, effectively isolating the northwest corner of the development area. Dating provided by the pottery assemblage and stratigraphic relationships have enabled the site to be chronologically split into clearly defined areas of activity, with the area west of the channel (around Trench 1), representing late 2nd to early 3rd century AD activity.

8.3 Features recorded in Trench 1 provided evidence of domestic occupation associated with a mixed farming regime. This interpretation may be determined from environmental evidence indicating the presence of cultivated barley and animal fodder alongside animal bone, suggesting the rearing

and consumption of cattle and sheep. The recovery of part of a rotary quern was also indicative of arable production and processing. A broad range of pottery was also recovered including both kitchen and fine tablewares.

- 8.4 The possible presence of structural elements in this area may be inferred by post hole [111], the recovery of a single *tegula* (Roman roof tile) and a piece of grooved tile, possibly representing part of a box flue tile. These structural fragments may suggest the presence of a significant Roman building nearby.
- 8.5 Environmental analysis from this trench has suggested the disposal of waste materials by burning, possibly in conjunction with some form of industrial processing. Fragments of fired clay recovered from within layer 104 may have derived from a hearth associated with this activity. The residual charred mix of waste material was initially deposited into pit [105] and ditch [106], and the continuation of this practice eventually generated an extensive 'occupation layer', 104.
- 8.6 The spread of this material may have extended eastwards as far as Trench 11 (see Figure 3), as evidenced by a thick layer of comparable material, 1103 that fills a hollow way running parallel to channel [1214]. This might suggest that additional features associated with this postulated industrial activity were also located on the eastern bank of the channel.
- 8.7 Ditch [106] is located at the southern extent of this occupation layer, and hence may be interpreted as defining the southern limit of occupation, with an external bank alongside the ditch providing an additional division between this and the adjacent land.
- 8.8 In the south-eastern quadrant of the site (Trench 12), pottery recovered from the lowest fill 1206 in the primary re-cut [1205] of channel [1214] demonstrates that there may have been occupation located in the field south-west of the site. This was evidenced by the dumping of waste into the channel commencing as early as the middle of the 2nd century AD.
- 8.9 It would appear that the channel remained as a pivotal component within the Roman landscape, the excavated evidence demonstrating continual maintenance, that resulted in a gradual shift eastwards with each successive re-cut. Dating evidence from fill 1213 of the easternmost (and latest) re-cut suggests its eventual silting up in the later 3rd to 4th century AD.
- 8.10 It would appear that in the later 3rd to 4th century phase of occupation the focus of activity had shifted southwards adjacent to the eastern side of the channel. A ditch [915] aligned parallel with the channel, a gully [902] and pit [904] may all be attributed to this phase. The substantial pottery assemblages, specifically that from fill 905 of pit [904] may demonstrate that domestic occupation was likely to have existed within close proximity to these features.
- 8.11 No features or artefacts dating to the Romano-British period were recovered from the central trenches, but Trench 3 in the north-east corner of the site revealed a hollow way following an alignment southwards and presumably extending from the previously excavated Roman settlement to the north (Casa R, et al 1997).
- 8.12 It is possible that this feature provided a north – south thoroughfare that may have also extended through Trench 6. This was indicated by the spread of dark fill within a shallow depression that appears to be confined to the hollow way and was not encountered in any of the adjacent trenches. It is possible that the inclusion of sprouted and charred grain within the environmental samples from the fill of the hollow way is associated with malting ovens, as an alternative interpretation to the function of the kilns identified on the adjacent site.
- 8.13 The postulated enclosure based upon the geophysical survey results was revealed to be the junction of two large co-axial ditches [106] (extending south east from Trench 1) and [1202] (extending through Trenches 9, 11 and 16; cuts [908], [1105] and [1603] respectively). Each of

these ditches had a similar profile and was filled by similar alluvial silts and clays containing no dating evidence. It may be possible to suggest that these features be considered as close contemporaries based upon their physical attributes and their clearly defined co-axial spatial relationship.

- 8.14 From the excavated results it is not possible to date these ditches; however in Trench 11 ditch [1105] clearly cuts the late 2nd/mid 3rd century fill 1103 of the adjacent hollow way [1102]. This evidence potentially places ditch [1105] in a post 3rd century phase of activity.
- 8.15 This hypothesis when applied to the relationship between the large channel and ditch [106] would suggest ditch [106] post dates the early/mid 2nd century primary channel re-cut [1206] and is likely to cut the 3rd/4th century channel as part of establishing new co-axial field systems across this landscape at some time after the final silting of the channel. This cannot however be definitively proven based upon the excavated data.
- 8.16 The pottery assemblage from this site suggests it was a relatively prosperous settlement with access to a variety of ceramic types, both imported from Gaul and traded from production centres across the midlands region. A significant proportion of fine tablewares suggest a high status site within the context of rural settlement, where jars normally form the main body of an assemblage. This assemblage also provides some insight into the typical consumption of this social group, colour coated beakers evidencing wine (and probably beer) drinking and mortaria suggesting a Romanised style of food preparation.
- 8.17 The recovery of cockles from deposit 102 and oysters from 605 may be considered as the procurement of localised marine resources as part of the settlement's economic base. Larger deposits of marine shells within 1203 and 912 may represent primary waste or a component part of some secondary processes. The inclusion of marine resources within these deposits is undoubtedly due to the location of this site and the ease of access to the sea that will have been afforded by the networks of channels that dissected the fenland at this time.
- 8.18 The post medieval features on the site demonstrated a shift in the alignment of drainage features at some time prior to the 19th century. It has been suggested (Taylor 1994) that the northern boundary ditch of the site dates to the 16th century, possibly representing a boundary/drainage feature that was contemporary with ditch [306]. The prevailing network of ditches of which [604] was a component, appear to reflect restructuring of the landscape as a consequence of Enclosure during the 19th century.

9.0 Conclusion

- 9.1 The evidence provided by this evaluation may be seen as typical of 2nd century AD expansion of Romano-British settlement onto the fens that has traditionally been considered as deliberate settlement of virgin land instigated by the imperial government (Bennett 2001).
- 9.2 Tentative evidence has been provided to establish the economic basis of this site as a mixed farming settlement that may also have been involved in some form of industrial processing focussed largely on the banks of the palaeochannel running along the west side of the site. It may be assumed that the current site represents the southern extent of the previously excavated area to the north that revealed large spreads of burnt waste, carbonised grain within the ditch fill and a 'kiln' of an industrial nature.
- 9.3 The presence of a significant volume of burnt deposits in the 2nd to 3rd century features would commonly be associated with salt production when encountered within a fenland settlement of this period. However, the presence of carbonised grain on the site to the north, and sprouted and charred grain from a hollow way leading from this area, might suggest the germination of grain in

malting ovens for the production of beer as a working interpretation for the industrial processing carried out on both parts of the site.

- 9.4 Irrespective of the economic basis of the site, finds of *tegula* and possible hypocaust tile alongside a significant fineware pottery assemblage suggests a settlement possessing a level of wealth that allowed them in part to emulate contemporary urban material culture.
- 9.5 It would appear that settlement in some form remained on this site from the later 2nd until the early 4th century AD, which presumably hinged upon the continued maintenance of the drainage system, particularly that provided by the relict palaeochannel dissecting the site along its western side. It may be suggested that this channel provided not only drainage, but was used as an avenue of transportation, linking this settlement with other settlements within the localised region and facilitated links with broader trade networks.
- 9.6 For the later features it was apparent from the geophysical survey and mapping evidence that the centre of Trench 6 corresponded with the junction of 15th century ditch [306], aligned in a south westerly direction, and [604], a 19th century ditch (recorded on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map) that extended southwards from Trench 4. Excavation of this trench encountered only a single cut belonging to ditch [604], which suggests the earlier ditch was entirely truncated by the excavation of the later feature at this location.

10.0 Effectiveness of methodology

- 10.1 The methodology employed was appropriate to the scale and nature of the development. It has identified the presence of a concentration of archaeological features and deposits dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD that are located in the westernmost third of the site and the extreme north eastern corner. The central and eastern parts of the site were dominated by post-medieval and early modern boundary and drainage features and a possible trackway of Roman date. Across the development area, the archaeological features have been shown to be sealed by approximately 0.4m of overburden.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank BSA Design (acting on behalf of T Balfe Construction Ltd.) for commissioning this work, John the digger driver for his invaluable assistance, and the field staff; Phil Chavasse, Alison Lane, Mia Piirainen and Carina Summerfield-Hill.

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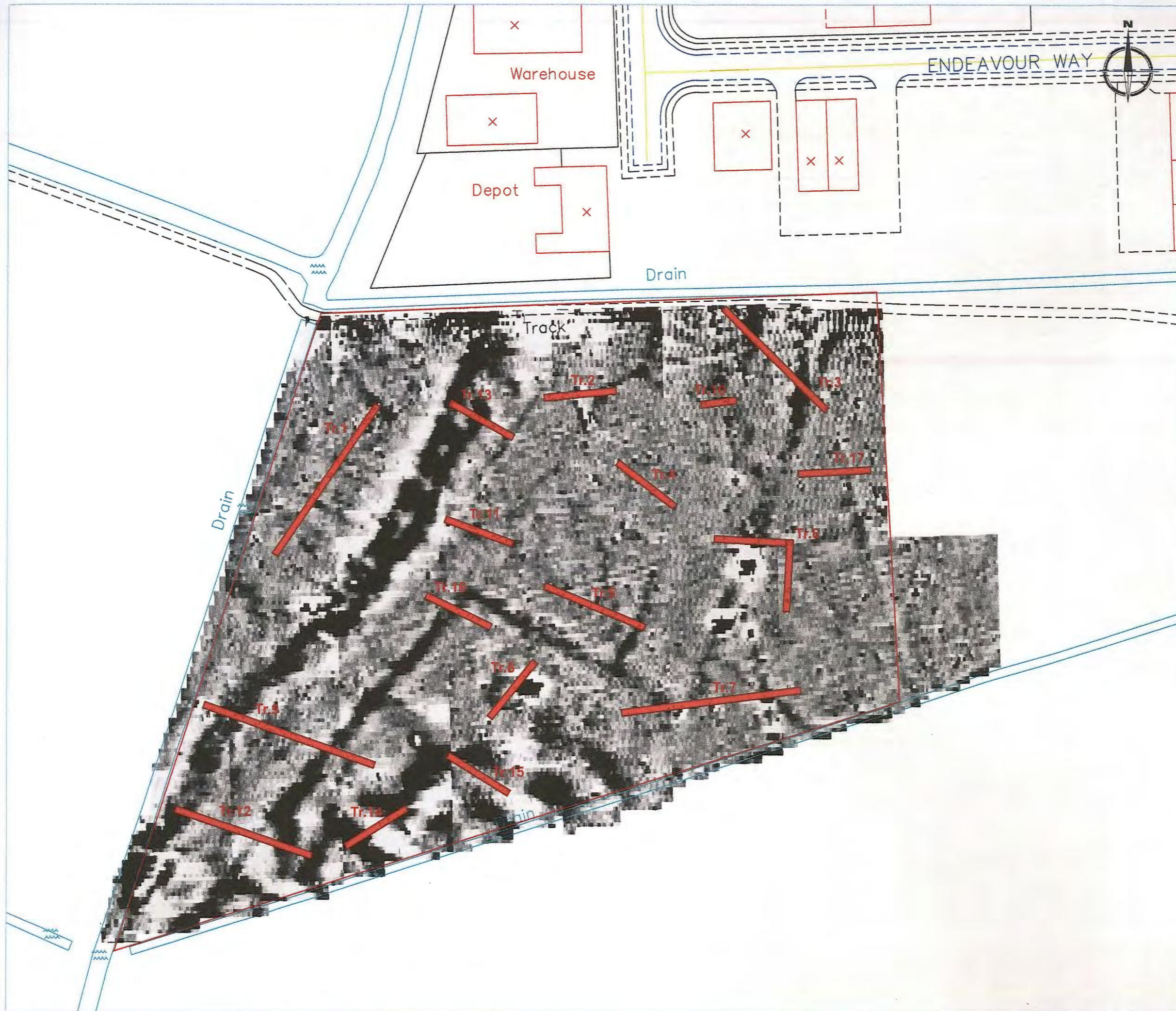


Figure 2: Trench location plan, with trenches in red superimposed on greyscale plan of the geophysical survey at scale 1:1000

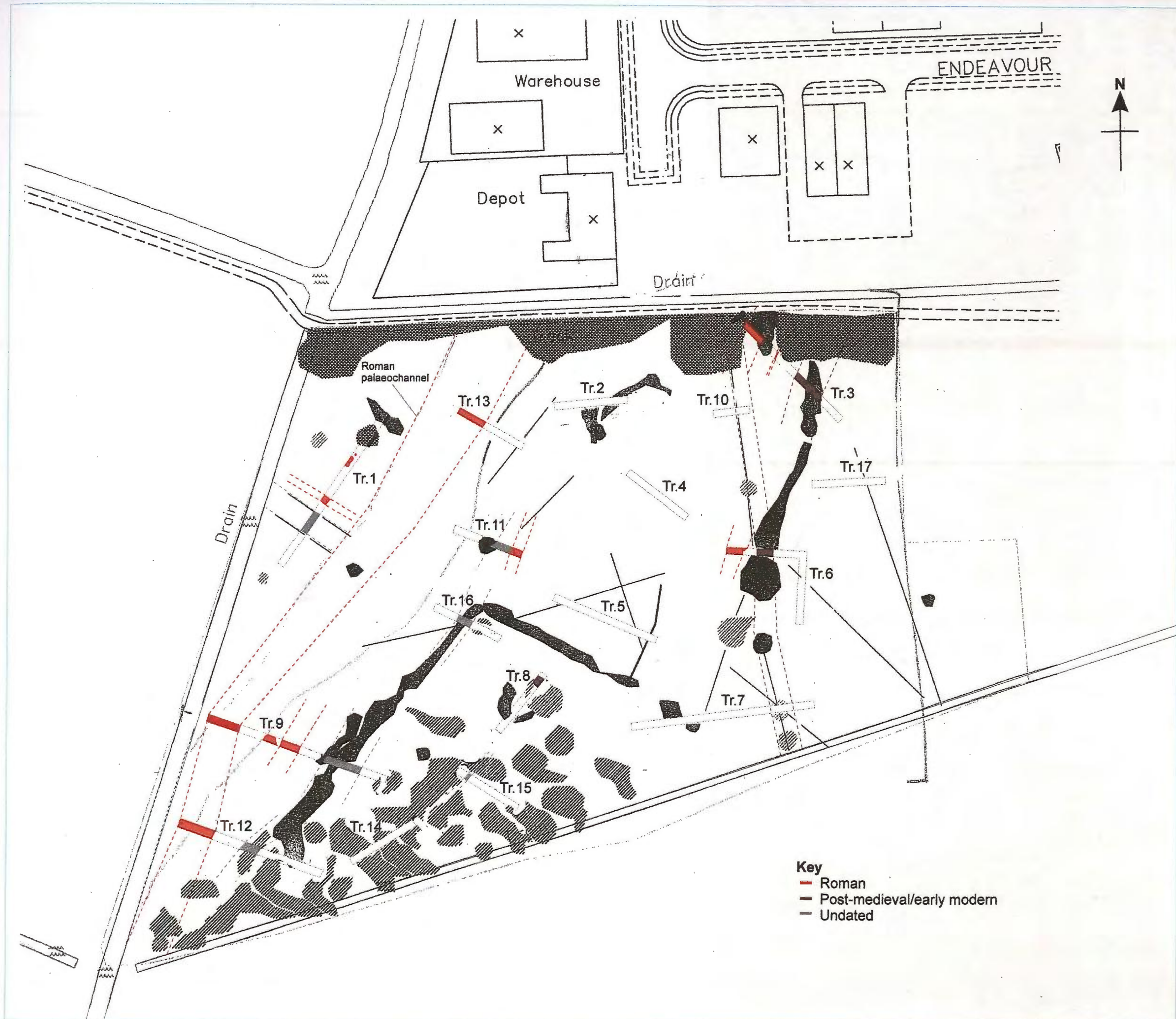


Figure 3: Interpretive plan of geophysical survey with trench plan showing excavated features by date (scale 1:1000)

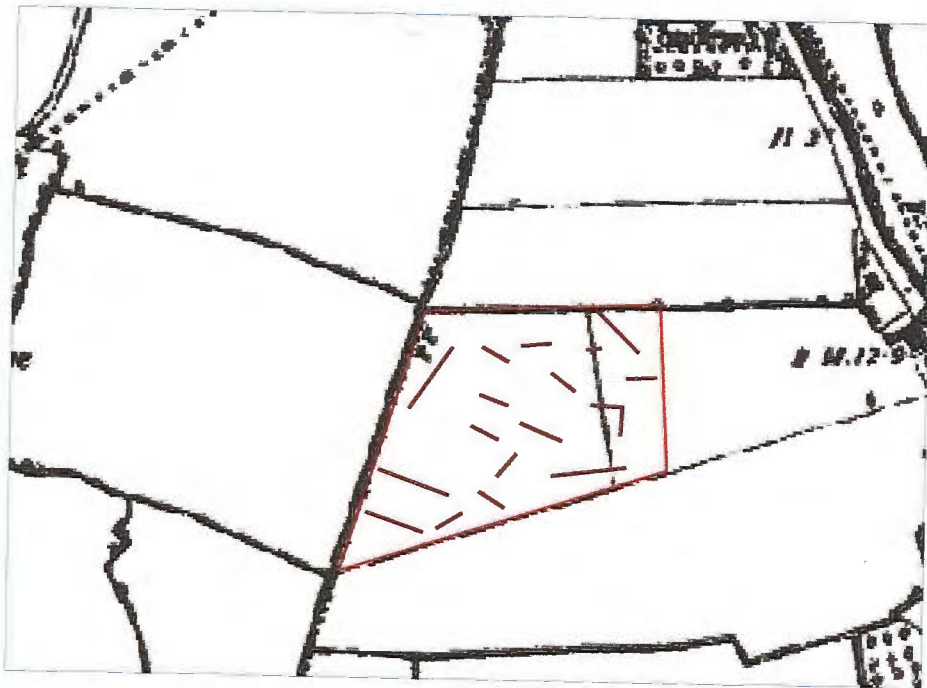


Figure 4: Trench locations superimposed on the 1891 First Edition Ordnance Survey map at scale 1:5000, with the site outlined in red

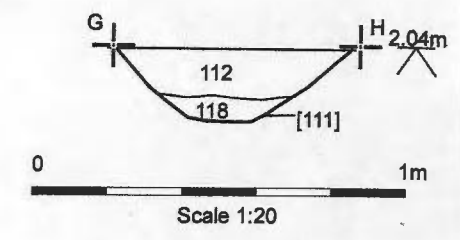
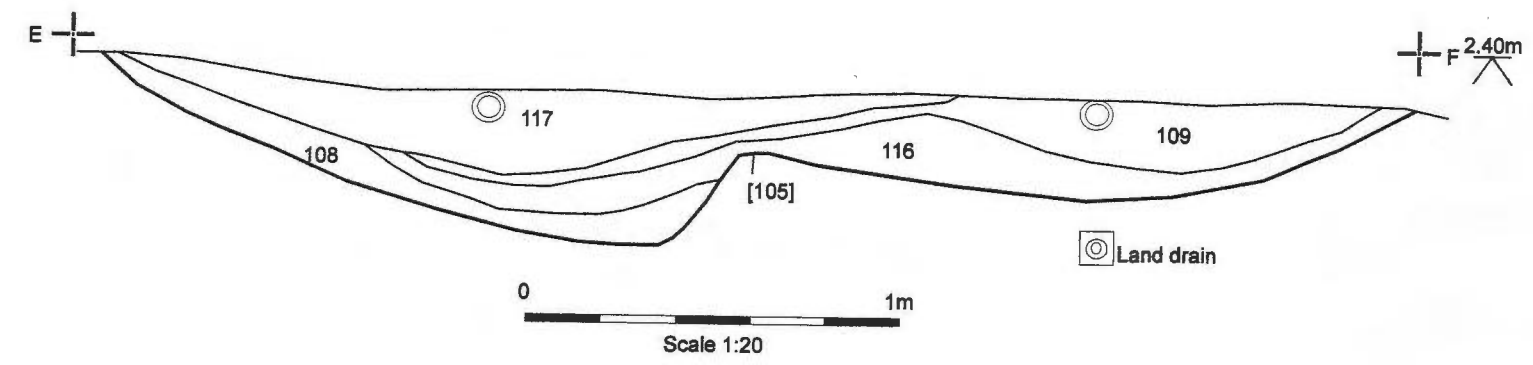
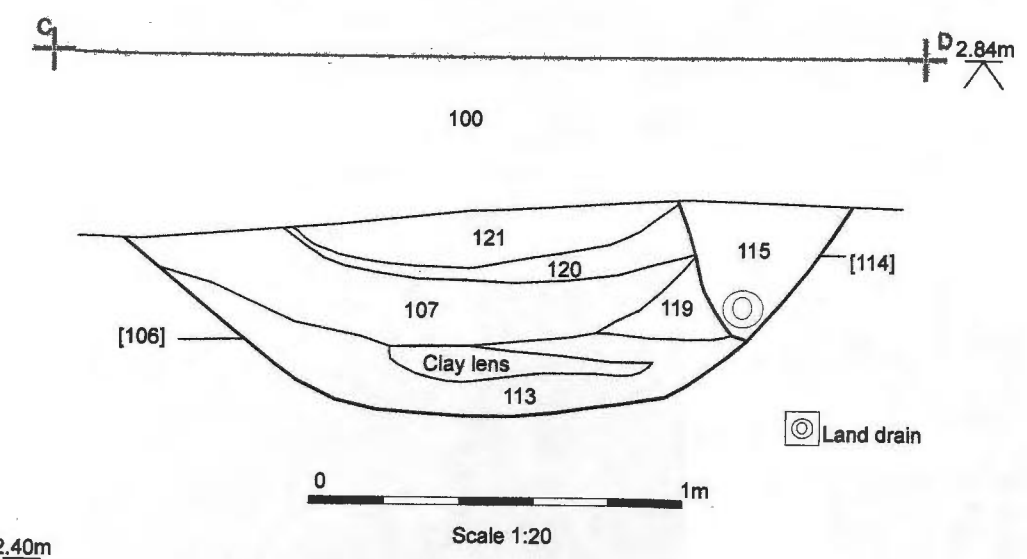
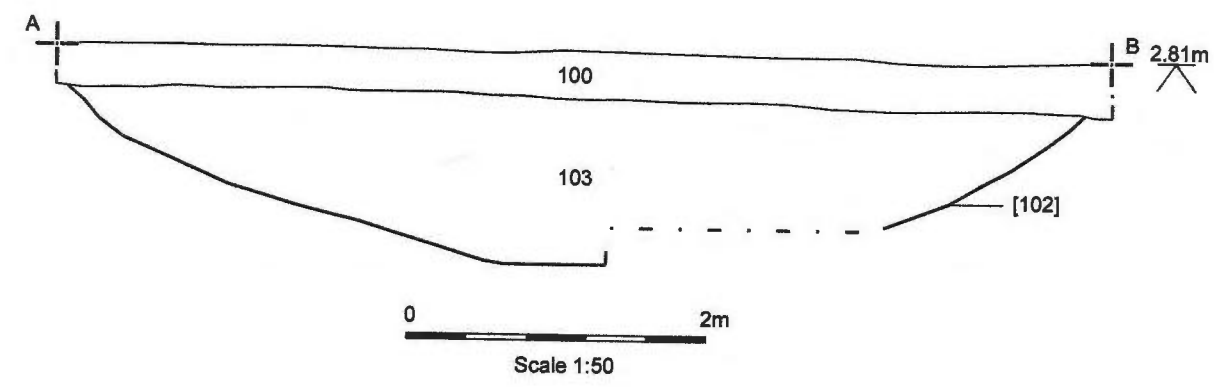
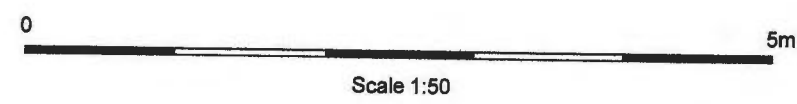
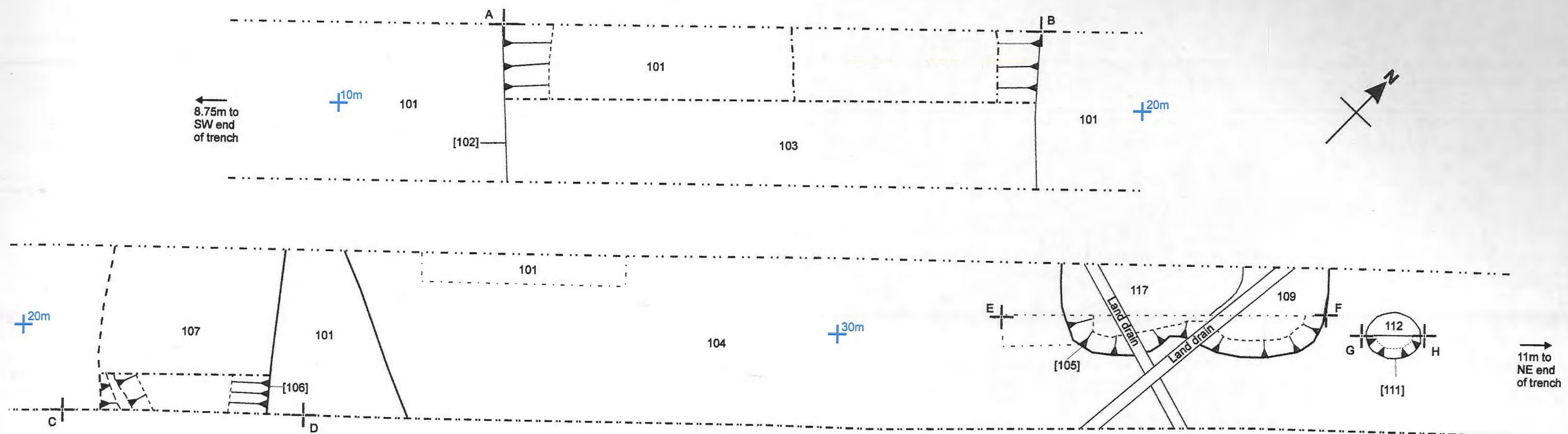


Figure 5 : Trench 1 plan and sections at scales 1:50 and 1:20

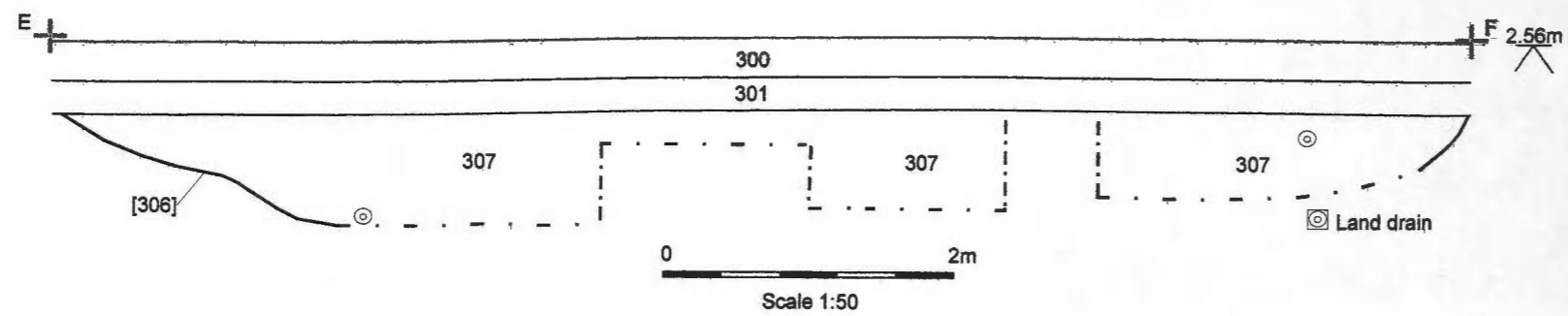
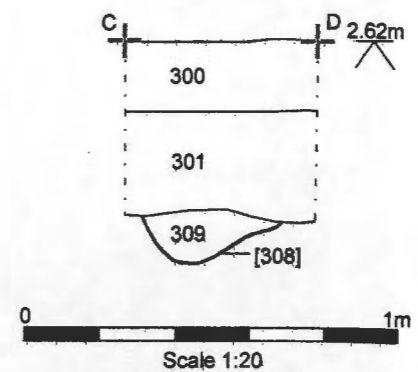
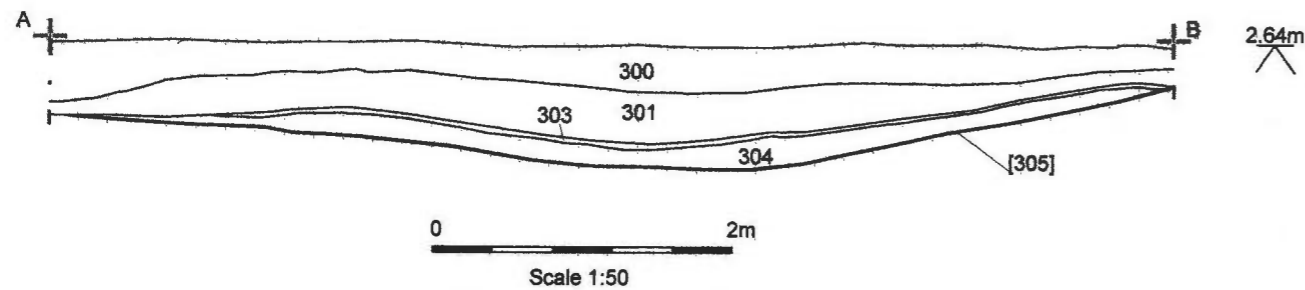
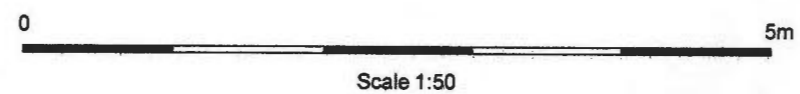
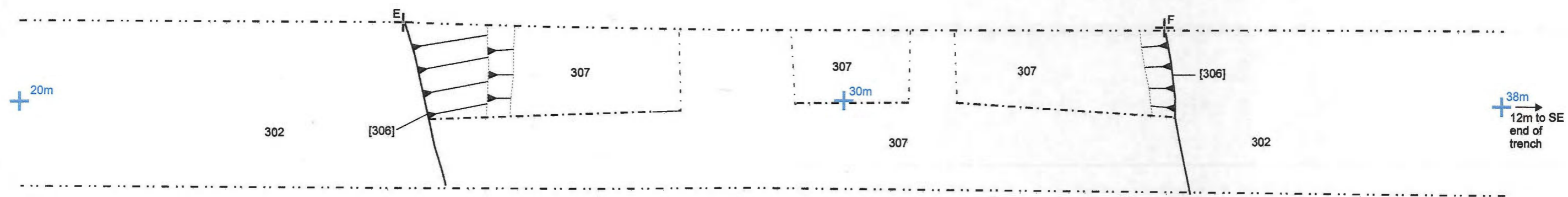
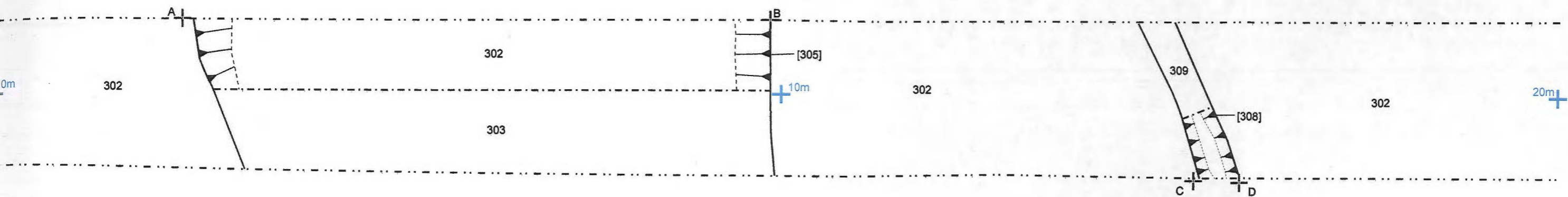


Figure 6 : Trench 3 plan and sections at individual scales 1:50 and 1:20

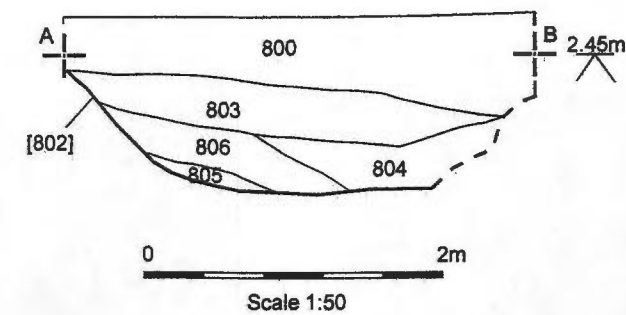
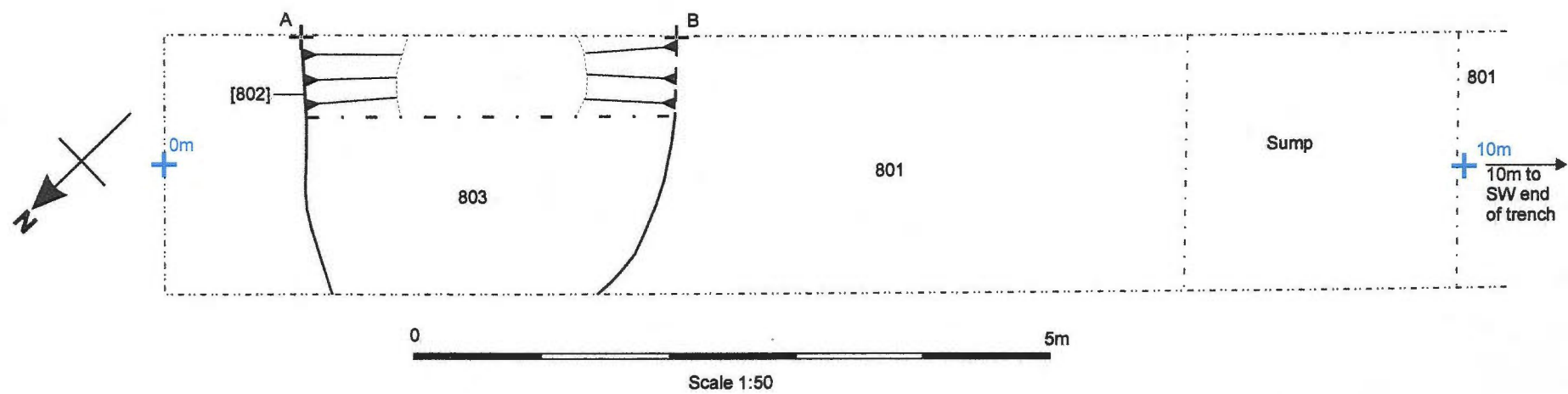
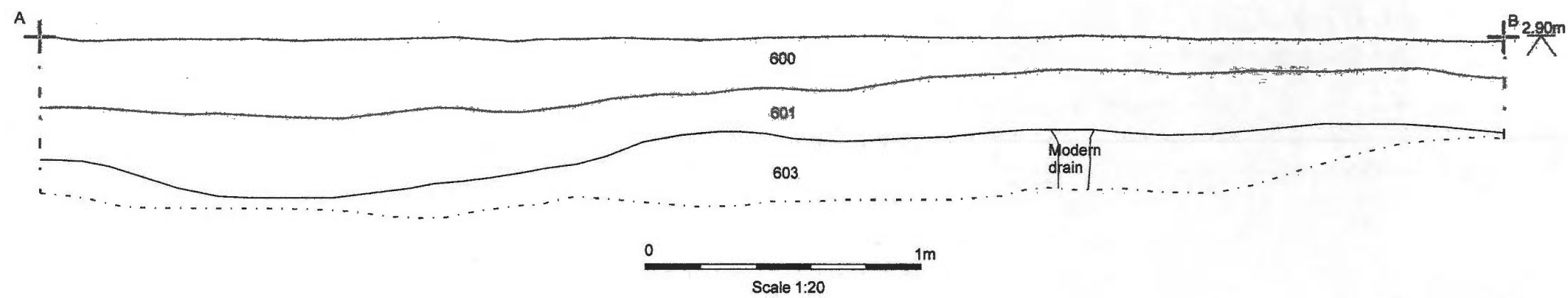
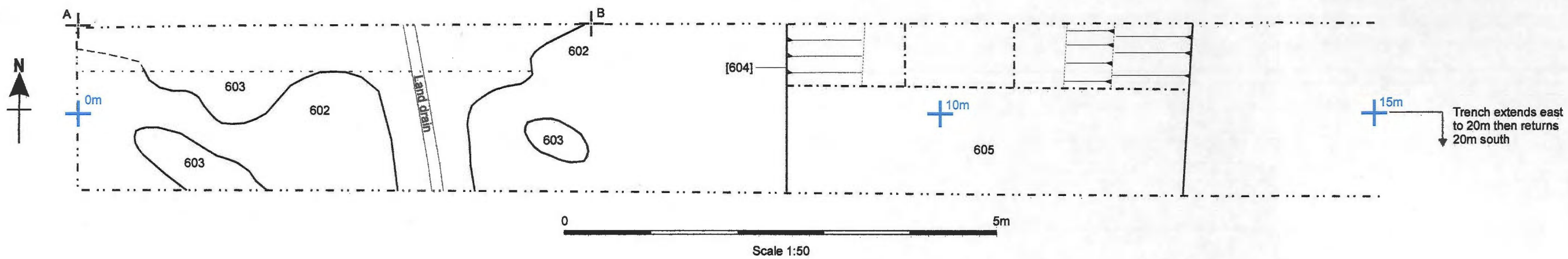


Figure 7 : Plan and section drawings of Trenches 6 and 8 at scales 1:50 and 1:20

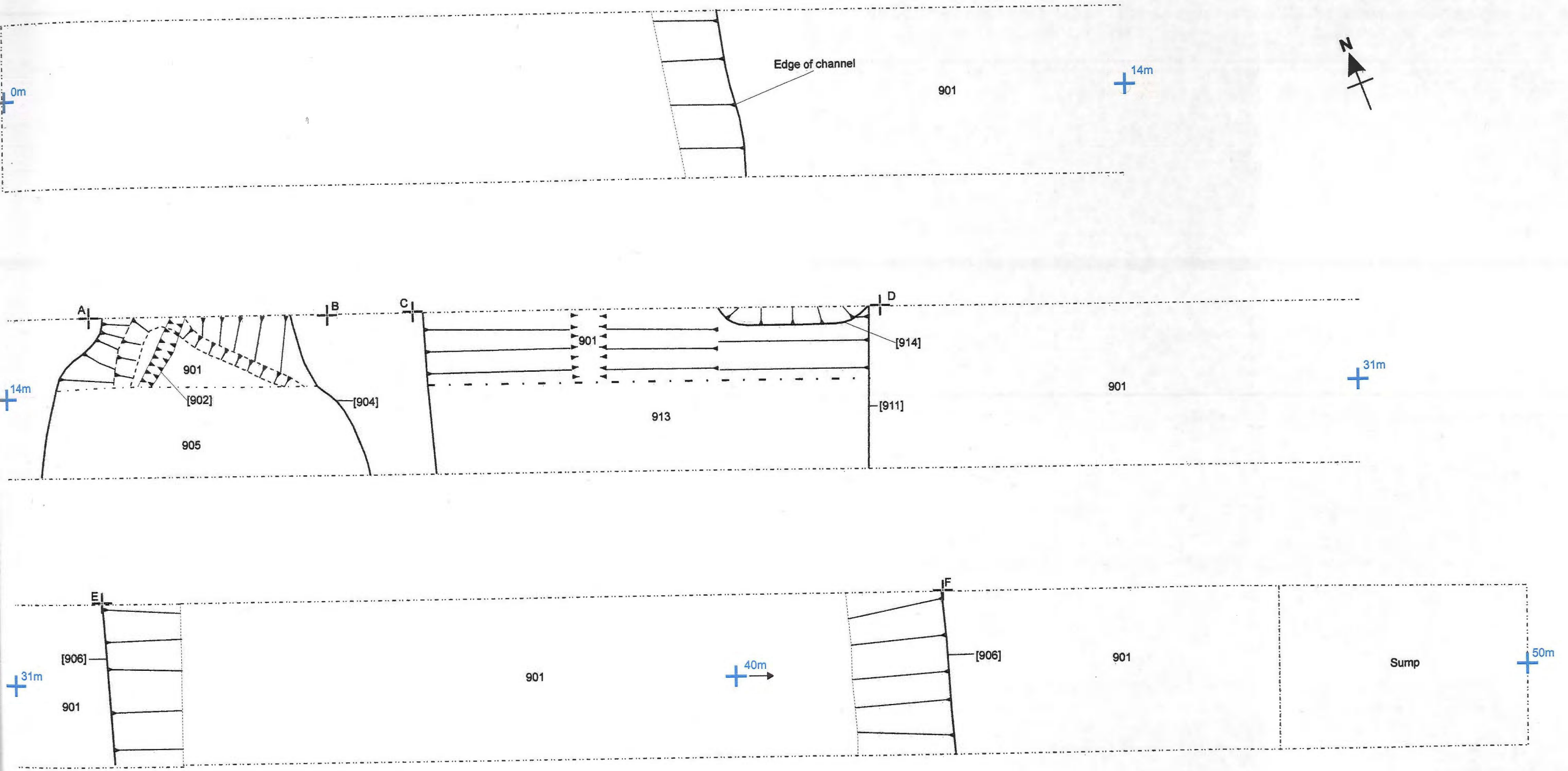


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 9, scale 1:50

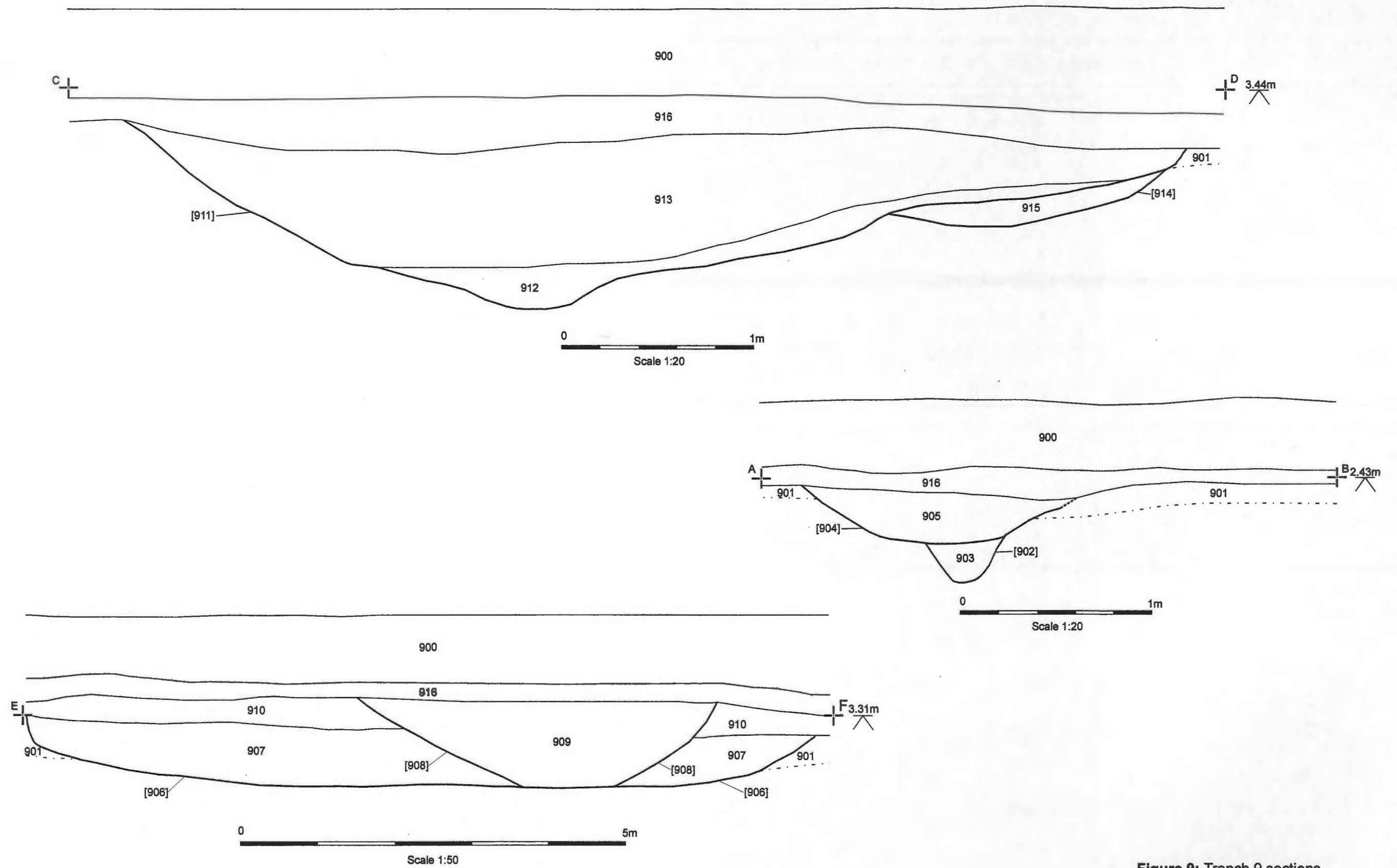


Figure 9: Trench 9 sections, located on figure 8 (scales 1:20 and 1:50)

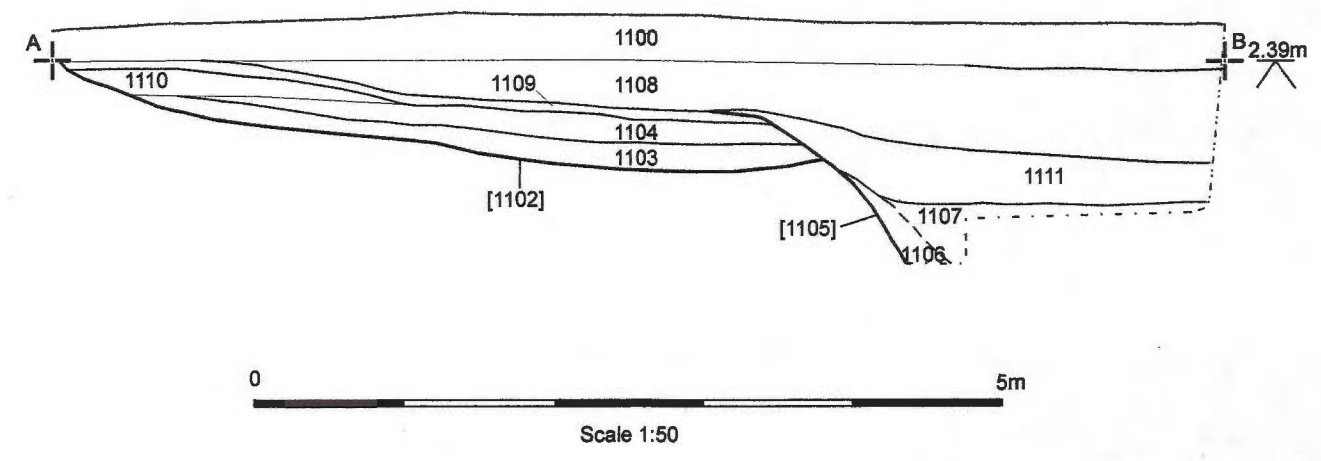
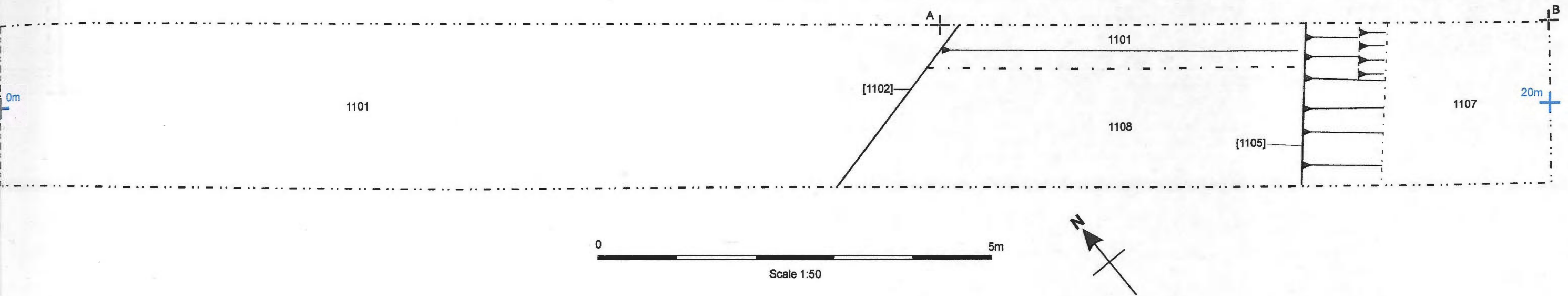


Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 11 at scale 1:50

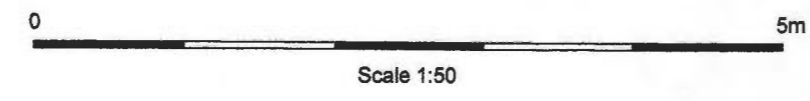
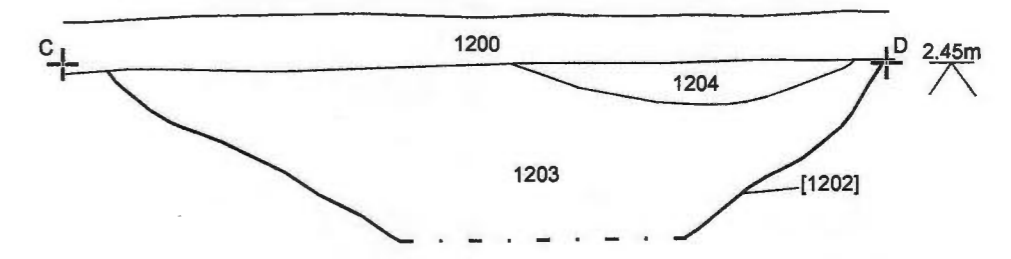
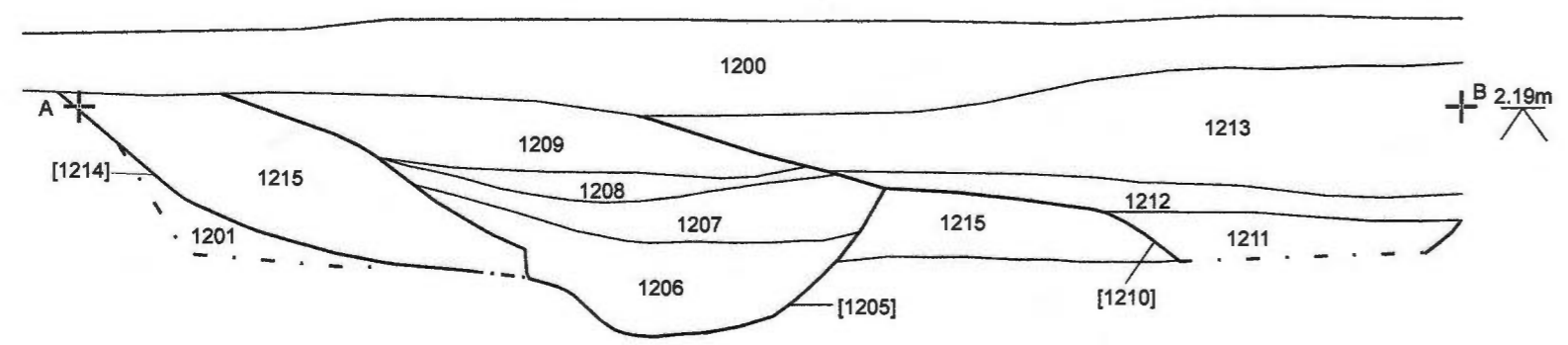
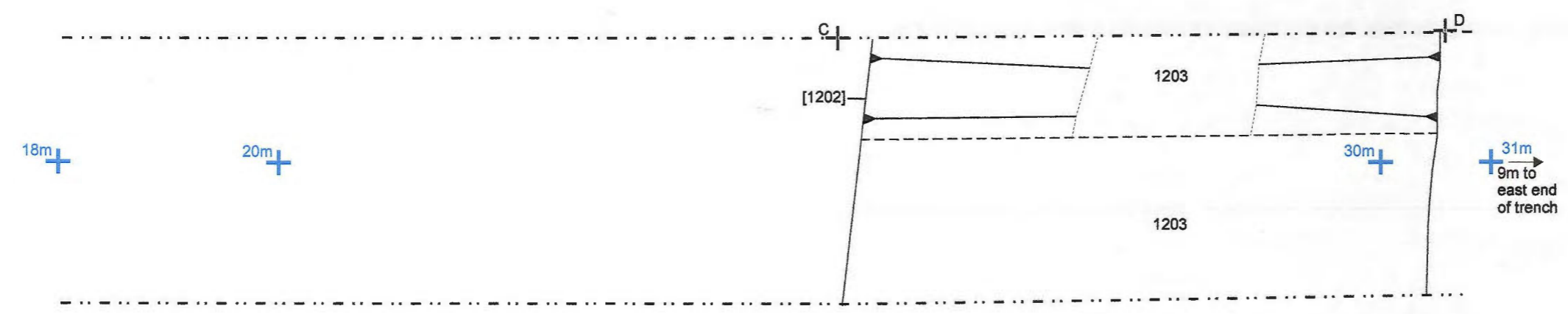
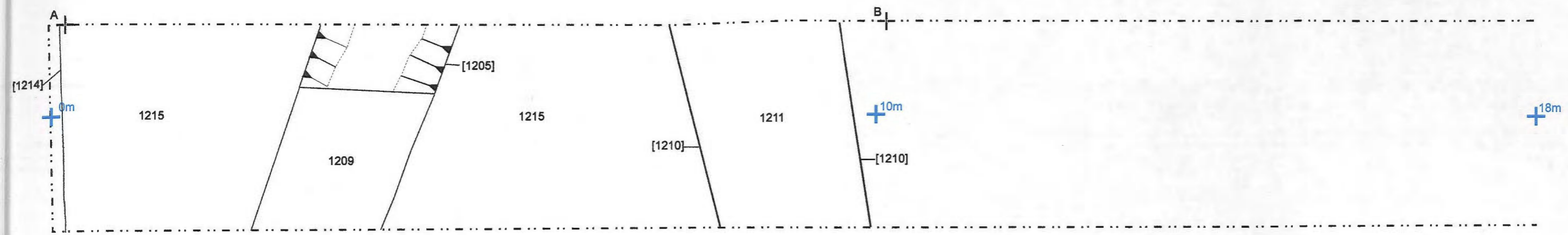


Figure 11: Plan and section drawings of Trench 12 at scale 1:50

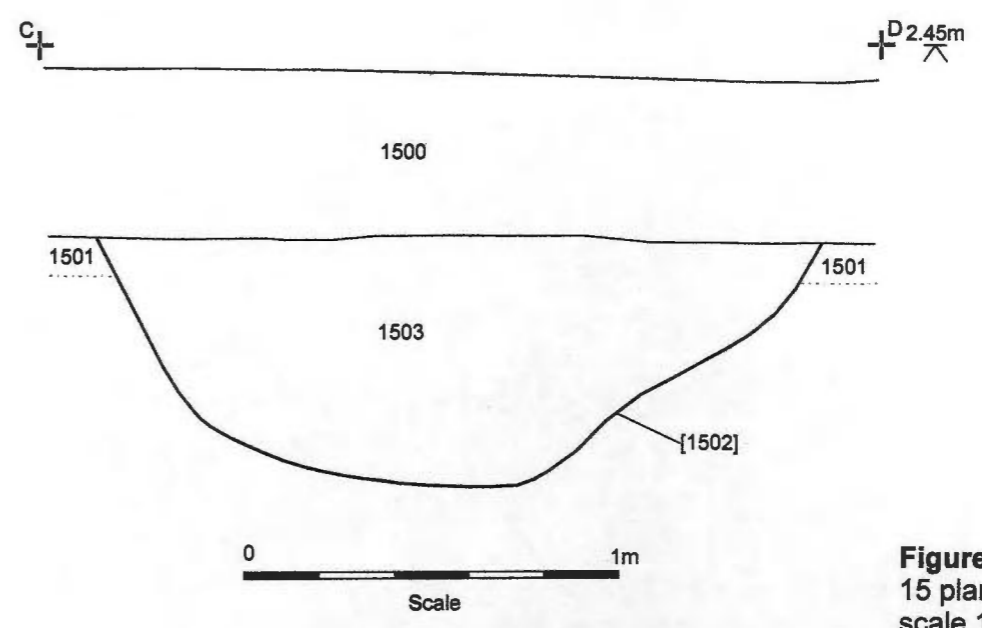
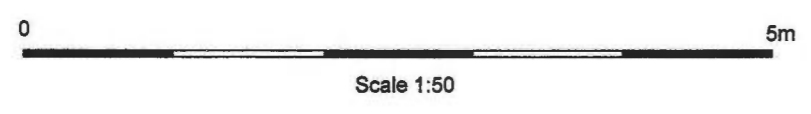
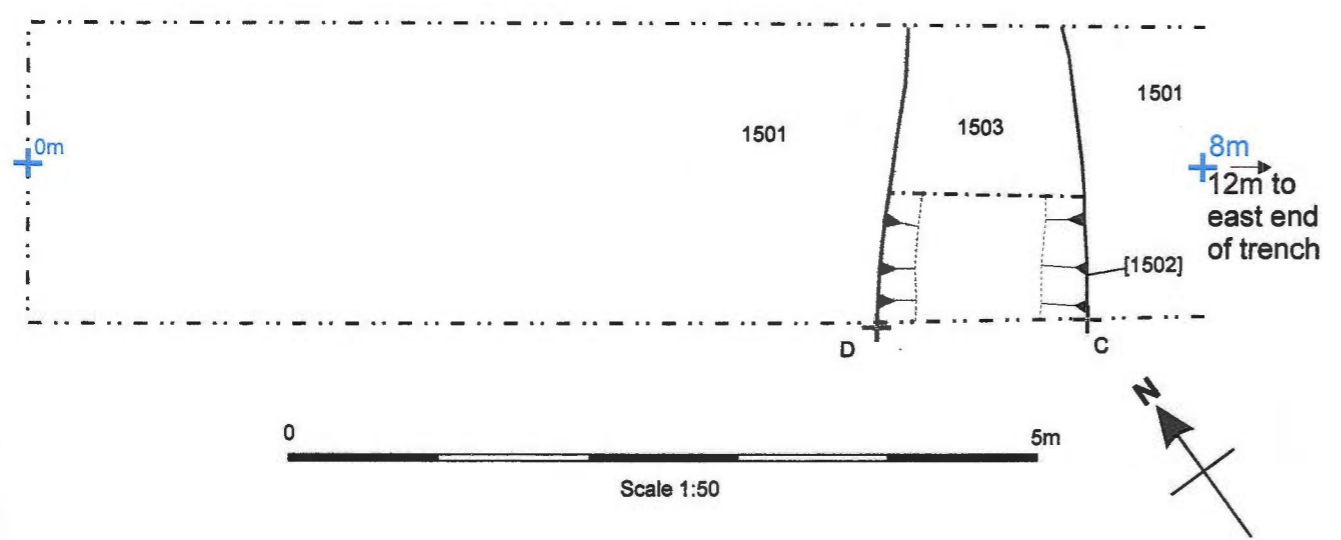
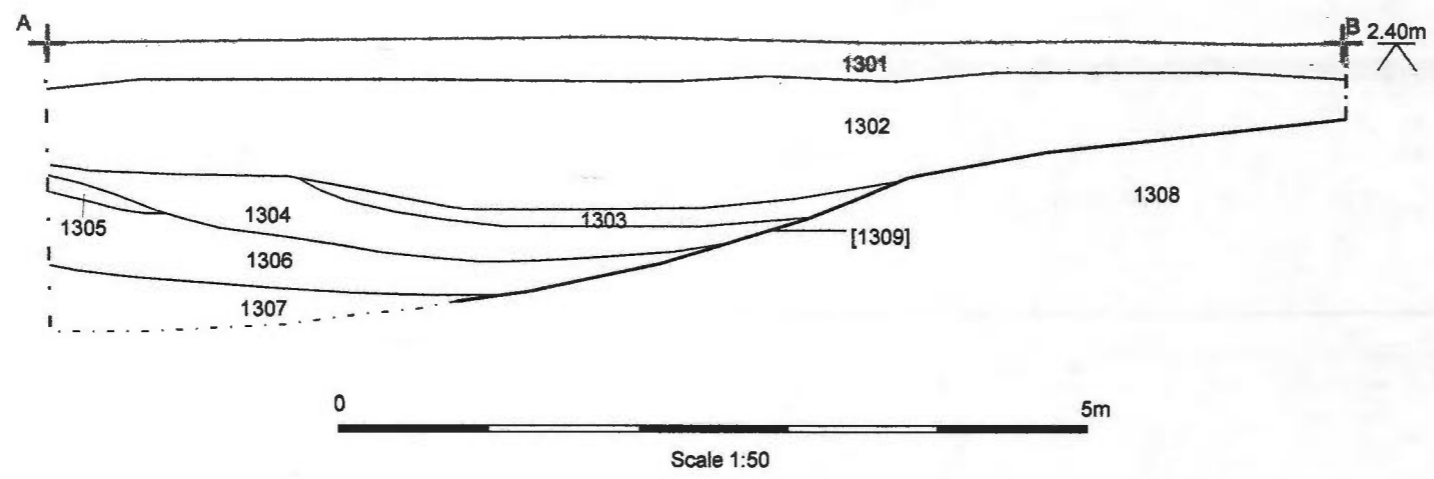
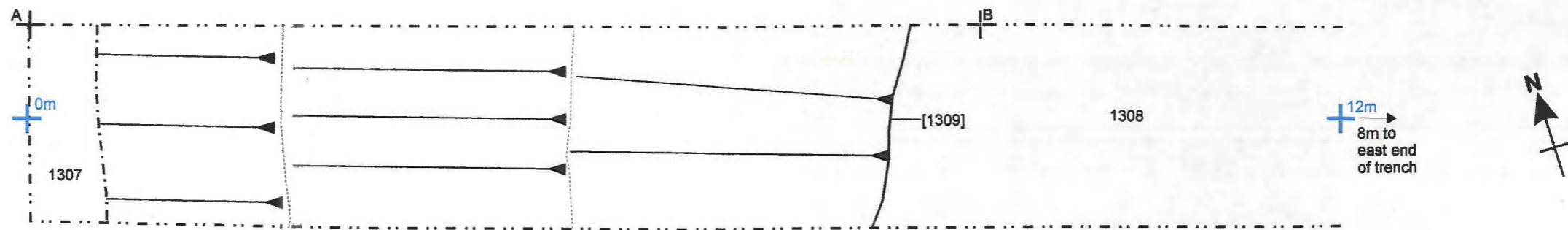


Figure 12: Trenches 13 and 15 plans and sections at scale 1:50 and 1:20

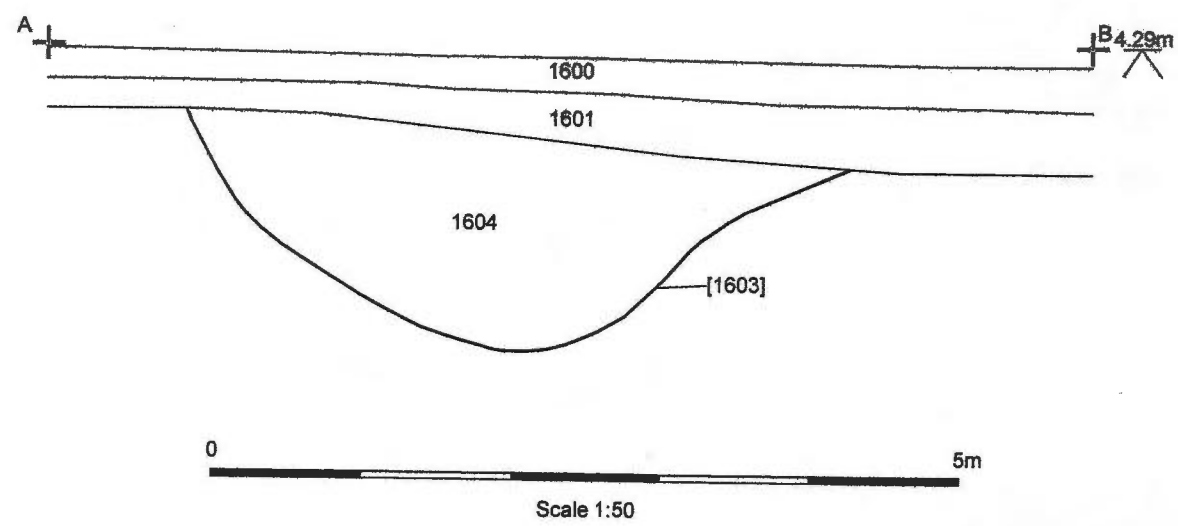
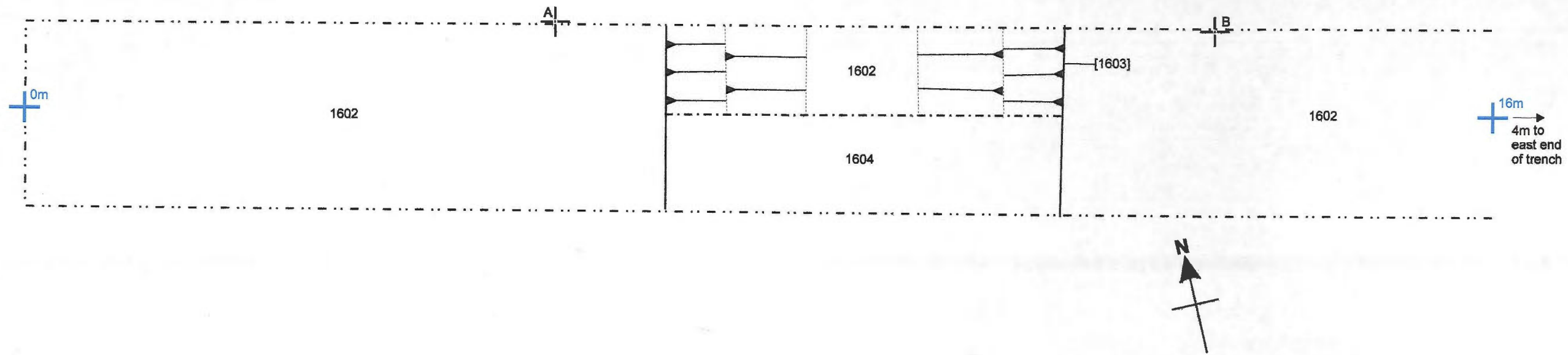


Figure 13: Trench 16
plan and sections at
scale 1:50

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: Pre-excitation shot of Trench 1 looking north-east



Plate 2: Ditch [102] in Trench 1, south-east facing section. Looking north



Plate 3: Ditch [106] in Trench 1, north-west facing section. Looking south-east.



Plate 4: Double pit [105] in Trench 1, south east facing section. Looking north-west.



Plate 5: Hollow way feature [305] in Trench 3, south west facing section.



Plate 6: Western end of Trench 12 showing channel [1214] and primary re-cut [1205], south-west facing section. Looking north-north-east.



Plate 7: Ditch [1202] south facing section, Trench 12. Looking north-west

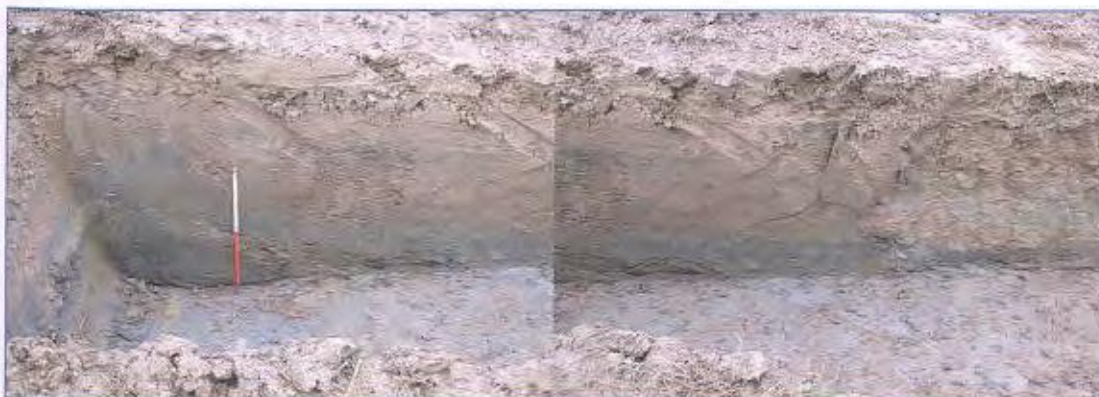


Plate 8: Composite image of south-west facing section of palaeochannel [1309] in Trench 13. Looking north-east

Appendix 2: Romano-British Pottery Assessment

By R.S. Leary

1. Factual Data

The pottery was examined and catalogued according to the Guidelines of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery for basic archiving (Darling 2004). The fabrics were recorded in broad groups and details of the fabrics are described below. Reference was made to the Lincolnshire fabric collection codes. Details of fabric variations were recorded where appropriate. Forms were described.

1.1. Quantity and provenance

220 sherds of pottery (2671g) were recovered from the site. The condition of the pottery was good. Most of the sherds were of average weight 16g. Most context groups comprised less than ten sherds (Table 1) but groups of more than 30 sherds were found in spread 104, ditch fill 107, pit fill 905 and ditch 912.

Context	Nos	G.
104	41	1024.7
107	33	485.3
109	5	138.6
1103	12	145.6
112	3	4.2
304	1	56.8
309	2	23.2
603	1	4.8
903	2	67.5
905	69	959.2
912	37	428.6
1200	2	24.8
1206	7	129.5
1213	1	67.4
1304	3	85.7
1305	1	24.7
Total	220	3670.6

Table 1 Quantification of pottery by context

1.2. Range and variety of material

1.2.1. Wares

The pottery was grouped into wares, primarily based on the City of Lincoln fabric series.

Fabric	Ware	Description
NV	NVCC	NV colour coat
BBT1	BB1G?	BB1 type
CTA	CASH	Shell-t
CTA2	DWSH	Dales ware

Fabric	Ware	Description
CTA2 HAR	SMSH	Shell-t, probably Harrold or S Midlands
FLA	CR	White ware
GRA7	GFIN	Fine grey, ?Parisian
GRB1	GREY	Medium sandy grey
MH	MOMH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium
MLNV	MONV	LNV mortarium
NV	NVCC	NV colour coat
NV/SCCC	NVCC/SCCC	NV or S Carlton colour coat
NVCR	CR	NV cream ware
NVGW	NVGW	NV grey ware
NVGW	NVGW/SLGY	NV or S Linc grey ware
SLGW	SLGW	S Lincs. grey ware
OBB1	OX	Medium sandy oxidised
TS	SAM	Samian

Table 2 Ware groups

Grey ware made up the majority of the assemblage with relatively high percentage of fine wares. Samian, at 6% of the total sherd count, falls within the norm for a rural settlement but indicates relative affluence within that group. Between 13% and 16 % of the group comprised NeneValley colour-coated tableware. This is relatively high for a rural site but higher numbers have been noted in south Lincolnshire in the later Roman period due to its proximity to the kilns and it may be that, at some periods, this fine tableware was used in the same way as cooking wares. At Empingham, for example, a site very near to the Nene Valley potteries Cooper noted that in the Nene Valley colour-coated wares were more numerous than any other ware and virtually took the place of grey ware (2000, 96-7). One roughcast ware beaker may be from the kilns at Great Casterton

The grey wares are difficult to source. Comparison with wares in the City of Lincoln fabric series suggest that some of the grey fabrics are of south Lincolnshire origin with some almost certainly from the Nene Valley kilns. One sherd in a very fine grey ware is of Parisian ware type. The shelly wares certainly included Dales ware and one blunt everted-rim jar which compares better with types from the South Midlands kilns such as Harrold. Most of the mortaria were of Nene Valley origin with one Mancetter-Hartshill product.

Ware	Nos	G.	Rel Nos	Rel G
BBT1	1	19.3	0.5	0.5
CTA	18	220.3	8.2	6.0
CTA2	6	47	2.7	1.3
CTA2 HAR	1	19	0.5	0.5
FLA	2	17.7	0.9	0.5
GRA7	1	10.3	0.5	0.3
GRB1	115	2053.3	52.3	55.9
GRLT	2	107.4	0.9	2.9
MH	1	47.2	0.5	1.3
MLNV	3	354.6	1.4	9.7
NVCC	29	212.9	13.2	5.8

Ware	Nos	G.	Rel Nos	Rel G
NV/GRCCC	3	4.2	1.4	0.1
NVCW	1	31.8	0.5	0.9
NVGW	12	151.8	5.5	4.1
OBB1	1	6.7	0.5	0.2
SLGW	10	210.4	4.5	5.7
TS	14	156.7	6.4	4.3

Table 3 Relative quantities of fabric groups by sherd count and weight

1.2.2. Forms

The bowls comprised samian vessels, one grooved, flat-rim bowl copying black burnished prototypes, a Nene Valley cream ware hemi-spherical bowl (Perrin 1999 fig. 67 nos 346-52) and a flanged NVCC bowl. Two bowls or dishes with flat rims were identified in NVGW and NVCC and at least two GRB1 plain-rim dishes were represented. One samian cup was present, form 33, and at least four NVCC beakers – a plain rim scroll beaker, a rouletted beaker, an everted-rim beaker and a funnel necked beaker (Perrin 1999 fig. 60 nos 118 and 151-2 and fig. 61 nos 157 and 165-7) – and one roughcast beaker probably from the Great Casterton kiln (Corder 1961). Two body cream ware bodysherds may come from a flagon or beaker. Three grey ware, everted-rim jars, at least one Dales ware jar and a shell-tempered jar with a blunt, everted-rim jar, probably from the Harrold kilns (Brown 1994) were found. A GRB1 everted rim with slight rebate may belong to the late lid-seated jar series (Darling 1977 no. 119). At least one narrow-necked jar with bead rim was found and other bodysherds with burnished curvilinear decoration may belong to this vessel firm. Several wide-mouthed jars were represented by everted and bead rims and bodysherds with zones of wavy line decoration. Two Nene Valley mortaria (Perrin 1999 M25 and 40) and one Mancetter-Hartshill multi-reeded hammerhead mortarium were present.

1.3. Chronology

Early material belonging to the first century is absent as is pottery dating to the mid-fourth century or later. Well-dated types such as the samian, mortaria and fine wares point to a date range from the early/mid-second century until the late third to early fourth century. Grey ware forms are often not closely datable but support a mid/late second to third century date range. The late grey ware types found in the East Midland burnished ware/Swanpool group is absent (Todd 1968). The wide-mouthed jars present compare with vessel types dated to the late second to third century in the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, fig. 57). Narrow-necked jars are difficult to date closely but a bodysherd with a notched cordon belongs to a type known from the late third to fourth century. Dales ware is present and at Lincoln Darling dates this predominantly in or after the middle of the third century (Darling 1999, 131). Most of the CTA group is similar to the Dales ware rim in fabric but one base may belong to the earlier series perhaps in the second century and a blunt ended, everted-rim jar is most likely to be from the Harrold kilns or related industries dating to the late third or fourth century.

Context	Feature	Type	Spot dating
104		Layer R.B. spread	E/M2nd-M3rd The pottery suggests that this layer is either a mixture of sherds from contexts of different date or is an accumulation from the third to fourth century. There is no pottery which has to be later than the early fourth century.

Context	Feature	Type	Spot dating
107	106	Fill of possible Roman ditch [106].	A date range in the late 2nd to mid-3rd century would fit all the sherds. Since there is little Dales ware at Lincoln before the mid-third century, the shell-tempered ware, if Dales ware, is likely to be of that date or later.
109	105	Secondary fill of pit/hollow [105]. Possible dump/ backfill deposit.	The pottery is not very closely datable. The white ware compares well with some of the NVCC and is probably NV cream ware much of which dated to the 2nd-early 3rd
112	111	Fill of pit: pottery and CBM (possibly from salt making process).	Roughcast ware probably from Great Casterton or related kilns 2 nd -E3rd
304	305	Fill of track way [305].	RB
309	308	Fill of linear gully [308].	RB
603		Occupation layer.	L1-2, opt 2
903	902	Fill of gully [902]	The NV beaker base is probably M/L2-e3 but the most diagnostic parts are missing.
905	904	Fill of pit [904] pit. Domestic fill of pit?	Several vessels in this group, such as the late NVCC vessels and the Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium, belong to the late third to fourth century. The blunt shell-t everted-rim jar is likely to date to this period and contrasts with the Bourne/Greetham vessels typologically. Earlier pottery is also present. The very abraded, grooved flat-rim bowl dates to the late second-early third century, a Nene Valley mortarium is of 3rd century date and an abraded NV rouletted beaker belongs to the late 2nd or early 3rd century. The East Gaulish samian, dating cAD160/70 to 220/250 support this date range. Infill is likely to have taken place in the E-M 3rd with the latest sherd deposited in the late 3rd/early fourth century and some residual pottery being incorporated in the fill.
912	911	Fill of linear [911] - prob boundary ditch.	The latest sherds belong to the late 3rd-4th but some of the bodysherds with curvilinear burnish could belong to the second half of the second century. A small samian sherd may date to AD160-200 or, if from a drinking vessel from Trier, to AD 160-240/50.
1103	1102	Naturally deposited charcoal rich silting of hollow way [1102]	Most of this material could date to the L2nd-M3. The shell-t sherd is likely to be Dales ware.
1200		Top soil/ Plough soil	L3rd-E4th

Context	Feature	Type	Spot dating
1206	1205	Initially infilling of ditch [1205]. Contained a lot of mussel shells	E-M2nd. The dark brown of the CTA jar is more like the early shell-t wares
1213	1210	Third fill of ditch [1210]	L3rd-4th
1304	1309	Fill of [1309]. Natural sedimentary fill of dyke/channel	2nd-3 rd with scrap of L1st-E2nd samian
1305	1309	Fill of [1309]. Dump deposit.	M/L2-3

Table 4 Spot dating of context group

1.4. Function and site status

The wares present suggest a relatively well-to-do rural settlement with access to both imported and traded fine wares. No amphorae were present. The vessel types confirm this impression with a reasonable proportion of table ware. More than half the assemblage was made up of beakers, cups, bowls and dishes suggesting a high status within the rural settlement range on which jars normally form the greatest proportion of the total assemblage (Evans 1993 figs. 7 and Evans 2001 fig. 5).

A small fragment from a tile bore a linear groove suggesting it may have been part of a box flue tile.

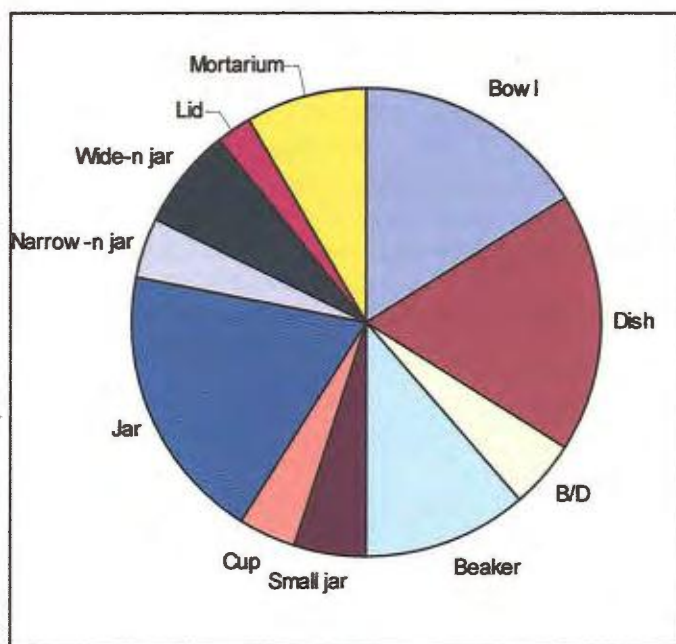


Figure 1 Relative proportion of vessel types

1.5. Condition and taphonomy

The pottery was fairly abraded and the average sherd weight low although not unusually so for a rural site. Most of the groups included earlier redeposited material. A complete NVCC beaker base and lower body from 902 may have originally been complete and was in good condition apart from

the broken edges. One GRB1 sherd from a closed vessel such as a jar had much burnt matter adhering to it. Nearly half of a plain rim dish from 107 was burnt and flaked. The mortarium base from 912 was very worn.

1. **Statement of potential and recommendation**

More detailed work on the fabrics in consultation with the CLAU fabric series would shed further light on the nature of regional trade. The assemblage suggests the site is at the upper end of the rural settlements in terms of status. Further excavation is likely to confirm this and add to our understanding of rural settlement hierarchies in this region.

1. **Storage and curation**

The pottery is stable but shell tempered pottery is prone to flaking so the sherds should be wrapped with care within their storage box.

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Con text	Ware	Co unt	Weight	Ab ras ion	Part	Descripti on	Vess el type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration									Aut onu mber
													Tech nique	Motif	Positio n	Techni que	Motif	Position	Tech nique	Motif	Positi on	
104	CTA	4	47.3	A	B+B	simple, plain base	J															103
104	GRB1	1	162.1	M	B+B	splayed, pedestal base, turned	NNJ ?															89
104	GRB1	1	246.9	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J															87
104	GRB1	1	17.4	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J															90
104	GRB1	13	129.7	A	BDY	closed vessel	J															91
104	GRB1	1	29.5	A	BAS	bowl/dish	B/D															92
104	GRB1	1	22.5	A	BDY	closed vessel	J			Burnt accretion s												93
104	GRB1	1	53.4	M	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+		burni shed	wavy line	outsid e body							94
104	GRB1	3	41	M	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+		burni shed	linear	outsid e body							95
104	GRB1	1	30	M	RIM	curving everted rim jar	J	20	12		3?		burni shed		inside the rim							97
104	GRB1	1	11.1	M	RIM	everted rim	WM J?	24	7		M/L2+											98
104	GRB1	1	17.3	M	R+B	small jar with short everted rim	SJ	13	16													99

Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration								Aut number		
													Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif		Position	
104	NP	1	8.8	A	BDY	box flue tile?						Incised line suggest this may be a box flue tile										106	
104	NV	1	1.3	V	SCR																	107	
104	NVCC	2	9	M	R+B	plain rim beaker with applied decoration, ?scrolls.	BKR	7	14			L2-M3		applied	curvilinear	outside the middle body	applied	barbotine dots	outside the upper body	groove	single	outside the upper body	102
104	NVCC	1	22.4	A	BDY	open vessel?	B/D					L3-4										101	
104	NVCC	2	21	V	BAS		B/D					L3-4										100	
104	NVGW	1	26.4	A	R+B	flat-rim bowl/dish	B/D	22	5			M/L2-E3										104	
104	SLGW	1	5.5	M	BDY	closed vessel						M-L2		burnished	wavy line	outside body						96	
104	SLGW	1	78.7	M	B+B	splayed, pedestal base	NNJ?															88	
104	CG	1	2.2	M	RIM	37 OR 38	B		1			120-160										44	
104	CG	1	27.7	M	R+B	Curle 11	B	12	14			120-140	Worn base									43	
104	CG	1	22.3	M	BDY	18/31R	D					120-150										42	
107	CTA	1	28.8	V	BAS	simple, plain base	J					?M3+	Rough base									82	
107	CTA	3	34.7	V	BDX							RB										80	

Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration									Aut number	
													Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position		
107	CTA	2	11	V	BAS	simple, plain base	J				?M3+	Similar to CTA2 from the site so likely to be Dales ware. Rough base											81
107	GRB1	12	201.9	M	PRO	plain-rim dish	D	18	27	Burnt	L2-3	BB copy Gillam 1976 nos 77 or 79 L2/e3 and e3, prob L2-3											77
107	GRB1	3	150.9	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J				RB												78
107	GRB1	5	26.5	M	BDY	closed vessel	J				RB												79
107	NV	1	0.6	V	SCR						M/L2+												83
107	NV	1	11.3	M	RIM	everted-rim beaker, usually folded	BKR	14	13		L2-E3												84
107	NVGW	2	9.2	M	RIM	everted rim	J	14	10		M2-3												86
107	NVGW	3	10.4	M	BDX						M2-3												85
109	FLA	2	17.7	M	BDY	closed vessel	BKR/FLG				2-E3?	Not a well dated fabric group											76
109	GRB1	3	120.9	U	B+B	simple, plain base	J				RB	Quite a fine fabric											75

Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration								Aut number	
													Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif		Position
1103	CTA2	1	6.5	A	BDY						M3+											110
1103	GRB1	1	10.2	V	BDY	closed vessel	J															113
1103	GRB1	1	12.2	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J															115
1103	NV	3	10.6	V	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+											108
1103	NVCW	1	31.8	M	R+B	flanged, hemispherical bowl	B	16	15		L2-M3											109
1103	SLGW	1	16.8	M	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WMJ				L2-3		groove	double	outside shoulder							112
1103	SLGW	1	24.2	M	RIM	bead rim	WMJ?	24	10		L2-3		burnished		inside the rim							116
1103	SLGW	1	3.5	M	BDX																	114
1103	SLGW	2	29.8	M	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WMJ				L2-3		groove	double	outside shoulder							111
112	NV/G RCC C	3	4.2	M	BDY	roughcast beaker	BKR															105
1200	GRB1	1	3	V	BDX																	69
1200	NV	1	21.8	A	R+B	flat-rim bowl/dish	B/D	24	6		PROB L3-E4											68
1206	CTA	3	60.9	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J				?m1-m2											6
1206	GRB1	1	53.7	A	BDX						RB											4
120	NP	1																				5

Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration								Aut number	
													Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif		Position
6																						
1206	CG	1	1.6	U	BDX						120-160											1
1206	CG	1	4.6	U	R+B	38	B	16	5		130-160											2
1206	CG	1	8.7	M	BDY	37	B				120-150		decorated									3
1213	MLNV	1	67.4	M	RIM	reeded rim mortarium, Perrin 1999 M40	M	38	6		L3-4											70
1304	NVGW	1	24.8	M	BDY	closed vessel					2-3	White margins										72
1304	NVGW	1	56.9	M	BDY	closed vessel	J				2-3	Pale core	burnished		outside body							73
1304	SG?	1	4	M	BDX		D?				70-110											45
1305	SLGW	1	24.7	M	BDY	closed vessel	J				2-3											118
304	GRLT	1	56.8	M	BDY	closed vessel					RB											117
309	GRB1	2	23.2	A	BDY	closed vessel	J				RB											74
603	GRB1	1	4.8	U	BDY	carinated beaker, long necked	BKR				L1-2											71
903	BBT1	1	19.3	U	BAS	bowl/dish	B/D				120+											7
903	NP	1																				9

Con text	Ware	Co unt	Weight	Ab ras ion	Part	Descripti on	Vess el type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration									Aut onu mber
													Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	
903	NVCC	1	48.2	U	B+B	beaker	BKR				M/L2-3	CF NV45, small pedestal base										8
905	CTA	1	6.9	M	BDX						RB											39
905	CTA	1	12.7	V	BDX						RB											38
905	CTA2	2	29	M	RIM	Dales ware lid-seated jar	J	24	7		M3+											36
905	CTA2	1	6	V	BDX						M3+											37
905	CTA2 HAR	1	19	M	RIM	everted-rim jar with blunt rim tip	J	18	10		4?											40
905	GRB1	1	3.3	V	IRS	flat rim	B/D	24	3													22
905	GRB1	1	12.6	M	RIM	rebated everted rim	J	16	5		?2 OR L4											26
905	GRB1	2	16.4	M	BDY	closed vessel							groove	double	outside body							25
905	GRB1	1	12.6	V	BAS	splayed, pedestal base	J															24
905	GRB1	1	20.3	A	R+B	grooved, flat-rim bowl	B	24	5		L2-E3											17
905	GRB1	1	14.6	V	RIM	bead rim	WM J	30	3		L2-3											21
905	GRB1	1	30.6	A	BDY	closed vessel	NNJ				L2-3		groove	single	outside body							20
905	GRB1	4	102.3	M	PRO	plain-rim dish	D	22	28		M2-4											16

Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration								Aut number	
													Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif		Position
905	GRB1	1	18.3	A	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WM J				L2-3											19
905	GRB1	22	140.1	A	BDY	closed vessel																14
905	GRB1	3	63.1	V	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WM J				3?											18
905	GRB1	1	34.6	M	R+B	plain-rim lid?	L	26	8													23
905	GRLT	1	50.6	M	BDX																	27
905	MH	1	47.2	V	RIM	multi-reefed rim mortarium	M	32	6		M3-M4											34
905	MLNV	1	153.8	M	R+B	reefed rim mortarium, Perrin 1999 M25	M	34	14		3											33
905	NP	4																				15
905	NV	5	32.1	V	RIM	bead and flange bowl	B	22	12		L3-4											31
905	NV	1	4.2	M	RIM	bead rim	WM J/J	20	2		L3-4											32
905	NVCC	4	17.2	A	R+B	plain rim beaker with rouletted decoration	BKR	10	6		L2-E3		rouletted	dash	outside the upper body							30
905	NVCC	1	0.7	M	BDY	beaker	BKR															35
905	NVGW	1	7	A	BDX																	29

Con text	Ware	Co unt	Weight	Ab ras ion	Part	Descripti on	Vess el type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration									Aut onu mber
													Techniqu e	Motif	Positio n	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Positio n	
905	NVG W	2	15.5	V	NECK	closed vessel	J				L2-3	Perrin 1999 nos 33-40										28
905	OBB1	1	6.7	V	SCR																	41
905	EG	1	24.5	M	BAS	31R	B					170-250										12
905	EG	1	21.7	M	BDY	31R	B/D					160-220										13
905	EG	1	15.8	M	R+B	33	C	14	12			170-250										10
905	EG	3	19.8	M	FLG	38	B					160-220										11
912	CTA	3	18	V	BDX																	62
912	CTA2	2	5.5	V	BDX						M3-4											61
912	GRA7	1	10.3	V	BDY	closed vessel																65
912	GRB1	1	13.7	M	RIM	everted rim	J	20	11		3?											58
912	GRB1	1	11.2	M	BAS		B															54
912	GRB1	1	3.2	V	BDX																	63
912	GRB1	1	4.1	V	RIM	everted rim	J	12	5													56
912	GRB1	1	4.8	M	BDY	closed vessel					?L3-4		cordoned	single	outside body	notched		on cordon				55
912	GRB1	1	7.6	M	BDY	closed vessel	J															53
912	GRB1	1	6.1	M	BDY	closed vessel					L2-3		burnished	wavy line zone	outside body							50
912	GRB1	1	11.3	M	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+		burnished	wavy line	outside body							49
912	GRB1	12	121	M	BDY	closed vessel	J															48
912	GRB1	1	33.3	U	RIM	narrow-necked jar with bead rim	NNJ	14	13				cordoned	single	outside shoulder							57

Con text	Ware	Co unt	Weight	Ab ras ion	Part	Descripti on	Vess el type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decoration						Aut onu mber		
													Tech nique	Motif	Positio n	Techni que	Motif	Position		Tech nique	Motif
912	MLNV	1	133.4	V	BAS		M			WORN											47
912	NP	1																			59
912	NP	2	10.1	V	BDX																64
912	NV	3	5.5	V	BDY	open vessel?	B/D				L3-4										60
912	NVCC	1	3.7	M	BDY	beaker	BKR														66
912	NVCC	1	3.3	M	RIM	plain-rim beaker	BKR	10	3		M-L3										67
912	NVG W	1	1.6	M	BDX																51
912	SLG W	2	27.2	M	BDY	closed vessel	J						groove	double	outsid e body						52
912	CG	1	3.8	M	BAS		C?				160-200 OR 160-240/50										46

Abbreviations used in catalogue

Part	Part of vessel
B+B	simple base sherd
BAS	simple base sherd
BDX	bodysherd
BDY	bodysherd
FLG	flange
IRS	incomplete rim section
NECK	neck sherd
PRO	profile
R+B	rim sherd
RIM	rim sherd
SCR	scraps

Abrasion

Abrasion	Abrasion type
A	abraded
M	moderately abraded
U	unabraded
V	very abraded

Vessel type

Vessel type	Vessel
B	bowl
B/D	bowl/dish
BKR	beaker
BKR/FLG	beaker or flagon
C	cup
D	dish
J	jar
L	lid
M	mortaria
NNJ	narrow-necked jar
NNJ?	narrow-necked jar
SJ	Small jar/beaker
WMJ	wide-mouthed jar
WMJ/J	wide- or medium-mouthed jar
WMJ?	wide-mouthed jar

Appendix 3: Samian Pottery Assessment

by Margaret Ward

Record	Context	Sherd No	Fabric	Form	Vessel type	Plain, Dec or Stamp	Comments	Start Date	End Date	Nos of sherds	Nos of vessels	Rim sherd	Footring sherd	Condition
1	104	1	CG	Curle 11	bowl, pln	Pln	Worn basal interior	120	140	1	1	1	0	
2	104	2	CG	18/31R	dish	Pln	NB this could be SG ware, but if so a developed form and c90-110	120	150	1	1	0	0	
3	104	3	CG	ind	bowl	Pln	Burnt fragment (form 37 or 38?)	120	160	1	1	1	0	Burnt
4	905	1	EG	33	cup	Pln	Probably Rheinzabern ware and c170-230/250	170	250	1	1	1	0	
5	905	2	EG	31R group	dish	Pln	Probably Rheinzabern ware and c170-230/250; footring worn from use	170	250	1	1	0	1	Worn
6	905	3	EG	38	bowl, pln	Pln	Flange, probably from Rheinzabern c160-200/220 rather than an earlier centre	160	220	3	1	0	0	
7	905	4	EG	31R group	dish	Pln	Rheinzabern ware? Probably c160-220/220	160	220	1	1	0	0	
8	912	1	CG	ind	ind	Pln	It is uncertain whether this is a CG cup or a larger drinking vessel from Trier. c160-200 would cover most possibilities (c160-240/250 if Trier ware). Footring v worn.	160	200	1	1	0	1	Worn

Record	Context	Sherd No	Fabric	Form	Vessel type	Plain, Dec or Stamp	Comments	Start Date	End Date	Nos of sherds	Nos of vessels	Rim sherd	Footring sherd	Condition
9	1206	1	CG	37	bowl, dec	Dec	The fragment of decoration may be attributable to a potter and therefore might be datable precisely	120	150	1	1	0	0	
10	1206	2	CG	38	bowl, pln	Pln	Rimsherd, Lezoux ware of c130-160?	130	160	1	1	1	0	
11	1206	3	CG	ind	ind	Pln	Fragment in a micaceous fabric, therefore presumed to be Lezoux ware	120	160	1	1	0	0	
12	1304	1	SG	ind	dish?	Pln	This battered fragment appears to be SG ware, perhaps c70/80-110	70	110	0	0	0	0	

Appendix 4: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
0307	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	small jug	1	1	6	BS	? Id or BOSTLMT	late 14th 15th
0605	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	hard purple fabric	jar?	1	1	11	BS	external brown glaze; internal yellow glaze; Yorks ?	18th - 19th
1200	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		jug	1	1	12	BS	very abraded	late 13th - 14th

Appendix 5: Ceramic Building Material Assessment

By Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine oxid micaceous + FE		11	122	crumbling but 2 fragments have flat surfaces; 1 fragment has 2 flat surfaces; possible hearth	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine OX/R/OX micaceous		1	2	formless	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine oxid micaceous + FE		1	33	2 flat surfaces; some faint grooves across one flat surface; ? Hearth	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	dull oxid fine micaceous fabric		1	15	formless	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine oxid micaceous		1	3	very abraded	-
0109	TEG	Tegula	very fine oxid fabric	flange type 31?	1	34	very abraded	-
0112	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	OX/R/OX; fine micaceous fabric + FE		1	20	abraded; formless	-
0112	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	reduced; fine micaceous		1	2	abraded; formless	-
0112	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	bright oxid fine sandy + FE		2	8	abraded; formless	-
1103	DAUB	Daub	oxid micaceous		1	8	stick imprint; occasional CA/shell in fabric	-
1103	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	oxid micaceous + FE		1	59	formless lump; surface includes carbonised veg plus ? Charcoal	-
1305	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	reduced fine sandy fabric		1	34	fabric includes moderate - common FE on outer surface; inner surface contains charcoal and appears to be smooth and curved; possible industrial use	-
1305	FIRED	fired	OX/R/OX; fine sandy		1	27	fabric includes moderate - common FE and patches of charcoal;	-

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
	CLAY	clay	fabric				formless	
307	BRK	Brick	oxid calcareous fabric + FE		1	209	handmade; corner; depth 50-55mm; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	purple calcareous fabric		1	178	handmade; corner; depth 58mm; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	OX/R/OX calcareous fabric		1	553	handmade; corner; depth 58mm; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	orange calcareous? Fabric		1	465	handmade; corner; depth 50mm; very abraded; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	fine orange calcareous fabric		1	1746	handmade; near complete brick; very abraded; 215+ x 108 x 55mm	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	red marbled fine calcareous? Fabric		1	762	handmade; depth 50mm; struck upper surface; marbled surfaces; sanded base and stretcher	14th - 16th

Appendix 6: Small Finds Assessment

INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly stone or metal, comprising nine items weighing a total of 1145g, was recovered from five separate contexts, mainly from Trenches 1 and 3 (contexts 104, 109 and 307 respectively). Potentially of significance, Roman items occurred in Trench 1 contexts, while post-medieval objects were present in Trench 3 deposits.

FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 1.

Condition

A single fired clay object (SF 02) was recovered from context (109). The object is complete and is in a fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Fired Clay Archive

Small find	Context	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
02	109	Marbled fine oxidised + light firing + fe	1	36	Complete; flattened ball of clay; indentation/ possible spalling on one surface; organic impressions

Provenance

The object is difficult to provenance although other examples of clay balls have been recovered from Sutterton; these occurred in association with Romano-British pottery (APS, 1994, 4-5).

Range

The object is of an undefined type and potentially has a variety of uses. Such clay balls may be associated with industrial activity, as this material was used in the manufacturing process for a variety of products (e.g. for metalworking and pottery production).

Potential

The assemblage holds potential for further work. The clay ball from SUTT08 could be compared to those found previously in the area; this may help to reveal their provenance and intended use. Further research could be carried out to find parallel examples from other sites. The possible link between these objects and Romano-British activity could also be explored.

Summary

A single fired clay object was recovered from the site. The provenance and age of the object are difficult to ascertain, although similar objects have been found locally associated with Romano-British pottery.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipe followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good, archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 2 Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
307				1		1	1	Stem	18 th century
Totals				1		1	1		

Provenance

Probably a Boston product, the pipe was recovered from the fill of a clearly post-medieval ditch.

Potential

Other than providing some dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited local potential and significance.

GLASS

By Rachael Hall

A single fragment of glass was recovered from context 104. The fabric was blueish-green with elongated air bubbles and was probably from a handle or spout of a domestic vessel of 3rd/4th century AD date, although was too small to say definitively. The fragment is in good condition, but as it is a single piece there is little potential for further analysis.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Other finds mostly were of stone or metal, with Roman and post-medieval objects recovered. The quern from (104) has a very smooth underside (it is the topstone of a combined pair that form a rotary quern). On the upper side, and toward the outer edge, is some minor dressing to just give the suggestion of a rim or flange.

Condition

All the items are in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Results

Table 3. Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
104	Stone	Coarse sandstone rotary quern, topstone, Roman	1	493	Roman
	Stone	Coarse sandstone, burnt	1	235	
307	Iron	C-shaped loop/band, c. 60mm diameter, 28mm wide, 8mm max thickness – machinery part? Post-medieval	1	143	Post-medieval
	Stone	Hone, rectangular section, post-medieval	1	230	
912	Iron	Nail head, circular, slightly domed	1	3	
1206	Iron	Nail, rectangular section	1	4	
Totals			6	1108	

Provenance

The objects were recovered from a layer (104), and ditch fills (307, 912, 1206).

Potential

The other finds provide some functional evidence, with the quern implying the grinding of foodstuffs, the hone indicating the sharpening of blades, and nails perhaps suggesting timber structures. Additionally, some of the pieces provide dating evidence. Consequently, the group as a whole has moderate local potential and significance, though specific individual levels of potential varies between different items within the assemblage.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4. Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
104	Roman	Based on piece of quern and glass fragment
109	Undateable	Contains single fired clay object
307	18 th	
912	Undateable	Contains single nail
1206	Undateable	Contains single nail

ABBREVIATIONS

CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

APS, 1994, *Desk-top assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development of land next to the cemetery, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire*, Archaeological Project Services Report 29/94

Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88

Appendix 7: Environmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

1. Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Sutterton, undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates, revealed ditches, pits, tracks and other discrete features of Roman date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and seven were submitted for assessment.

10 litre sub-samples of each sample were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of one mineral replaced seed, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and straw were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

1.6. Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds were present at varying densities in all seven samples. Preservation was variable, with some assemblages containing high densities of severely puffed and distorted grains, most of which were probably the result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant. Wheat chaff (particularly spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases) was common or abundant in all but two samples. Detached sprouts from germinated cereal grains were noted within samples 3 and 8, although it was unclear whether germination was deliberate or accidental. A single cotyledon of a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed was noted within the assemblage from sample 2.

Seeds of common segetal weeds including orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) were present throughout, although generally at a low density. However, small legume (Fabaceae) seeds were particularly common within samples 2, 4 and 8. The fruits of club rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.), noted within samples 2, 3 and 4, were the sole wetland plant macrofossils recorded. Charcoal fragments were present throughout along with pieces of charred root/stem and occasional culm node fragments.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Crushed fragments of marine mollusc shell were the principal components of samples 1 and 6.

1.7. Conclusions

It would appear that material derived from at least three different activities is represented within the assemblages. The abundance of small legumes within samples 2, 4 and 8 may indicate that this material is derived from either cereal processing waste or, perhaps more likely, from burnt animal fodder or bedding. It is perhaps of note that all three samples also contain barley, a cereal which the Romans considered to be suitable only for cattle feed. Chaff is particularly abundant within sample 3 along with a number of grains and detached cereal sprouts. It would appear most likely that this assemblage is derived from either burnt

processing or storage waste, or possibly from malting debris, the latter activity frequently using cereal processing waste as kindling or fuel. Sample 7 appears to contain a small quantity of processing debris. Samples 1 and 6 are unusual because of the quantity of marine mollusc shell. It is unclear whether this material is derived from primary fishing waste or from the processing of the shells for some secondary purpose.

1.8. Recommendations for further work

These assemblages are extremely important, as they not only provide abundant evidence of a range of contemporary on-site activities but also very clearly indicate that well preserved plant macrofossils are present within a significant proportion of the archaeological horizon. As a result of this, it is strongly recommended that, if further excavations are planned within this area of Sutterton, a comprehensive strategy for plant macrofossil sampling must be included within the excavation specification, to include the following points:

- Additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 30 litres in volume should be taken from all well sealed and dated features recorded during excavation.
- The potential for phosphate and phytolith analysis should be considered, as these may help to indicate the presence of stock. Specialist advice should be sought in advance of any further work.
- All samples should ideally be stored in cool, dark conditions prior to processing, and processing should be undertaken with a minimum of delay.
- All relevant paperwork must accompany the samples at all times.

Until further assessment is undertaken, it is unclear whether any of the current assemblages will require analysis. However, it should be noted that all but two of the assemblages already contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 200+ specimens), and that is the result of processing approximately one third of the available material. It is, therefore, recommended that the remainder of each of the current samples is fully processed to maximise the retrieval of data.

1.9. Reference

Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition, Cambridge University Press

1.10. Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare tf = testa fragment m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	6	7	8
Context No.	1203	1206	304	107	912	603	109
Feature No.	1202	1205	305	106	911		105
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Track	Ditch	Linear	Layer	Pit
Cereals and other possible food plants							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		xcf	xx	xcf		x	xx
(awn frags.)			xxx			x	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x		x		x	x
(rachis nodes)		x	x				x
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.		xcf					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x	xxx	xx		xxx	xx
(glume bases)			xx			x	
(spikelet bases)		x	xxx			x	
(rachis internodes)		x	x			x	x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x	xxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxxx	xx
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	xx	xx		xxx	xxx
(detached sprouts)			xx				x
(basal rachis node)		x					
(awn frags.)			x				
Herbs							
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.			xx			x	x
<i>Brassica</i> sp.				x			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xcf	xx	x	x			x
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x				
Fabaceae indet.		xxx		xx			xx
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love			xtf				
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.				xm			
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.							x
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	x	x		x	
Large Poaceae indet.			x		x	xx	x

<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.			x			x	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x	xx	x		x	x
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.		xx	x	x			
Wetland plants							
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.		x	x	x			
<i>Carex</i> sp.			x				
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx		x	x		x
Charred root/stem	x	x		x			xx
Indet.culm nodes				x			x
Other materials							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	xx	xxx		xxx	xxx
Black tarry material		xx			x		
Bone		xb		xb	x		
Burnt/fired clay		xx					
Marine mollusc shell frags.	xxx	x			xxxx		
Mineralised soil concretions					xxxx		
Small coal frags.		xx					
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix 8: Animal Bone Assessment

by Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 44 (750g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates. A further 5 (11g) fragments of shell were also recovered.

The remains were recovered from features provisionally dated to the Romano-British and modern periods. These include possible ditches [102], [106], [604], [911] and [1205]. Occupational spreads (104), (603), Track/holloways [305], [1102], channel [906] and dyke/channel [1309].

Results

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Two fragments of bone recovered from ditch [911] displayed evidence of butchery, possibly associated with jointing/disarticulation of the carcass and meat removal.

A single long bone fragment recovered from ditch [106] displayed evidence of burning. A single medium mammal size long bone fragment recovered from track way [305] displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

	Tr 1			Tr 3	Tr 6		Tr 9		Tr 11	Tr 12	Tr 13	
Taxon	102	104	106	305	603	604	906	911	1102	1205	1309	Total
Cattle	1	1	2		2			1		1	1	9
Sheep/Goat			1									1
Sheep						16*						16
Pig								2				2
Large Mammal		2	1							1		4
Medium Mammal			1	1			2		1			5
Oyster						2						2
Cockle	3											3
Unidentified			2			1	1	3				7
Grand Total	4	3	7	1	2	19	3	6	1	2	1	49

* articulated limb

As can be seen from table 1, the majority of the remains were identified as sheep. The abundance of sheep remains are biased within the assemblage due to the presence of an articulating sheep foreleg recovered from the modern ditch [604]. When removed from the assemblage, cattle are the most abundant species identified, followed by pig and sheep/goat. Cockle and oyster shell were also identified. The assemblage was relatively small and possibly suggests that the features were located away from the main settlement activity.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals on site. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from a mixture of food and butchery waste.

In the possible event of further archaeological works, the site would be liable to produce further remains of a similar condition and nature, with good/moderate potential to provide further information on dietary economies and underlying husbandry practices for the site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No.	(g)	Notes
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	Fragments
N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	157	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	29	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	3	1	5	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	4	
N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	6	Burnt brown/white
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	44	
N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	3	1	156	dpm4= mineral concretion, M1=g, M2=b
N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	4	1	63	M1=k, M2=k, M3=j
N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	4	1	12	
N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	2	1	2	paired with below
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	4	Paired
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	0	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	9	fragments
N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	2	9	9	articulating carpals and sesmoids
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	33	Large postmed/mod
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	2	paired
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	4	Paired
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	1	paired
N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	2	1	2	paired with above
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	Centrum
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	Spinous process
N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	17	
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	20	Two cuts at the base of the shaft
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	19	Cut on the pubic ramus
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	3	6	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	5	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	27	
N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	91	

Appendix 9: List of archaeological contexts

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
TRENCH 1			
100	Layer	Loose-Firm, mid brown, silt clay, covers the entire site	Plough soil/ Top soil
101	Layer	Fairly loose, mid brownish orange, friable silt clay	Natural
102	Cut	SE-NW, clear edged, linear feature with gradual sloping sides and rounded/ concave base. Max width \approx 6.70m (ca 0.90m was excavated), Max depth \approx 1.10m. Contains (103)	Cut of a linear ditch. Half of the section was not bottomed, thus a step was created
103	Fill	Firm, sterile, mid greyish, orange, brown, clay. Max width \approx 6.70m, Max depth \approx 1.10m. Excavated by shovel, mattock and trowel in wet conditions.	Fill of linear ditch [102]. Fill comprised of clay, suggests the ditch contained standing water at some point. Towards the base of the fill animal bone and marine shells were found, as well as poorly preserved pottery
104	Layer	Located in Northern 24m of trench. A mid-dark, brownish grey, mottled, clay silt, inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks in middle of trench, becoming less frequent to N of trench. Layer also included finds of pottery, CBM, bones, lithics and small glass piece. Max length \approx 24.0m, max width \approx 2.0m, max depth \approx 0.25m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions.	Layer containing occupant material, thickens slightly S-N. R.B. "spread" containing burning form industry or domestic activity. Trench was initially machined to top of (104), but was later discreetly removed by it (finds were kept), to expose cuts [105] and [111] underneath
105	Cut	Located 15m from N-end of trench (extended beyond W LoE). Irregular shape. By S top gradual-moderate, sides moderate-steep, base concave. Northern pit: Max length \approx 1.40m, max width \approx 1.0m, max depth \approx 0.30m Southern pit: Max length \approx 1.70m, max width \approx 1.0m, max depth \approx 0.42m. Contains (108), (109), (116) and (117)	Cut of double pit/ hollow or a large, irregular single pit, exposed after removing (104). Possibly two pits open at same time. Domestic/industrial waste in fill (107), similar to overlaying layer (104)
106	Cut	Located in middle of the trench, a NW-SE, u-shaped, semi-linear feature. Clear northern edge and unclear southern (in plan). Max width \approx 2.0m, max depth \approx 0.55m. Contains (107) and (113)	Cut of a possible Roman ditch, which fill was later cut by a (mod./hist.) feature-land drain
107	Fill	Located in middle of the trench. Fairly loose, dark, blackish grey, silt clay, frequent lenses of redeposit natural made the S-part edge difficult to see in plan. Inclusion consisted of charcoal, occasional bone and fairly frequent pot. Max width \approx 2.0m, max depth \approx 0.55m. Excavated by shovel, in fairly dry conditions	Fill of possible Roman ditch [106]. Later cut by a "cut" for a land drain.
108	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, clay silt, with no inclusions. Max width \approx 1.90m, max depth \approx 0.15m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Primary fill of [105]. Naturally deposited
109	Fill	Secondary fill of [105], compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Max width \approx 2.70m, max depth \approx 0.20m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Fill of [105]. Possible dump/ backfill deposit. Contained domestic waste and one clay object
110	Not		

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
	used		
111	Cut	Located N of pit [105], oval, u-shaped, clear edged feature running N-S. Max length ≈ 0.60m, width ≈ 0.50m, max depth ≈ 0.20m. Contains (118) and (112)	Cut of small pit/posthole. Romano British
112	Fill	Firm, friable, mid brownish grey, mottled clay silt with rare charcoal flecks. Inclusions of pottery and CBM (possibly from salt making process). Max width ≈ 0.60m, max depth ≈ 0.14m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Fill of [111].
113	Fill	Located in mid part of trench. Loose, light orangey grey, sandy silt with inclusions of occasional flecks of charcoal and fragmented bone. Max width ≈ 0.66m, max depth ≈ 0.10m. Excavated by shovel during fairly dry conditions	Fill (lens in (107)) of a possible Roman ditch [106].
114	Cut	Located in mid part of trench, running NW-SW. A semi-linear, u-shaped, fairly clear edged feature. Max width (excavated) ≈ 0.40m, max depth ≈ 0.40m. Contains (115)	Modern/ hist. cut for a land drain. Not fully excavated due to the possible late dating.
115	Fill	Located in mid part of trench. Fairly loose, light greyish brown, clay silt, sterile except for the land drain going through. Max width (excavated) ≈ 0.40m, max depth ≈ 0.40m. Excavated by shovel in fairly dry conditions	Fill of land drain cut [114]. Feature was discovered excavating a Rom. ditch, because it contained a late land drain it was not fully excavated.
116	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown, clay silt, with no inclusions. Max width ≈ 2.70m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Secondary fill of [105]. Naturally deposited infill
117	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown, clay silt, with no inclusions. Max width ≈ 2.20m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Top and final fill of [105]. Naturally deposited infill/ waterborne silt
118	Fill	Compact, sterile, mid brownish grey, clay silt. Max width ≈ 0.40m, max depth ≈ 0.10m. Excavated by hand during poor conditions	Initial sterile silting of [111]. Naturally deposited silt
TRENCH 2			
200	Layer	Loose-Firm, mid brown, silt clay, covers the entire site	Plough soil/ Top soil
201	Layer	Firm/friable, mid greyish brown, mottled sandy silt, banded with light brownish grey clay lenses	Natural silt
202	Layer	Located in E-end of trench, compact, light brownish grey, silt clay, with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 10.20m, Max depth ≤ 0.25m, Max length across trench = 2.0m. Excavated by machine and hand during poor conditions	Clayey infilling of natural hollow. Fill of natural break of slope from W to E
203	Layer	Compact, mid orangey brown, mottled, clay silt. Max width ≈ 20.0m, Max depth ≤ 0.20m. Excavated by machine during poor conditions	Alluvial subsoil layer
TRENCH 3			
300	Layer	Soft-loose, mid brown clay. Max depth ≈ 0.40m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Plough soil/ Top soil
301	Layer	Loose, light brownish orange with light grey flecks, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.35m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
302	Layer	Soft, mid orange-greyish brown, clay silt. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Natural
303	Fill	Soft, light grey, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.02m, max width ≈ 6.60m. Excavated by hand with a shovel in muddy/wet conditions	Fill of track way [305]
304	Fill	Soft, dark greyish black, clay, with inclusions of Roman pottery and a bone fragment. Max depth ≈ 0.20m, max width ≈ 7.50m. Excavated by hand with a shovel in muddy/wet conditions	Fill of track way [305]. Very organic/peaty fill containing blackened plant/tree roots
305	Cut	A SW-NE linear with clearly defined edges and shallow sloping sides going down to a rounded base. Max depth ≈ 0.22m, max width ≈ 7.50m, max length excavated ≈ 0.90m. Containing (303) and	Cut of track way. Track way was partly truncated by machine on either side. To the

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		(304).	SE of track way there is a gully [308] containing a similar fill and Roman pottery, possibly related?
306	Cut	A N-S linear with well defined edges, moderately sloping sides and a undetermined base due to it not being fully excavated. Max depth excavated ≈ 0.70m, max width ≈ 9.80m, max length excavated ≈ 1.0m. Containing (307)	Cut of linear ditch
307	Fill	Soft, mid greyish brown, clay with inclusions of occasional small charcoal pieces, two land drains, pottery, CBM, bone, lithic, metal (post med. horse fitting?) and a clay pipe stem. Max depth excavated ≈ 0.70m, max width ≈ 9.80m, max length excavated ≈ 1.0m. Excavated by shovel in wet conditions	Fill of linear ditch [306]. Tree roots and two modern land drain pipes ran trough the fill. Excavation stopped reaching 1.20m below ground surface due to safety reason.
308	Cut	A N-S linear with clearly defined edges and shallow sloping sides running down to a rounded base. Max depth ≈ 0.14m, max width ≈ 0.38m, max length excavated ≈ 0.75m. Containing (309)	Cut of linear gully
309	Fill	Soft, dark blackish grey, silt clay with few inclusions of Roman pottery. Excavated by shovel and trowel in wet conditions	Fill of linear gully [308]. Fill was very organic containing blackened plant/tree roots
TRENCH 4			
400	Layer	Firm, mid brown, clay that covers the entire site. Max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil
401	Layer	Firm, mid brown, slightly mottled orange, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.20m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
402	Layer	Soft, light brownish orange, clay silt. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Natural
403	Layer	Located in the E-end of trench. Fairly firm, mid greyish orange, silt clay. Excavated by shovel in fairly dry conditions	Naturally formed layer that wasn't fully excavated due to time and prioritisation. Containing a darker lens (404)
404	Layer	Located in the E-end of trench and extends beyond LoE. Soft, mid bluish grey, clay silt. Max depth ≈ 0.20m, max width (in trench) ≈ 1.20m, max length excavated ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by shovel in fairly dry conditions	A possible occupational layer? Found as a lens in layer (403)
TRENCH 6			
600	Layer	Firm, mid brown, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil
601	Layer	Firm, mid brown with slightly mottled orange, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.30m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
602	Layer	Soft, light brownish orange, clay silt. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Natural
603	Layer	Located in the W-end of trench. Soft, dark greyish black with flecks of mid copperish red, silt clay. Few inclusions of pottery and bone. Max depth ≈ 0.26m, max width (in trench) ≈ 5.20m, max length excavated ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by shovel and trowel in mixed conditions (dry-wet)	Occupation layer. Feature's W-part continues beyond trench LoE. Layer has partly been truncated by the machine.
604	Cut	Located in mid of trench, running N-S. (Linear feature, not in plan)	Cut of modern ditch. Feature was visible on a Hist. map of the area Due to time and call to prioritize; further excavation of the feature was stopped.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
605	Fill	Located in mid of trench. Firm, dark greyish brown, silt clay. Infrequent inclusions of pottery, bone and shell. Apart from a tree root, there were also a large modern metal (farming?) object and a land drain pipe cutting through the fill	Fill of modern ditch [604]. Feature was visible on 1 st ed Survey Ordnance Map of the area. Due to time and call to prioritize; further excavation of the feature was stopped.
TRENCH 8			
800	Layer	Loose, mid brown with orangey grey patches, clay silt (silt 90%, clay/sand 10%). Inclusions of ploughed pot.? and occ. stone. Max depth ≈ 0.42m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil
801	Layer	Firm, orangey brown-bluish grey, sandy silt/clay. Excavated by machine and spade in fairly wet conditions due to saturated ground	Natural. The layer on this part of the site and possibly for rest of the site, is made up of layers of bluish clays and sandy layers which in places look like features but are natural deposits
802	Cut	Located in N-end of trench, a ESE-WNW running feature with clear, smooth edges and a flat base. Max length = spans trench 2.0m, max width ≈ 3.15m, max depth ≈ 0.80m. Contains (803) and (804)	Cut of (industrial?) pit, back fill suggests that it is from demolition or industrial waste from activity in the area. There were no finds apart from a brick (C 16 th ?). Feature may not be fully. Due to water level extent.
803	Fill	Loose, red brown with black patches, clayey/sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of brick fragments and occasional burnt stone/black material. Max length = spans across trench 2.0m, max width ≈ 2.92m, max depth ≈ 0.80m. Excavated with mattock, spade and trowel in good light, saturated ground and heavy rain	Fill of pit [802]. The high content of brick with occasional burnt stone suggests demolition or industrial waste. If so, there is no further evidence in this trench of either activity. Fill has
804	Fill	Firm, red-greyish brown with blue patches, clay. Inclusions of charcoal and infrequent brick specks. Excavated by spade in wet conditions.	Fill of pit [802]. The natural deposit is very clean and similar to the clay.
805	Fill	Fairly firm, reddish brown, silt clay, with common inclusions of brick fragments. Max ≈ 0.70m, max width ≥ 0.70m, max depth ≈ 0.10m. Excavated by mattock and trowel.	Lowest fill of pit [802]. Probably part of (803), just with more clay in, but could be primary fill.
TRENCH 9			
900	Layer	Loose, mid brown, clay silt. Max depth ≈ 0.44m. Excavated by machine.	Top soil/ Plough soil. Saturated
901	Layer	Firm, orange, silt sand. Excavated by machine.	Natural. Saturated
902	Cut	Located in mid of trench. NE-SW, linear, clear edged, steep sloping sides, round based feature. Max length ≥ 0.90m, max width ≈ 0.64m, max depth ≈ 0.24m. Contains (903)	Cut of gully. Truncated by [904]
903	Fill	Firm and compact, light pinkish orange with greyish black lens, sandy clay. Inclusions of few pottery sherds. Excavated by trowel.	Fill of gully [902]. Ground saturated. Shape and clayish lens suggests a drainage gully but the pottery could suggest domestic fill?
904	Cut	Located in mid of trench. NW-SE, clear edged linear or squarish pit with flat base, shallow steep sloping sides. Max length ≥ 0.90m, max width ≈ 0.20m, max depth ≈ 0.26m	Cut of squarish pit. Section is being cut through a corner of it.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
905	Fill	Firm, grey black with orange sand inclusions, sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of pottery and occasional bone and metal. Excavated by spade in wet condition but with good light	Fill of pit [904]. Domestic fill of pit?
906	Cut	Located in the E-part of trench, N-S semi linear, u-shaped, fairly clear edged natural feature. Max width 10.50m, max depth ≈ 0.72m	Cut of possible natural channel
907	Fill	Located in the E-part of trench. Fairly loose, mid orangey grey, clay silt. Max width 10.50m, max depth ≈ 0.72m. Excavated by machine during fairly dry conditions.	Fill of possible natural channel [906]. Cut by [908]
908	Cut	Located in the E-part of trench. N-S, semi linear, u-shaped, clear edged feature. Contains (909)	Cut of a seemingly modern ditch that cuts (907) of [906].
909	Fill	Located in the E-part of trench. Firm, mid brownish grey, silt clay. Excavated by machine in fairly dry conditions, some sub emerging water. Max width 4.60m, max depth ≈ 1.20m.	Fill of modern (?) ditch [908]
910	Layer	Fairly firm, light orangey brown, clay silt. Max depth ≈ 0.40. Excavated by machine	Subsoil, same as (916)
911	Cut	Located in mid of trench. N-S, linear with clear but slightly irregular sides and flat base. Max width 5.25m, max depth ≈ 0.84m. Contains (912) and (913)	Cut of linear, size suggests boundary ditch, cuts [914]
912	Fill	Firm, greyish brown silt clay with some iron panning. Frequent inclusion of pottery, and less occurring bone, metal and lithic. Max width ≈ 3.58m, max depth ≈ 0.24m. Excavated with spade and trowel in fairly wet conditions	Fill of linear [911]. Amount of shell and pottery could suggest domestic rubbish.
913	Fill	Firm, greyish brown silt clay with some iron panning. Max width ≈ 5.25m, max depth ≈ 0.74m. Few inclusions of pottery. Excavated by spade in wet conditions	Fill of linear [911]. Natural silting of feature
914	Cut	Located in mid of trench. Circular, shallow, clear edged feature. Contains (915)	Cut of pit.
915	Fill	Firm, greyish brown, silt clay with black patches. Few inclusions of pottery. Excavated by spade and trowel in fairly dry conditions	Fill of pit [914]. Natural silting?
TRENCH 11			
1100	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1101	Layer		Natural. Banded sands and clay silt
1102	Cut	E-end of French, NE-SW linear feature with fairly clear edges, sloping sides and shallow, concave base. Max width 5.60m, max length ≈ 2.0m. Containing (1103) and (1104)	R.B. hollow way? Lines up with linear in trench (on singular alignment). E-side truncated by ditch [1105].
1103	Fill	Compact, mid-dark brownish grey, clay silt. Rare inclusions of burnt clay (?), burnt sandstone fragment, bone moderate charcoal flecks and R.B pottery. Max width 5.60m, max depth ≤ 0.25m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Naturally deposited charcoal rich silting of hollow way [1102]
1104	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, clay silt with rare charcoal flecks. Max width 4.20m, max depth ≤ 0.20m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Silting of hollow way [1102]. Naturally deposited water born silt
1105	Cut	N-S clear edged linear feature with moderate break of slope (top) and steep sides. Max width > 3.50m, max depth > 1.50m. Excavated by machine/hand in poor conditions	Cut of a large ditch (Med or post Med?). Not bottomed due to safety reasons. Cuts R.B. hollow way [1102].
1106	Fill	Firm, friable, mid brownish grey, sandy clay silt with rare inclusions of charcoal. Max width ≈ 1.0m, max depth ≈ 0.30m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Fill of [1105]. Undated, post roman?
1107	Fill	Compact mid bluish grey, clay silt (mottled/sterile)	Fill of [1105]. Naturally deposited silt
1108	Layer	Compact orangey brown, mottled, clay silt. Max width ≈ 5.0m, max depth ≈ 0.60m.	Fill of [1105]. Post Roman? Alluvium over

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
			R.B. hollow way [1102]
1109	Layer	Compact, mid-dark brownish grey, clay silt with rare inclusions of charcoal. Max width ≈ 14.0m, max depth ≈ 0.10m.	Spread containing charcoal. R.B.?
1110	Layer	Compact, sterile, mid greyish brown, clay silt (mottled). Max width ≈ 2.0m, max depth ≈ 0.18m, max length ≈ 15.0m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Alluvium subsoil. Post Roman? Silt in trench, covers W-side of possible track way [1102]
1111	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey, clay silt with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 1.20m, max depth ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Alluvium fill of [1105].
TRENCH 12			
1200	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1201	Layer	Firm, friable, mid greyish brown, laminated silt with compact clay silt lamination	Natural. Marine alluvium?
1202	Cut	Located 9.50m from E-end of trench. NNE-SSW, diffused edged linear with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Max length, stretches across trench, max width ≈ 5.20m, max depth > 1.20m. Contains (1203) and (1204)	Cut of a ditch or a natural channel
1203	Fill	Compact mid bluish grey, clay silt. Max length, stretches across trench, max width ≈ 5.20m, max depth > 1.20m.	Main fill of ditch [1202]. Naturally deposited clay silt with shells. Marine alluvium?
1204	Fill	Compact mid yellowish grey, clay silt. Max width ≈ 2.0m, max depth ≈ 0.40m.	Fill of [1202]. From bank on E-side of cut? Along E-side of cut
1205	Cut	Located in W-end of trench. NE-SW, clear edged linear feature with moderate-steep sides, stepped on W-edge with evidence for tool marks. Max width ≈ 4.75m, max depth ≈ 2.0m. Contains (1206), (1207), (1208) and (1209)	Cut of ditch that cuts channel [1214]. E-edge truncated by ditch [1210]
1206	Fill	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt. Inclusions of moderate marine shells (edible), moderate charcoal flecks and (R.B) pottery. A nail was also found	Initially infilling of ditch [1205]. Contained a lot of mussel shells.
1207	Fill	Compact mid bluish grey, alluvial deposit. No inclusions. Max width ≈ 3.30m, max depth ≈ 0.50m.	Natural silting of ditch. Secondary fill of [1205]
1208	Fill	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 3.20m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in poor condition	Fill of ditch [1205]. Charcoal rich silt in ditch
1209	Fill	Compact, mid bluish grey, silt clay with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 3.60m, max depth ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Third fill of [1205]. Alluvium in top of ditch [1202]. Cut by ditch [1210]
1210	Cut	Located in W-end of trench. NNE-SSW, fairly clear edged linear feature with gradual sloping top and steep sloping sides. Contains (1211) and (1212).	Cut of a non bottomed ditch. Cuts channel [1214]. Truncates third fill of ditch [1205], parallel to [1214]?
1211	Fill	Compact, mid greyish blue silt clay. Max width ≈ 2.50m, max depth ≈ 0.50m	Fill of [1210]. Naturally deposited infill of ditch
1212	Fill	Compact, mid yellowish grey, clay silt. Moderate inclusions of shell. Max width ≈ 4.50m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Marine alluvium fill of [1210]. Rich in mussel shell – different from edible mussels in ditch [1205].
1213	Fill	Compact, mid bluish grey, clay silt with inclusion of one sherd of pottery. Max width > 6.0m, max depth ≈ 0.90m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Third fill of [1210]
1214	Cut	Located in W-end of trench. NNE-SSW, clear edged linear feature with gradual-moderate sides and a shallow concave base. Contains (1215)	Natural channel, parallel to general field boundary to W and maybe enclosure? Re-cut at least two times by

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
			ditches [1205] and [1210]
1215	Fill	Compact, mid bluish grey alluvium with no inclusions. Max width > 9.50m, max depth ≈ 1.50m, max length = stretches across trench. Excavated by machine in poor conditions.	Marine alluvium in channel [1214]
TRENCH 13			
1301	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1302	Layer	Homogenous, mid brown silt clay	Alluvial clay layer
1303	Fill	Bluish grey, firm plastic clay	Fill of [1309]. Alluvial clay deposit
1304	Fill	Brown silt clay with iron pan mottling	Fill of [1309]. Natural sedimentary fill of dyke/channel
1304	Fill	Brown silt clay with iron pan mottling	Fill of [1309]. Natural sedimentary fill of dyke/channel
1305	Fill	Black carbonized, clay silt with occ. Lumps of blue clay and fired clay lumps. Rare inclusion of pottery	Fill of [1309]. Dump deposit. This context represents the deposition of material into (1304), from its W-bank. The deposit was encountered in patchy concentration across the width of the trench. Could represent residue from some form of industrial processing. Identical to character to the possible occupation layer in trench 1 to the west
1306	Fill	Bluish grey, fine soft alluvial silt	Fill of [1309]. Natural silts in layer, alluvia deposition.
1307	Fill	Mid brown, clay silt	Fill of [1309]. Primary deposit of water born silt.
1308	Fill	Mid brownish clay silt	Fill of [1309]. Natural alluvial silt clay layer
TRENCH 15			
1500	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1501	Layer	Soft, malleable, mid orange-greyish brown, clay silt, fairly sterile. Excavated in wet conditions	Natural
1502	Cut	NW-SW linear feature, with moderately sloping sides, running down to a rounded base. Max width ≈ 1.90m, max depth excavated ≈ 0.66m depth. Clear edges in section. Contains (1503)	Cut of linear feature.
1503	Fill	Firm, mid grey-yellowish brown, clay with no inclusions. Max width ≈ 1.90m, max depth excavated ≈ 0.66m depth, max length excavated ≈ 0.80m. Excavated with a mattock, shovel and trowel in wet conditions.	Fill of [1502].
TRENCH 16			
1600	Layer	Located in trench and beyond. Friable, dark brown, silt clay. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil.
1601	Layer	Friable, mid brown with flecks of orange and grey, silt clay. Max depth ≈ 0.40m depth. Extends throughout trench. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
1602	Layer	Friable, mid orangey brown, with flecks of grey, silt clay. Extends throughout trench. Excavated by machine in wet condition	Natural
1603	Cut	Located in E-part of trench. NNW-SSE, linear, semi u-shaped with fairly clear edges. Max depth ≈ 1.40m	Cut of ditch.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		depth, max width ≈ 4.35m. Contains (1604)	
1604	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown, plastic clay. Inclusions of rare occ. marine (?) shells. Max depth ≈ 1.40m depth, max width ≈ 4.35m. Excavated by shovel in wet condition	Fill of ditch [1603].
1600	Layer	Located in trench and beyond. Friable, dark brown, silt clay. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil.

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Lincolnshire
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04 MAR 2008

Planning &
Conservation

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation report: Trial trenching of land adjacent to Sutterton Enterprise Park
Short description of the project	Seventeen trenches in advance of industrial development identified a palaeochannel, ditches and other features associated with Roman settlement.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2008 End: 25-01-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	B/07/0524/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2008.2 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Roman
Monument type	TRACK Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE BOSTON SUTTERTON Sutterton Enterprise Park, Station Road, Sutterton
Study area	2.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 2843 3500 52.8967446176 -0.09055739585620 52 53 48 N 000 05 26 W Point
Height OD	Min: 2.00m Max: 3.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Allen Archaeological Associates
 Project brief originator City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
 Project design originator Mark Allen
 Project director/manager Chris Clay
 Project supervisor Mike Daley
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body T Balfe Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln
 Physical Archive ID 2008.2
 Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Metal'
 Digital Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln
 Digital Archive ID 2008.2
 Digital Contents 'none'
 Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection, Lincoln
 Paper Archive ID 2008.2
 Paper Contents 'none'
 Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

Project bibliography

1
 Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological evaluation report: Trial trenching of land adjacent to Sutterton Enterprise Park, Station Road, Sutterton
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Daley, M.
 Other bibliographic details AAA report number 2008/010
 Date 2008
 Issuer or publisher Allen Archaeological Associates
 Place of issue or publication Lincoln
 Entered by Chris Clay (allenarchaeology@tconnect.com)
 Entered on 1 March 2008

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February 2006
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