APPENDIX 1 - CERAMICS

1.1 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

by Paul Booth

Introduction

- 1.1.1 The large assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery was mostly recovered from the site by the hand excavation of graves and related features. A small proportion was recovered from sieved soil sample residues and the assemblage also includes a small quantity of Iron Age material which is largely residual. The Roman pottery comprises containers for cremated human remains in some graves, grave goods deposited within both cremation and inhumation burials, as well as other contexts. Pottery constitutes the most commonly occurring grave good type and in addition to being the principal dating medium for most deposits, it is of fundamental importance to the study of the cemetery.
- 1.1.2 The Fieldwork Event Aims that the material can be expected to contribute to are as follows:
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 1: to establish the origins and decline of the Roman settlement
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 2: to recover the plan and a dated occupation sequence for all phases of that section of the Roman settlement (including the rural-urban fringe and immediate hinterland) affected by the CTRL, to further the understanding of the extent and character of the core Roman settlement, its interaction with its immediate environs, and changes through time.
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 3: to recover artefact assemblages (especially pottery) to elucidate the sequence of site development; provide information on trade and exchange within the local, regional and international economy, and the status and economy of the settlement.
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 7: to establish the chronology of the cemetery
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 8: to establish the spatial development of the cemetery as far as possible within the area of investigation
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 9: to establish if spatial variations exist within the cemetery in relation to burial practice
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 13: to establish the nature and date of occupation pre-dating the cemetery

Methodology

1.1.3 The total assemblage was scanned briefly and quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. Samian ware was noted in these terms but was additionally subjected to a separate specialist assessment (see Appendix 1.2). A note was made of both fabric (often in general terms, such as reduced coarse ware) and form for all vessels identified as cremation urns or grave goods. Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes were used in some cases but CAT equivalents to local fabrics were not always easily identified and the lack of a hierarchical approach means that broad identifications often appropriate to assessment are not possible within this system. In due course it will be necessary to establish precise equivalencies between specific fabrics identified at Pepper Hill and those in the CAT fabric series. If necessary new fabric codes may need to be added to the latter. Where possible, vessel form was recorded in relation to Monaghan's typology of North Kent pottery (Monaghan 1987) and the dating of individual types presented therein was followed in most cases. Notes were also made of the approximate degree of completeness of the certain and probable grave goods or cremation urns, together with a rough estimate of the degree of complexity involved in reconstructing vessels (see notes on condition under Provenance below).

1.1.4 A small number of grave assemblages were subject to full recording to test a modified version of the OAU's Roman pottery recording system which it is proposed to employ in further work on the assemblage. This makes allowance for the use of Canterbury Archaeological Trust codes for pottery fabrics, and of Monaghan's type codes, as well as incorporating a number of data fields additional to the standard ones, to take account of the particular analytical possibilities and challenges presented by a large cemetery assemblage.

Quantification

- 1.1.5 Some 25,479 sherds (192.123 kg) of Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered. This total includes c. 2795 sherds (6.258 kg) of pottery recovered from sieved soil sample residues and also includes a small quantity of Iron Age material which is largely residual. Pottery was recovered from some 1075 contexts (561 from ARC PHL97 and 514 from ARC NBR98). Of these c. 456 were contexts assigned to individual vessels or fragments of vessels probably or certainly forming part of grave assemblages. These accounted for some 164 kg (c. 85%) of the total assemblage. The 456 'grave vessel contexts' do not include the fills of these vessels, which may in some cases have included further sherds derived from them, nor do they include general grave fill contexts. After further work some of the latter may prove to contain additional vessel fragments which can be assigned to grave assemblages. The 456 'grave vessel contexts' give an approximate indication of the number of vessels originally incorporated in graves (in some cases a single vessel may have been represented by more than one context), but this is not, and may never be, a precise figure because of factors of preservation and fragmentation discussed below (see section on Provenance). For these reasons the present (high) totals for sherd count are much less meaningful than would be the case with most domestic assemblages and produce a remarkably low average sherd weight (7.5 g), particularly when the existence of substantial parts of many vessels is remembered. Ultimately the most significant statistic, and one which is potentially much more readily recoverable from a cemetery assemblage than a domestic one, is the total number of vessels originally deposited in graves. It is likely that the final figure will be rather in excess of a 'guide' figure of c. 450, but much detailed work will be required both on the pottery and associated context records in order to arrive at a more nearly definitive total. Until this work is carried out all the quoted figures for vessel types etc must be regarded as provisional. Table 1.1 presents a breakdown by context for the total assemblage.
- 1.1.6 Pottery as potential grave furniture and grave goods, a total of approximately 450 vessels in all, was recovered from some 136 cremation burials and 103

inhumations. Of the 136 cremation burials with pottery some 88 had cremation urns, which in 29 cases were not associated with any further vessels. In broad functional terms the other vessel classes represented in cremation burials were liquid containers (flagons or flasks), of which there were 52; drinking vessels (cups, beakers and small jar/beakers), of which there were 68; open, generally plate-like forms (bowls and dishes), of which there were 49; and miscellaneous vessels, of which there were 26. This last group included some fragmentary vessels which might prove to belong to one of the other main functional categories but consisted mainly of vessels which were perhaps 'extra', potentially multifunctional jar or necked bowl forms. There were also three lids and a small spouted 'infant feeder'. Drinking vessels and open forms and even the miscellaneous vessels could occur as multiple examples, and there was a single case of two flagons occurring in one cremation. The maximum number of vessels within any cremation burial (including the cremation urn) was six, occurring in groups 91 and 1180. In the former instance the vessels were an urn, a flagon, three small jar-like drinking vessels and an open dish; in the latter case the urn and flagon were associated with a beaker, a samian ware dish and two additional (uncertain) vessels.

- 1.1.7 The inhumation burials contained some 48 liquid containers; 65 drinking vessels; 41 open forms and 10 miscellaneous types. This last group included a samian ware mortarium of Dragendorff form 45 and no less than 4 further examples of the 'infant-feeder', Monaghan's type 13. Again multiple examples of vessels were present in some cases, including three instances of two flagons in one grave. The maximum number of vessels present in an inhumation grave was generally four, though one exceptional burial (sub-group 253) contained six vessels a flagon, a Drag 33 cup, 3 dishes (including two samian Drag 18/31s) and an additional jar of uncertain function.
- 1.1.8 The range of sources providing the pottery was generally unremarkable, most of the vessels being in a variety of locally produced fine and coarse fabrics. The fine fabrics included oxidised white-slipped flagons and 'Upchurch type' fine grey ware (OAU and CAT fabric R16). The latter was particularly common in a range of beaker types, including the characteristic carinated forms (Monaghan 2G), and for dishes (particularly Monaghan 7A1). Other North Kent or Thameside products included BB2 (CAT fabric R14), though this was relatively rare, and related sandy reduced wares (broadly CAT fabric R73). Coarsely-tempered wares, again largely of local origin, included early Roman shell-tempered and grog-tempered fabrics, often occurring as large jars used as cremation urns. Patchgrove ware was one such fabric used in this way. The most important nonlocal British source represented in the assemblage was the Verulamium industry, which was an important supplier of white ware flagons to the site (at least 14 examples). The most unusual non-local British vessel was a handled tankard in Severn Valley ware (context 10141, not from a grave although the vessel was almost certainly originally deposited in a grave which was subsequently disturbed), occurring well outside the normal distribution range of these vessels. Imported material consisted almost entirely of samian ware (33 vessels, from all the main sources, in graves) and Cologne colour-coated ware beakers.

- 1.1.9 In terms of vessel types the range was again fairly typical, though the proportions of general types are very different from those encountered in domestic assemblages, the Pepper Hill assemblage having a high representation of flagons and drinking vessels vis-à-vis jars. A few individual vessel types are noteworthy. The majority of local coarse ware vessel forms fall, as would be expected, within the scope of Monaghan's typology, but there were exceptions, such as Gallo-Belgic derived dishes of 1st-century date, akin to but distinct from his type 7B vessels. These might indicate a very early conquest period, or possibly even earlier, component in the assemblage. This is also hinted at by the presence of pedestal jars. Two examples of this distinctive form were noted, both used as cremation urns in groups dated mid to late and late 1st century (sub-groups 11205 and 11994). The form, Thompson's type A5, is not noted as occurring in Kent (Thompson 1982, 65), but as other types of pedestal urn are common in North Kent, the presence of these vessels need not occasion surprise. Another form not paralleled in Monaghan's corpus was a hemispherical bowl, loosely imitating the samian ware form Drag 37, in a fine 'Upchurch type' fabric.
- 1.1.10 The relatively large numbers of flagons include a significant proportion of early ('Hofheim') types (Monaghan 1E). In terms of confident attribution of sherds to general vessel type, flagons are slightly over-represented in the figures given above because they can usually be identified on the basis of fabric alone. Base sherds in white (particularly Verulamium white ware) and oxidised white-slipped fabrics can be almost invariably identified as coming from flagons even in the absence of evidence for rim form. Related 'liquid container' vessels included a small flask in an oxidised fabric of uncertain source. This vessel was tall and slender with a very narrow pedestal base. Unfortunately the rim is missing, but on present evidence the piece is unparalleled.
- 1.1.11 Five examples of 'infant feeder' vessels were recovered, one from a cremation burial and four from inhumation burials. These were all in local fabrics and of Monaghan's type 13, which dates broadly from the mid 1st-early 2nd century (Monaghan 1987, 169). The purpose of these vessels has been much discussed, but their association in this cemetery appears to be with child burials in the case of all four inhumations (sub-groups 895, 1200, 11653 and 12115) and an interpretation as infant- (rather than baby-) feeders seems to be substantiated (cf Webster 1981; Crummy 1993, 270-273).

Provenance

1.1.12 The pottery derived from a variety of contexts and context types, of which graves were easily the most important, though the material from other cemetery features is also significant for understanding the whole range of aspects of the site. It is possible that a significant proportion of the latter material may originally have derived from burials in view of the extent of intercutting of graves. The chronological spread of graves containing pottery was from the mid 1st century to at least the early 4th, but with a strong emphasis on the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The pottery spot dates (see Table 1.1) are supplemented by a limited amount of numismatic evidence. The pottery suggests that the use of the cemetery began very early in the Roman period. A small number of sherds are assigned to the middle and late Iron Age, but all appear to be residual in Roman contexts and there is at present no clear indication that the use of the cemetery commences in the pre-conquest period.

- 1.1.13 The chronological range of the groups with ceramic urns or grave goods has been provisionally tabulated under five broad phases (see Table 1.2). The date range categories are necessarily imprecise, particularly in those cases where vessel preservation is poor. In cases where several vessels are represented the given date range generally reflects the likely span of the latest piece, though in a few cases the point of intersection of different date ranges has been chosen (eg in a group with vessels dated late 1st-late 2nd century and late 2nd-mid 3rd century a date around the end of the 2nd century may be preferred), but this is a subjective assessment. It does not allow for the possibility that some vessels were heirlooms or had been reused and may have been grossly 'residual' (in terms of their manufacturing date) by the time they were deposited in the grave. Most of the defined date range categories are self-explanatory. The general 1st-2nd century group, into which the majority of pottery-dated graves (particularly cremations) fall, includes graves with poorly-dated or widely-dated vessels (often as a consequence of poor preservation), but also a significant number with vessels assigned quite securely to the 2nd century. While further work should allow some of the graves in this category to be reassigned to more precise chronological groupings a significant 2nd century component is likely to remain: burials of this date probably formed the majority of the pottery-dated graves.
- 1.1.14 In broad terms, therefore, the first three date range categories should represent a sequence, but because of an inevitable degree of overlap between the categories this will not always be the case (a grave containing a vessel dated AD 45-100 could, of course, quite easily be later than a grave containing a vessel dated AD 70-120, even without introducing the question of residuality). Nevertheless, it seemed useful to identify a late 1st-early 2nd century range which could be distinguished from the main group of undifferentiated 2nd (or 1st-2nd) century burials.
- 1.1.15 The figures for chronological range suggest a number of points of interest. Both cremation and inhumation burials can be assigned to the 1st century, though these formed a higher proportion of pottery dated inhumations than of cremations. The representation of the late 1st-early 2nd century date range was very similar in both cremation and inhumation burials. Thereafter a large majority of cremations were assigned to a general 1st-2nd century (or possibly later, in some cases) group, with the likelihood (see above) that many of these were of 2nd century date. While a small number of cremations were dated to the mid/late 2nd-3rd centuries the proportion of such burials was rather higher amongst the inhumations and the latter accounted for all the examples of pottery dated graves which could be assigned to the late 3rd-(mid) 4th centuries albeit that there were only five such burials.
- 1.1.16 The condition of the material was very variable and ranged from complete vessels to very badly fragmented sherds. The principal factors affecting this related to the physical characteristics of the graves and to soil conditions. Grave depths varied considerably. In deep graves the chances of relatively good preservation of vessels were high, but the extent of intercutting of graves, which in places was

very considerable, was also a factor and it is almost certain that vessels broken and disturbed as a result of intercutting were redeposited and incorporated either in the fills of later graves or in the general layers which overlay the grave fills in some areas of the site. In addition, shallow graves were subject to damage, particularly from post-Roman ploughing, and many vessels were affected by this. In particular it is notable that very few cremation urns survive as intact (or even complete but broken) vessels - only five urns were recorded in completeness categories A to C (i.e. more than 80% complete). The occurrence of relatively complete examples of the principal vessel classes in graves appears in Table 1.3.

- 1.1.17 It is notable that vessels from cremations are on average significantly less wellpreserved than those from inhumations. This can be explained only in part by the suggestion that earlier graves were most susceptible to damage from later activity in the cemetery area, since at Waterloo Connection there is little evidence for a clear cut succession of cremations by inhumations and 1st century inhumations, for example, are as common as cremations of the same date. It is more likely that cremation graves were on average less deep than inhumations and that their contents were thus more prone to damage, perhaps particularly from post-Roman ploughing. The effect of truncation (whether or not by ploughing) as an agency of destruction can be seen most clearly in the figures for open forms and (to a lesser extent) drinking vessels. These, the lowest or smallest vessels, and therefore the least likely to suffer from truncation of graves, are notably better preserved than more vulnerable, taller forms such as cremation urns and flagons.
- 1.1.18 Soil conditions, generally damp and clayey, were not particularly conducive to the good preservation of the pottery and many vessels had poorly-preserved surfaces. In addition a number of vessels, particularly some of the very thin walled ones, cracked and fractured during drying after recovery from site. A number of the fabrics encountered on the site seem to have been particularly prone to crumbling, which is perhaps a reflection of the general characteristics of the soil rather than careless handling etc in the course of excavation. This last factor should not reduce the value of the assemblage, but it does mean that a significant amount of work is likely to be required in partial re-assembly of vessels in order to facilitate identification, recording and illustration (see also below).
- 1.1.19 One other characteristic of the assemblage which merits comment is the occurrence of imperfect vessels in grave groups. Identification of such vessels was not always easy because of the numerous factors which could result in damage to vessels at, and subsequent to, their deposition in graves. Making due allowance for these factors, however, a number of imperfect vessels were identified. In some cases (the least certain) these consisted of complete vessels with a piece or pieces removed from the rim. At present none of the vessels in this category has been identified as definitely having been incorporated into the grave in a damaged condition, though this is certainly possible. Such identification will require very careful examination of the pottery in conjunction with the excavation records to determine the precise circumstances of discovery. The clearest manifestation was of vessels which had had holes made in them to render them non-functional in everyday terms. Most commonly this consisted of evidence for holes in the base, including one case in which the whole central part of the base of a samian dish had been removed. Again there were some ambiguous instances where vessels

with very thin bases may have been damaged accidentally. Holes were also observed in the body wall of vessels, particularly closed forms such as flagons (and one flagon had an incised graffito in the form of a rough square). In total six 'imperfect' vessels were identified with some confidence, and a larger number of potential cases await consideration. It may be noted that in the recently analysed eastern cemetery of London as many as 23% of the pots from graves were damaged (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 122).

Conservation

- 1.1.20 No particular conservation needs are anticipated unless it is proposed that large numbers of vessels should be displayed. A significantly above-average amount of reconstruction work is likely to be required, but in the case of vessels not required for long-term display this can be carried out by the pottery specialists as an integral part of the process of detailed recording and analysis.
- 1.1.21 The only area in which a conflict of interest might be anticipated is in the event of an extensive programme of residue analysis being undertaken. Long term removal of such sherds for analysis will definitely hamper the process of recording the assemblage.

Comparative material

- 1.1.22 The most significant comparisons for the present assemblage are found almost entirely in a small number of other cemetery assemblages. Comparison with domestic assemblages at Springhead will be relevant, but principally to indicate the points of contrast between domestic and funerary material, although comparison of the range of fabrics and forms used will be of value. A major handicap here, however, is the relative lack of detailed work on the pottery from the 1950s-70s excavations at Springhead, for which the only accessible quantified data are presented by Pollard (1988, 231-242 passim). A relatively small assemblage from a SEEboard cable trench at Springhead has been reported by Booth (nd., 9-20), along with a small assemblage from the excavation at the Garden Centre (Philp and Chenery nd.) but otherwise quantified data are scarce.
- 1.1.23 The present assemblage is one of the largest excavated from a Roman cemetery anywhere in Britain and as such has few immediate points of comparison. The most similar, and in many ways the most significant, comparable assemblage is that from Ospringe, Kent, though this lies almost 50 km east of the present site, albeit directly linked by lying adjacent to Watling Street. The cemetery is comparable to that at Springhead in containing both cremation and inhumation burials and in spanning much of the Roman period, though late Roman graves appear (superficially) to be better represented at Ospringe. The principal difficulty with Ospringe is that the main excavations were carried out in the 1920s and, while well-published by the standards of the day (Whiting et al 1931), the data inevitably have limitations, though this is less the case with the pottery than with regard to understanding of the graves themselves. Again some pieces are republished by Pollard (1988, e.g. 112-117 passim). The Ospringe cemetery does appear to be richer than Waterloo Connection in having a rather higher proportion of object-dated graves, a higher overall number of vessels per grave,

and in the presence of glass as well as ceramic vessels. Despite these differences detailed comparison of the two assemblages is highly desirable.

- 1.1.24 Other published cemeteries with large pottery assemblages are scarce. They include Westhampnett, West Sussex (Fitzpatrick 1997), though the principal cemetery here is of late Iron Age date, and the nearby St Pancras cemetery, Chichester (Down and Rule 1971, 53-126). The recently published east London cemetery is physically the closest examined major cemetery to Springhead and has produced some 200 vessels from grave contexts (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 121; see also Whytehead 1986). This assemblage is particularly important because of the quality of the analysis, and while the chronological emphasis of the cemetery is mainly in the late Roman period the 3rd century is particularly well-represented ceramically, which makes it of value for comparison with Waterloo Connection.
- 1.1.25 North of the Thames cemeteries with significant pottery assemblages occur in Hertfordshire and Essex, particularly at King Harry Lane, St Albans (Stead and Rigby 1989), though here the best known (cremation) cemetery dates entirely to the 1st century AD, and in the Baldock area (eg Westell 1932). In both cases more recent excavations have not been published in detail (cf Struck 1995). The principal cemetery publication from Colchester deals mainly with late Roman inhumations with low levels of grave goods (Crummy and Crossan 1993), though there is some attention given to earlier burials. The majority of earlier Roman burials producing pottery were recovered in the 19th century and though much information on them was collated by Hull the data have never been comprehensively synthesised, though some grave groups were published by May (May 1930; cf Crummy 1993). Sites such as Kelvedon, while excellently published, are again largely of later Roman date with relatively small pottery assemblages (Rodwell 1988, 114-120).
- 1.1.26 Moving further afield, the cemetery at Trentholme Drive, York (Wenham 1968), produced a large group of pottery and may be relevant for comparisons at a general level. Overall, there are a number of small groups from Kentish cemetery sites which may be useful with regard to individual vessels, but it is really from the larger assemblages that useful comparanda can be drawn, *ie* from those sites which allow comparison at the level of the assemblage rather than the individual grave group. For these purposes the most useful sites are clearly Ospringe and London, but the potential relevance of near Continental evidence should not be ignored and requires further consideration.

Potential for further work

1.1.27 As one of the largest groups of pottery from a cemetery excavation anywhere in Britain the present assemblage is of national as well as regional importance, though this is tempered somewhat by the poor preservation of some vessels. When considered in the context of 'small towns' in Roman Britain there are *no* published cemetery assemblages of comparable size deriving from recent excavations. The present assemblage therefore has the potential to make a major contribution to the study of pottery from cemetery sites in general, and from 'small town' cemeteries in particular. The value of the group is enhanced by the knowledge that the cemetery from which it derives was almost completely excavated.

- 1.1.28 Potential aspects of importance can be seen at several different levels. At the Fieldwork Event level, the pottery remains the principal dating medium for most graves and more detailed examination of fabrics and of individual vessel types (and their associations) in relation to the site sequence should allow further refinement of the chronology of the cemetery. In addition, as the most common grave good type the pottery can make a major contribution to the understanding of burial practices in the site. In this respect systematic classification of vessels and careful quantification of the use of 'imperfect' and deliberately damaged vessels will be very important.
- 1.1.29 At the broader, Landscape Zone level, the assemblage can be used as the basis for comparison with material from non-cemetery contexts at Springhead in order to assess the extent to which cemetery material is a simple reflection of pottery in daily domestic use. At a wider level examination of the cemetery sequence may allow refinement of the chronology of particular locally-produced vessel types, as well as adding new types to the repertoire of the North Kent pottery industries.
- 1.1.30 Comparison with other cemetery assemblages will enhance understanding of the present group and also make a significant contribution to the study of such assemblages at national level. Comparison with assemblages from London and Ospringe can be used to consider questions such as the identification of regional types of cemetery assemblage and status-related variation in cemetery groups.
- 1.1.31 Full recording of the entire assemblage is required. Detailed examination of material from sequences of intercutting graves may allow sherds of uncertain significance to be attributed to known grave groups, and the material from related general layers needs to be examined from the same perspective. As already stated the principal measure of quantification for such an assemblage is vessel count, and it is most important that this figure should be as reliable as possible, always allowing for the uncertainties introduced as a result of variable preservation of vessels.
- 1.1.32 A full catalogue of all the pottery from graves will be required. Current best practice in relation to publication of cemetery groups involves illustrating all appropriate material (the only exceptions might be where only very small (body) fragments of vessels were all that survived). To achieve this aim some reconstruction of vessels will be necessary, particularly in view of the extremely fragmented nature of some of them. This will be a significant undertaking in its own right.

Organic residue analysis

- 1.1.33 Consideration was initially given to undertaking a pilot study to establish the presence of organic residues within the pottery vessels. Since doubts were raised over the validity of such a sample it was decided to retain unwashed sherds from all vessels.
- 1.1.34 While no significant Roman funerary assemblage has been examined to date, the analysis of 131 vessels (210 sherds) from the Roman settlement at Stanwick,

Northamptonshire (Evershed nd.) constitutes the largest study of organic residues in a Roman domestic pottery assemblage. If the assemblage from this cemetery was studied in the same way, the Stanwick assemblage could provide a base-line for comparative assessment.

- 1.1.35 An alternative, more selective approach would be to analyse sherds of identical vessel forms and fabrics from domestic deposits at Springhead and subject these to a similar study in order to examine the contrast between domestic and funerary vessel usage.
- 1.1.36 Residue analysis can help to identify the contents of vessels in general terms. This information could help, for example, to identify differences in function between different vessel forms deposited as part of the funeral ritual. Comparison with existing data from domestic assemblages could identify differences between domestic and funerary vessel usage. This could potentially contribute to a more detailed understanding of the burial rites represented.
- 1.1.37 If a large-scale residue analysis is envisaged, the study should be on a similar scale to that undertaken at Stanwick in order to provide a baseline for comparison between domestic and cemetery assemblages nationally. The size and stratigraphic integrity of this assemblage would justify analysis on this scale. While this does not clearly fall within the CTRL research strategy, it may be put forward as an additional research aim.

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1.2 Samian Ware

By Margaret Ware

Introduction

- 1.2.1 Samian ware was recovered from 98 contexts under controlled archaeological conditions. Apart from the great intrinsic interest of the assemblage *per se*, its study will contribute to our understanding of Roman burial practice, and the history of towns and their rural landscapes.
- 1.2.2 The Fieldwork Event Aims that the material can be expected to contribute to are as follows:
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 1: To establish the origins and decline of the Roman settlement.
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 2: To recover the plan and a dated occupation sequence for all phases of that section of the Roman settlement (including the rural-urban fringe and immediate hinterland) affected by the CTRL, to further the understanding of the extent and character of the core Roman settlement, its interaction with its immediate environs, and changes through time.
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 - Fieldwork Event Aim 8: To establish the spatial development of the cemetery as far as possible within the area of investigation.
 - Fieldwork Event Aim 9: To establish if spatial variations exist within the cemetery in relation to burial practice.

Methodology

- 1.2.3 Samian ware is published in a standardised form across western Europe (see Bulmer 1980 and Webster 1996, *passim*). Consequently, the standardised terminology is used here. The recommended Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric Series reference numbers have not been used and would be unfamiliar to samian specialists generally. Table 1.4 provides a summary of the samian assemblage from all contexts. Table 1.5 presents the information recovered from a 5% sample.
- 1.2.4 The sample was selected manually (judgmental sampling) to give a fair representation of the collection and to determine its requirements for future study. Its selection was balanced by the range of fabrics, forms, condition and completeness of vessels, and by the range of specific characteristics represented (eg potters' stamps, graffiti, decoration).
- 1.2.5 A 5% sample of the contexts containing samian was selected, and this comprised also 5% of the total number of sherds recovered. The low figure of 5% was used for this sample because the overall catalogue is fairly detailed (an inevitable consequence of the nature of samian reporting); the material is relatively uniform; a very high proportion of the material is in need of

washing/cleaning/conservation (see below) and cannot be catalogued accurately in its present state. Sherds from selected groups were retained in an unwashed state to allow residue analysis to be undertaken.

Quantification

- 1.2.6 The assemblage is summarised by context in Table 1.4. The assemblage comprised 394 sherds (12, 994 g) from 98 contexts (56 from ARC PHL97 and 42 from ARC NBR98) representing a total of 63 graves (35 from ARC PHL97 and 28 from ARC NBR98). It is estimated that approximately 200 vessels are represented. Of these 35 vessels (143 sherds) were complete or had survived in near-complete profile, composed of *c*. 143 sherds. These vessels were recovered in equal numbers from ARC PHL97 (18) and ARC NBR98 (17). The lesser weight of samian recorded from ARC NBR98 reflects the greater number of small sherds found in those contexts (*c*. 162, compared with *c*. 95 from ARC PHL97).
- 1.2.7 The proportions of South Gaul (SG), Central Gaul (CG) and Eastern Gaul (EG) samian ware are approximately 53%, 40% and 7% respectively. Revision of these figures will be necessary after the vessels have been properly cleaned.
- 1.2.8 The proportion of possible 1st-century (SG) material was far greater in ARC NBR98 contexts (the northern part of the cemetery; *c*. 74%) than in ARC PHL97 (the southern part of the cemetery; *c*. 11%) (see Figure 3). The proportions of later, CG samian from ARC NBR98 and ARC PHL97 were consequently the converse (*c*. 23% and c 75%). This was reflected also in the higher proportion of late 2nd-or 3rd-century EG samian from ARC PHL97 contexts (*c*. 14% compared to only *c*. 3% from ARC NBR98). This suggests potentially significant contrasts between the northern and southern parts of the cemetery, which might reflect chronology.
- 1.2.9 Plain wares (c. 99%) were by far the most common type. Discounting a single appliqué spout and all those plain forms with undiagnostic slip-trailed ornamentation (en barbotine), there were, at most, four fragments of moulded wall-decoration (c. 1%). This is an exceptionally small proportion compared with standard collections of samian ware normally recovered (see for example Ward 1998, passim). Bias was also clearly observable in the outstandingly large number of complete or near-complete vessels (see paragraph 1.2.6, above).
- 1.2.10 The apparently low proportion of vessels from Eastern Gaul (7%; cf Ward 1993, 16 etc) is more likely to reflect chronological changes at the cemetery site rather than changes in the availability of EG wares on the local market. Provision of information concerning other sources of dating evidence on the site would be helpful. Research into comparable collections elsewhere in Springhead could be revealing.
- 1.2.11 The quantity of material selected for sampling from five contexts consisted of 19 sherds (1285 g) which represented five vessels, weighing 1285 g (see Table 1.5).

Provenance

1.2.12 The assemblage was recovered from 98 contexts, 63 of which were individual grave groups. The remainder derived from road layers, a pit and ploughsoils. There are

notable, and possibly chronological, differences between the samian from the northern and from the southern parts of the cemetery.

Conservation

- 1.2.13 The very poor condition of the assemblage is commented on in Tables 1.4 and 1.5. A total of 44% of all contexts contained samian ware that is in need of further cleaning by a conservator.
- 1.2.14 Where the material is unwashed, opportunity remains for further examination of residues within vessels.
- 1.2.15 The surface condition of several vessels is degrading, as for instance that in ARC PHL (1263). Handling appears to exacerbate the problem. The collection should be stored in its entirety and should be preserved intact. Nothing should be disposed of. This is in line with national recommendations (see Young 1980, 7, section 2.8.2).
- 1.2.16 Any further cleaning should be undertaken under the supervision of a qualified conservator.

Comparative material

- 1.2.17 Comparison can be made with samian ware from previous excavations at Springhead, including the temple sites. Particular attention should be paid to the comparative dating of the material and especially the potters' stamps. Comparison can also be made with the assemblage from Ospringe, Kent (Whiting *et al* 1931) and the small group from the SEEBoard trench (Booth nd).
- 1.2.18 Samian has been recovered from numerous other Roman cemetery sites in Britain. Comparison with other cemetery collections may shed light on the status of the Waterloo Connection cemetery. Appropriate cemeteries for comparison include Brougham, Baldock, Puckeridge, Dorchester/Poundbury, Cirencester, Cassington, Ancaster, Mucking, Winchester, Colchester, Canterbury, Ashton, Ilchester and the Eastern Cemetery, London. The samian collections from some of these sites (including Brougham) are as yet unpublished.

Potential for further work

- 1.2.19 The study and publication of this assemblage will be extremely valuable (see Fulford and Huddleston 1991, 43). It holds considerable potential to further our understanding of the settlement at Springhead, its growth and decline, and the adoption of Roman ways. Samian ware is known to be a potentially sensitive indicator of Romanisation.
- 1.2.20 The spatial distribution of different types of samian vessels may provide the most reliable chronological indicator for understanding the development of the cemetery. Preliminary assessment suggests that earlier material is concentrated in the northern part of the cemetery, and later material in the southern. This conflicts with the phasing derived from other pottery spot-dating, modified by stratigraphic analysis, which suggests the presence of graves in all parts of the cemetery from the 1st century. Further study of the later samian vessels from the

site in combination with the evidence of other late grave goods could be expected to shed light on the end-date of the cemetery's use.

- 1.2.21 The presence of samian pottery is potentially a useful indicator of social status, and the very plain nature of the Waterloo Connection assemblage could suggest a population of lower status.
- 1.2.22 The assemblage holds possible potential also for our understanding of the early Roman urban/rural landscape. The assemblage holds the very greatest potential in regard to our knowledge of Roman burial and ceremonial use, not only in the environs of Springhead, but also in Roman Britain as a whole. Few cemeteries relating to small towns have been published before, and probably none on this scale. "Given the 'primary status' of vessels from burials, they are of special importance, being chronologically useful and potentially revealing 'preferred vessels' for this type of practice," (see Willis 1997, 16 section 4.6; 24 section 5, Cemeteries). The assemblage will assuredly help our understanding of site chronology and development, but it may also aid our understanding of regional trade with the Continent.

Additional research aims

1.2.23 Beyond the immediate scope of the CTRL research strategy, the assemblage will contribute considerably to the international field of samian studies, in which British scholars play a leading role (see Willis 1997, 17 section 5.3.1). Even allowing for the eroded condition of the pottery, few collections of so many samian vessels recovered from such a small area have survived in such a state of completion in Britain. Publication and illustration of this corpus will add much to our knowledge of the development and use of plain forms (see Willis 1997a, *passim*, for its potential value).

Statement of further work

- 1.2.24 Further analysis of the samian vessels will certainly be required. Careful examination of some fabrics will be required in order to complete the final samian report. Close inspection of fragments of moulded decoration and a lionheaded spout will be necessary. Graphite rubbings may be needed, and certainly will be needed for up to 19 potters' stamps.
- 1.2.25 The assemblage merits full analysis and publication. The published report should include comprehensive quantification and discussion of the collection, basic statistical work, full illustration, and detailed comment as appropriate. Illustration of the more complete vessels is extremely desirable (see for instance Bird 1986, 172 ff). Full publication will necessitate the careful identification of individual forms and fabrics and the refined dating of every vessel. Further work will therefore be needed on the four possible fragments of moulded decoration and one moulded mortarium spout (which will require photographing for publication; see Bird 1986, 178 ff).
- 1.2.26 Nineteen stamps require further detailed examination to confirm their identification. It is standard, and indeed essential, practice to approach Miss Brenda M Dickinson (University of Leeds) to arrange for precise identification and dating. Graphite

rubbings of the samian stamps will be required and must be sent to her as soon as possible in order that identification may be completed well before the final samian report is finished. Their precise dating may then be incorporated into the final report.

1.2.27 Of the three graffiti, those from contexts ARC PHL97 (44) and (257) read only X. The third, a graffito incised on the base of a stamped SG dish from ARC NBR98 (group 10614) should repay expert attention from an epigraphist. Two foot-rings on which nicks had been cut and one dish with a circular hole cut through the centre of the base do not necessitate expert examination, but see Table 1.4, contexts ARC PHL97 (642, 643 and 663), ARC NBR98 (11222) respectively.

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Table 1.1: Quantification and date of late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages by context

Context numbers in **bold**: contexts certainly or probably cremation urns/grave goods etc

Context numbers in *italic*: contexts associated with graves but probably not grave goods etc

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments			
ARC PHL97									
1	6	266	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q + S (Drag 18 + 4 sh)			
4	4	8	RO			R; late 1stC			
9	1	9	PR?			Abraded			
26	18	5	RO			R; late 1stC			
28	51	249	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R, C10			
34	1	17	RO			2ndC+			
35	1	5	RO			R; late 1stC			
36	1	23	RO			R; 2ndC			
37	1	5	RO			R; 2ndC+			
41	1	10	RO			R; late 1stC			
44	1	102	RO			S Drag 46; 2ndC			
45	20	59	RO			soil sample			
46	84	1209	RO			R base, lattice decoration; 2ndC			
51	2	3	LIA; RO			C; 1stC			
53	6	60	LIA; RO			C; 1stC			
57	28	174	RO			R; 2ndC			
58	23	63	RO			soil sample			
59	8	74	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R small base			
61	1	72	RO	2ndC	3rdc	S Drag 46			
64	5	1	?RO						
65	27	1590	RO			R base, hole in base; 2ndC+			
66	1	163	RO			R; late 1stC+			
70	10	30	RO			soil sample			
73	11	21	RO			soil sample ?O85			
79	4	8	RO			soil sample			
80	56	1302	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R base, lattice decoration			
81	57	1706	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 (Patchgrove), base			
82	56	1277	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R90, base + S (1 sh)			
89	18	243	RO	AD40	100	R, MON4C very similar to 94			
93	10	52	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC				
94	9	934	RO	AD40	70	R MON4C			
95	2	1	RO			soil sample Q			
96	30	142	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base			
97	2	1	RO			soil sample			
98	34	207	RO	AD40-80; 130	Mid 3rdC	R MON3L9 ; MON5F4			
99	3	1	RO			soil sample			
100	5	8	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q			
101	48	62	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R			
102	49	290	RO	AD50	150	Q MON1E0			
103	10	24	RO			soil sample			
106	77	151	RO			soil sample			
108	34	116	RO	AD50	130	R MON4B			

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
109	3	1	?RO	2	Dutt	soil sample
111	33	343	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	R, lattice decoration
112	13	19	RO			soil sample
113	10	124	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R very small jar
114	4	163	RO	AD43	120/140	R MON 7A
119	242	2090	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R MON 3H
120	39	38	RO			soil samples
121	65	172	RO	AD50	130	R MON 4B?
123	5	107	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	S Drag 38
124	49	293	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
125	14	243	RO	AD50	120	R MON 7A
126	4	1	RO			soil sample
127	1	1	RO			soil sample
128	13	154	RO	AD50	120	R jar
129	3	5	RO			soil sample
131	51	648	RO			R base, lattice decoration; 2ndC
132	24	48	RO			soil sample
138	20	7	RO			R
140	21	130	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	O flagon + S Drag 18
143	5	19	RO			soil sample
147	1	1	RO			soil sample
150	1	19	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	O flagon base
151	15	21	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
153	3	27	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R MON 1B3
154	5	7	RO	Lute 15te	Lute Linue	soil sample
156	9	82	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdc	085
159	2	232	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 4C
163	1	1	RO			soil sample
167	9	62	RO			O small base: 2ndC
169	44	223	LIA [.] RO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
173	1	2.2.	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	O flagon base
175	28	188	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R16 MON 2A barbotine dots
176	1	4	RO	Euro iste	Euro Endo	soil sample
177	26	449	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R hase
180	16	89	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
181	19	13	RO	1500	21100	soil sample
182	84	208	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	R
184	8	12		1stC	Early 2ndC	C10
187	11	367	RO	AD40	70	R MON 7B2
188	1	2	RO		70	soil sample
189	5	812	RO	AD40	100	R MON 4C
190	7	22	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
190	/ 40	130	RO	120	200	R small base
197	7	353	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2D2
201	52	743	LIA·RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 hase
201	14	78	LIA, RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample O85
202	2	14	LIA, RO	1stC	2ndC	R
205	2	26	LIA, KO	1 stC	2ndC2	N 0
207	0	20		1 SIC	2ndC	
209	⁷ 130	306	DIA, KU	Mid 1etC	Mid 2ndC	O flagon
211	130	300	PO			P16
214	2	28	PO	Mid 1stC	Farly 2ndC	D
210	27	28	RU	and C	Early 2ndC	K Dhase
221	31	1004	KU	2naC	srac	K base

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
222	11	30	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
225	25	590	RO	Late 1stC-	Mid 2nd-	R16 MON 2I : O large 2 handled
			-	late 2ndC	mid 3rdC	flagon
226	4	9	RO			soil sample
227	9	73	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	Unidentified + S (1 sh)
231	15	105	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
233	5	6	LIA; RO			R; 1stC+
240	4	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	
246	1	113	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R small jar
252	4	128	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	BB2 MON 5C4
253	12	22	RO			soil sample
256	1	340	RO			S Drag 1831; earlier 2ndC
257	1	236	RO			S Drag 1831; mid 2ndC
258	5	279	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R16 MON 1B3
259	5	863	RO	Early 2ndC	Late 3rdC	R MON 5E
263	22	140	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E1
265	9	235	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 4C
267	172	136	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
268	32	15	RO			soil sample
269	16	761	RO	AD40	70	E80 (grog temp.) MON 4C or D
271	1	80	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	F45 (Cologne ware) small beaker
273	54	181	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
276	16	75	RO			MIX (Q flagon base, R); 2ndC
277	59	978	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85, base
279	21	368	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	
280	2	5	RO			soil sample
282	1	9	RO			2ndC
283	6	25	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
288	1	3	RO			soil sample
292	7	10	RO			soil sample
296	8	3	RO			soil sample
297	50	848	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
303	63	250	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	F + R
304	53					Not located
306	22	78	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
309	55	1010	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	R lattice decoration
310	8	23	RO			soil sample
311	67	349	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	W
313	11	21	RO			soil sample
314	1	8	RO			S; 2ndC
315	9	32	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
316	1	238	RO			R jar; 2ndC
317	6	224	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	R
318	53	87	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
319	22	37	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
322	47	75	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
323	1	35	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	small base
324	1	324	RO	2ndC	3rdC	O or W
325	5	324	RO	Early 2ndC	Late 3rdC	R MON 5E

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
335	63	554	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	BB2
336	6	7	RO		Euto Zhue	soil sample
337	10	48	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
338	4	3	RO	1500	biue	soil sample
340	1	9	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R bead rim
341	33	66	RO			R: 2ndC
342	17	96	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O base
344	5	55	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O + S (3 sh)
345	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	F
346	2	50	RO			R16, base; 2ndC
347	2	25	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
348	1	17	RO			S Drag 33; 2ndC
349	2	28	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	
350	1	9	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S
351	25	66	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R16 + small base
352	1	9	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 33
356	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
357	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
358	7	44	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R
359	24	226	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
360	5	87	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 5C
361	20	23	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
362	2	1	RO			soil sample
363	1	17	RO			S Drag 33; 2ndC
364	1	5	RO			S Drag 18; early 2ndC
365	2	18	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R everted rim
366	2	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
367	3	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
368	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
369	3	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
370	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
372	11	27	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
374	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
375	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
376	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
377	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
378	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
379	1	5	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
380	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
381	1	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
382	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
383	1	3	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC+	K
384	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
385	1	26	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	BB2
386	1	109	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R base
387	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
388	1	10	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16
389	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
390	1	2	LIA; KO	1stC	2ndC+	K10
391	1	8	KO	Late 1stC	2ndC	K rim
392	1	87	KO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	K
393	1	4	LIA; KO	1stC	2ndC+	K
394	1	19	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC+	K
393	1	4	KU	Mild 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	K

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
206	1	5		Date	Date 2ndC1	D rim
207	1	5	LIA, KU	1stC	2ndC+	D
208	1	3	LIA, KO	1stC	$2 \text{nd}C^+$	R D
200	1	4	LIA, KO	2ndC	$2\pi dC$	R D
100	1	2.5	RO	ZhuC	Siuc	R R16 rim: 2ndC
400	1	11		1etC	2ndC+	D
401	1	6	LIA, RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
402	1	5	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC+	R P
405	1	3	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC+	K
404	1	8	RO	1310	2114C 1	O: 2ndC
403	2	333	RO	AD120	300	R MON F
419	14	38	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	0
417	72	2721		1stC	3rdC	\propto 080 base
425	8	10	RO	1500	Juc	soil sample
425	4	434	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O MON 3F2
420	4	16	RO	Luie 15te	White Zhite	soil sample
428	1	3	RO			soil sample
429	4	97	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A
431	1	329	RO	Early	Mid 2ndC	S Drag 31
	1	527		2ndC	Wild Zilde	5 Drug 51
432	1	6	RO			soil sample
434	4	9	RO			soil sample
436	2	10	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	
437	8	24	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	
438	2	9	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R16, dots decoration
439	15	35	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, small base
447	23	573	RO			R base; 2ndC+
449	20	52	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	soil sample
452	30	226	RO			Unidentified + S (2 sh); later 2ndC+
453	1	517	RO	2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 1B
455	1	166	RO			S Drag 46; early 2ndC
457	8	358	RO	AD120	300	R MON 5E1
459	10	428	RO	AD120	300	R MON 5E1
461	3	451	RO	AD50	120	R MON 7A1
463	57	966	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85, base + S (1sh)
464	8	6	RO		A 10	soil sample
470	21	180	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
471	5	10	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q
477	13	131	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC?	soil sample R
478	5	29	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC?	soil sample
479	77	591	KO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	R
480	63	106	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC?	soil sample
483	2	21	LIA; KO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
485	7	66	RO	2ndC	3rdC	
486	18	30	KU	1.40	2.10	soli sample
487	10	42	LIA; KU	1stC	3rdC	Q
489	9	28	LIA; KU	1 SUC	2ndC	K
490	1	9	LIA; KO	1stC	2ndC	Care transmit
491	4	14	LIA; KO	1stC	3rdC	Grog tempered.
492	5	30	LIA; KU	1 SUC	SraC 2rdC	Q small base
493	24	/03	LIA; KU	ISTC	srac	k Grog tempered, base
494	3	0	RO			son sample
490 501	240	1101	RO	Midlard	Earl- 2: 1C	C10 hasa
201	240	1101	KU	IVIIa IstC	Early 2ndC	UIU, base

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
502	83	102	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
503	22	195	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	C10 includes base
508	1	35	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R small base
510	1	25	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
511	3	21	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 3F
512	2	8	LIA [.] RO	1stC	2ndC	R
513	1	5	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
514	1	4	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
515	1	4	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
516	1	7	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R bead rim
517	1	4	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
518	1	2	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16. small bead rim
519	1	4	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
520	1	16	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar
521	1	9	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
522	1	5	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	JOIN WITH 616
523	2	13	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
524	1	23	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
525	1	8	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar
526	1	2	RO		,	S: 2ndC
527	1	8	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
528	1	20	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
529	1	18	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
530	1	6	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
531	1	15	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
532	2	30	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	FINE WARE
533	1	13	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
534	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
535	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R small everted rim
536	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R everted rim
537	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
538	1	13	RO			R; 2ndC
539	2	33	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
540	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
543	13	113	RO			Unidentified + S Drag 1831; 2ndC
545	12	240	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R MON 3J
547	1	3	RO			S Drag 33; 2ndC
548	1	348	LIA; RO			O MON 5E or 7D; 1stC
549	1	3	RO			soil sample
550	1	106	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 2A, hole in base, dots decoration
552	27	262	RO	AD70	200	Q flagon
556	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
557	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
558	1	312	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R flagon
562	26	815	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
563	3	19	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
565	3	4	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
571	4	16	RO			soil sample
572	2	34	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R16 MON 7A
575	6	16	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample R
578	5	92	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
580	6	44	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O bead rim jar
581	1	95	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
586	1	162	RO	Datt	Datt	S Drag 382: early 2ndC
587	5	182	RO	4.D70	150	R MON 4A1
580	1	7	RO	AD70	150	S: early 2ndC
501	3	13		1etC	2ndC2	soil sample R
592	12	84	RO	1310	2114C?	S (1 sh) some ?Iron Age: 2ndC
596	12	17		1etC	2ndC2	soil sample
597	1	88	RO	1500	21140 :	S Drag 27: early 2ndC
600	3	35		1stC	3rdC	O FINE WARE
601	1	4		1stC	2ndC	R
602	1	5	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC?	S
603	1	14	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
604	1	15	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
605	1	10	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
606	1	10	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
607	1	4	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
608	1	3	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
609	2	9	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
610	-	15	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
611	1	1	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
612	1	3	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	0
613	1	6	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
614	1	3	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
615	1	8	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
616	5	58	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	O small base
621	18	101	RO	AD120	Farly 3rdC	R MON 31
624	53	179	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	soil sample C10
625	40	44	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	0
627	215	1184	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R/C10 base
628	98	151	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	O small flagon
631	106	849	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
632	5	14	RO	Lute 15te	21140	soil sample
633	1	2	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	F45
645	2	63	RO	11111 21140		S: 2ndC
647	9	9	LIA [·] RO	1stC	3rdC	0
649	50	422	RO	1000	5140	Unidentified + S Drag 33: 2ndC
656	52	974	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	C10 (oxidised) jar
657	19	47	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
658	3	108	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	085
659	11	107	RO	1000	5140	R MON 2E1: 2ndC
660	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	0
661	2	4	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
662	4	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
663	67	475	RO			MIX + S (4 sh); later 2ndC
664	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
665	1	15	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdc	BB2 everted rim jar or beaker
667	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	0
668	2	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
674	4	12	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O FINE WARE
678	49	343	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R dish
680	2	113	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 2G1
682	1	2	RO			soil sample
683	5	16	RO			S dish; early 2ndC
686	1	9	PM; MO	19thC	20thC	
687	7	272	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stc	O MON 7B
		1	1			<u>.</u>

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
694	16	49	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
697	5	6	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	0
699	10	78	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R
709	1	6	RO	inita ibite	Luit ibie	S cup: 2ndC
712	1	4	RO			soil sample
715	21	127	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R jar or bowl rim : W21
718	222	3259	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	085
721	138	2154	R	Late 1stC	2ndC	R base
722	47	91	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
723	170	229	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
724	3	16	RO			S; 2ndC
726	13	70	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 7A + small bead rim
720	1	72		1.40	2.10	Vessel
729	1	13	LIA; KO	IstC	2ndC	K P1(MON 2D2
736	27	100	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	K16 MON 2D2
741	5	2	RO	4.D70	120	soll sample
742	58	81	RO	AD/0	120	KIO MON 2G
743	3	4	RO			soli sample
74/	1	4	RO	4.050	100	MON 2A
751	3/	100	RO	AD30	100	MON 3A D16 MON 2E: 2ndC
751	1	614	RO	Lata 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon
759	1	2		Late Isic	2ndC	P small everted rim
750	2	2	LIA, KO	1stC	2ndC	P
765	1	3	RO	Isic	21100	R S Drag 15: late 2ndC
768	1	137	RO	AD130	170	R16 MON 2A4 barbotine dots
/00	1	157	KO	AD150	170	deco.
774	48	460	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
775	9	40	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A barbotine dots
778	2	2				soil sample
781	15	67	RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
782	20	238	RO			R16, dish + R MON 2C2 or 3 base; 3rdC
784	13	105	RO	AD120	200	R16 MON 3J, small
785	28	451	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	Q flagon, rouletted base
789	4	495	RO	Mid 3rdC	Early 4thC	R MON 5A
790	3	3	RO			soil sample
791	32	403	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	0
797	24	107	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
798	39	254	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, small burnished flask
799	11	8	RO			soil sample
800	222	3060	RO	Mid 1stc	Mid 2ndC	R MON 3D, rouletted on shoulder
801	37	70	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
804	5	57	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	Q MON 1E5
806	14	110	RO			R16 small beaker; 2ndC
807	1	2	RO	1.10	A 10	soil sample
818	4	31	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	K .
822	6	35	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	K
823	6	35	LIA; RO	IstC	3rdC	0
824	39	88	KO	Late 1stC	2ndC	K
825	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	K
820	3	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	K
827	2	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	K
828	3	40	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	K

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
834	15	148	LIA·RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
835	1	12	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	
838	10	67	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E5 + BB2 + S Drag 1831
848	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
849	12	42	RO	Late 1stc	2ndc	R
850	2	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	0
852	4	7	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	0
853	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
858	80	746	RO			R base; 2ndC
859	18	27	RO			soil sample
860	27	54	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample
863	1	13	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	085
865	44	513	RO			R, base + S Drag 33; 2ndC
866	26	207	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21
867	6	176	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 3J
868	1	388	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 5E1
883	6	6	LIA; RO	1stc	2ndC	
885	6	30	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R
887	12	653	RO	AD50	80	Q MON 1E5
888	2	50	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bowl
893	1	2	RO			soil sample
894	31	299	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	W small flagon, deliberate holes
903	1	339	RO			S Drag 31; later 2ndC
907	44	201	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon
908	16	269	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 1E5
909	20	56	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 2G1, small
912	12	52	RO	Mid 1stc	Early 2ndC	O + R
917	5	52	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R
918	8	83	RO	Mid 1stc	Early 2ndC	R16 MON 7A, base
919	7	91	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q + R
920	6	30	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
926	109	397	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
927	1	1168	RO			S Lud. Tg; late 2ndC
928	28	10	RO			soil sample
931	33	142	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 7A1
932	16	36	LIA; RO	1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2G, small base
933	11	23	RO	AD70	100	R16 MON 2G
935	9	15	RO			O MON 2B2; late 1stC
936	182	336	LIA; RO	1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2G + MON 7A1
938	25	140	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q + R
939	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
943	72	114	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A, dots decoration
946	1	14	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 36
947	3	47	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
948	1	194	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2C
949	1	306	RO	AD120	200	R MON 1B
950	3	166	RO			S Drag 42; 2ndC
951	2	25	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 7A2
952	2	25	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
953	2	17	RO	AD50	120	R MON 7A1
954	5	18	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R16
955	1	13	LIA; RO			R rim; 1stC
963	19	134	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
071	4	21	DO	Date	Date	D 1(
904	4	31	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	RIG
967	27	113	KU	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q
968	2	1/	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
970	1	3	LIA; KO	IstC	3rdC	soil sample Q
975	5	329	RO	AD50	130	Q flagon
9/6	4	872	RO			S 2 x Drag 18; later 1stC
985	1	2		1.40	2: 10	son sample
989	2	0	LIA; RU		2ndC	K D
990	1	3	LIA; RU	1stC	2ndC	R
991	2	14	LIA, KU	1stC	2ndC	Q
992	1	3	LIA, KU	1stC	2ndC	0
993	1	5	LIA, KO	1stC	2ndC	Q Q
994	10	549	LIA, KU	1510	200	D MON 1D holos in hose
995	10	120	RO	AD120	200 2ndC	R MON 1D, holes in base
1000	12	120	RO	Late Isic	21100	N soil sample
1000	21	236	RO	Mid 1stC	DM	P + S (2sh) Post mediaval shard
1005	55	230	KU	early 2nd	1 101	intrusive?
1004	7	66	RO	carry 2nd		R16 small rouletted base: 2ndC
1004	24	126	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R (fine flint-tempered)
1015	1	2		1stC	2ndC	O O
1013	1	2	RO	1500	21100	soil sample
1023	98	79	RO	Late 2ndC	Farly 3rdC	R small jar
1029	3	841	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 5F1
1022	56	336	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O flagon
1038	3	64	RO	AD120	200	R MON 3I
1040	1	367	RO	110120	200	S Drag 1831: earlier 2ndC
1041	34	228	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R small iar base
1046	15	385	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 5F
1050	2	4	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
1055	4	10	RO	Mid 1stc	Early 2nd	R rim
1056	1	5	RO			S; late 1stC
1060	20	294	RO			R16 MON 2B or MON 2C8; Mid-
						late 1C or late 2-early 3C
1062	1	282	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 7B
1064	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	0
1065	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1066	6	107	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon rim
1075	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1076	4	12	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
1086	3	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1090	3	95	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O small base + S Drag 31
1091	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1092	2	9	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	S
1093	16	669	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
1094	2	344	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	S Drag 1831 + 1 sherd
1096	24	7	RO			soil sample
1097	2	316	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MON 1E1
1101	40	461	RO	AD50	80	Q MON 1E5
1105	17	67	RO	AD120	200	MIX (MON 1E2, barbot. dots sherd included)
1106	9	422	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 7A2
1107	111	1925	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	0
1110	65	1534	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
		1 = 1 4		Date	Date	
1114	84	1714	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	R base
1115	8	31	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S
1116	1	244	RO	. ~		S Drag 1831; later 2ndC
1122	10	33	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
1134	5	202	RO	. ~		R base; 2ndC
1135	9	37	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
1138	51	400	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	
1147	5	26	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	
1149	55	321	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	W flagon
1150	60	29	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R fgw
1169	1	298	RO			S Drag 7980; late 2ndC (+)
1171	3	215	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13B1.1
1172	5	13	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1173	23	128	RO	AD100	150?	R16 MON 2D(3.1)
1175	46	175	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	C10
1182	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1189	1	255	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 2C, small
1190	1	621	RO	3rdC	Mid 4thC	R MON 5A4 or 5A5
1208	6	310	RO	Late 3rdC	Mid 4thC	R MON 2C3
1214	6	31	RO			R; 2ndC
1220	1	16	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
1226	113	1414	RO			MIX + S Drag 31; 2ndC
1232	25	187	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 2G1
1234	4	6	RO			soil sample R
1243	35	235	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13 B
1260	1	357	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 3A
1261	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
1263	3	567	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	S Drag 32
1264	1	147	RO	Late 2nC	Early 3rdC	R MON 2A6
1275	12	58	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1280	18	33	RO			R; 2ndC
1283	25	866	RO			R MON 1B; 2ndC
1286	5	53	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	S Drag 31
1304	89	285	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon
1331	18	261	RO	AD50	120	O MON 2G1
1345	11	36	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	
1349	2	488	RO	AD120	200	R MON 1B
1350	19	54	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	F45
1351	65	144	RO	Late 3rdC	Mid 4thC	O with red ?colour-coat MON 2C
1357	44	413	RO	AD60	130	Q MON 1E2.5
1407	6	150	RO	AD120	170	BB2 dish, lattice decor.
1408	3	29	RO			R; 2ndC
1409	6	42	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
1420	1	2	RO			soil sample
1423	8	97	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
1426	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
1427	1	4	RO			soil sample
ARC NBR	98			1		
10004	146	493	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX (R + Q rim MON 1E5) + S (12 sherds)
10016	1	15	MD	11thC	12thC?	,
10025	23	122	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q + W
10028	83	646	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R + W
-		1		1	1	

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
10020	00	274		Date	Date	N (IX)
10030	88	3/4	LIA; KO	IstC	2ndC	MIX D MON 200
10040	3	244	KU	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 2C6
10044	1	267	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	R16 MON 3J (variant)
10045	15	223	LIA; RO			R MON /B1, stamped on base; 1stC
10046	33	90	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, small vessel
10049	3	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10051	7	47	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 rim $+$ S (1 sherd)
10057	6	52	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10070	5	329	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon
10090	5	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10091	59	158	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX (incl. Q rim MON 1E5, W21 flagon neck, R16 small beaker)
10092	13	71	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 4J1??
10097	22	90	LIA; RO			FLINT TEMP, includes soil sample material: 1stC
10098	21	107	RO	AD45	80	Q MON 1E5
10099	2	132	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16 base
10101	25	124	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
10102	56	354	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 7B1 plus soil sample material
10107	19	61	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX
10116	7	46	RO	2400 1500		R16 small iar or beaker: 2ndC
10122	63	575	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	W flagon
10127	4	84	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndc	R MON 2I
10141	30	362	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	O40, tankard
10150	22	149	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIA + R, includes soil sample material
10159	8	18	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	MIX
10160	5	17	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10165	1	326	RO	AD50	100	R MON 2B
10177	5	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10193	2	60	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
10202	4	382	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 3A2.2
10218	3	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10223	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10225	2	476	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	MON 3A2
10228	3	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R16 + S (1 sh - Drag 27)
10233	30	125	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10234	8	26	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10235	1	51	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10237	86	148	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10245	1	16	IA?			FLINT TEMP.
10261	25	146	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10267	14	151	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	Q MON 1E5 + M21
10276	8	27	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q + R
10279	1	4	RO			soil sample
10290	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10312	11	72	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R+ O85
10351	50	125	LIA; RO			MIX; 1stC
10368	19	26	RO			R16, small jar or beaker; 2ndC
10373	17	66	RO			MIX; 2ndC

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
10377	32	180	LIA [.] RO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
10406	1	16	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	R
10414	16	129	RO			MIX: 2ndC
10422	8	26	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	O + R
10425	40	197	RO			MIX: 1stC
10429	30	297	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O MON 1E2
10435	15	59	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	MIX
10436	51	153	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10439	136	528	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	MIX (incl. R MON 3L) + S (Drag 18 + 7sh)
10448	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10453	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10456	58	190	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10458	165	466	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	R
10460	42	139	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10464	75	126	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R MON 7A
10469	3	7	RO			soil sample
10472	1	1	RO			soil sample
10481	100	325	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R
10488	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R rim
10492	19	82	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX, includes soil sample material
10493	48	168	RO	Mid 3rdC	4thC	O MON 2C3
10509	1	13	LIA; RO			R; 1stC
10511	72	186	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10515	7	34	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10521	3	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10523	4	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10538	71	730	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R jar
10542	24	138	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX incl. MON 7A (R16), 1 bead rim jar and 1 O85
10556	15	14	RO			soil sample
10558	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	-
10562	2	24	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 3J
10563	85	384	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q
10564	79	185	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10566	2	281	RO			S Drag 18; late 1stC
10570	57	30 3	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	MIX + S Unidentified fabric + S (Drag 1831 + 18 - 6 sh)
10571	1	322	RO	Early 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 5E3.1
10572	1	246	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2C6, rouletted on shoulder
10580	18	330	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 4C
10588	94	130	RO			MIX; 2ndC?
10597	319	351	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10601	86	322	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10602	3	39	RO			R16 small base; 2ndC
10606	20	19	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
10610	1	512	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	W21 flagon
10614	892	4483	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	MIX + S (incl. 4 Drag 18 - total=49 sh)
10618	7	39	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10624	78	943	RO			MON 3J; 2ndC
10628	30	82	LIA; RO			FLINT TEMP; 1stC
10631	3	6	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
10632	6	78	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
10640	13	486	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 3A2r
10645	2	78	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 1831
10647	29	24	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	small beaker
10649	31	195	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
10650	10	19	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q, R, soil sample
10652	22	88	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar
10654	9	29	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10657	10	34	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	MIX
10662	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10664	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q, soil sample
10665	6	6	RO			soil sample
10667	10	40	RO			R16 beaker; 2ndC
10672	85	555	RO			MIX (incl. R16 small vessel); 2ndC
10673	31	55	RO			R; 2ndC
10674	80	149	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10675	37	79	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10676	16	671	RO			R16, bowl imitation Drag 37; 2ndC
10678	4	338	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	Q flagon
10679	8	9	RO			soil sample
10683	28	219	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R small jar
10691	19	174	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R small jar
10693	1	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10701	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10711	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R small rim
10713	7	52	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10714	51	196	RO			R; 2ndC
10719	4	262	RO	AD110	300	R MON 5E1 or 2
10726	1	25	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10730	7	18	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	FLINT TEMP.
10734	97	510	RO		T 1 A 10	MIX incl. MON 1E5; 2ndC
10737	1	710	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	W21 flagon
10738	8	12	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	FLINT TEMP.
10742	70	163	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 2D base
10746	3	399	RO			S Drag 1831; mid 2ndC
10/5/	4	11	RO			soil sample
10/00	4	69	RO	A D 70	120	
10770	49	124		AD/0	150 2ndC2	RIO MON 2G
10770	18	176	LIA, KU	I ata 1atC	ZiluC?	C healter
10/92	/0	522	RO	Late 1stC	Forly 2ndC	W21 flogon
10799	1	332	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	
10803	1	2		1 stC	2ndC	
10808	21	57	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX
10812	1	4	RO	Late 15te		soil sample
10812	1	4	RO			soil sample
10816	103	290	LIA·RO	1stC	2ndC	0
10817	21	10	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	v
10818	21	14	LIA: RO	1510	21140	R·1stC
10820	3	17	LIA·RO	1stC	2ndC	
10828	100	265	LIA·RO	1stC	3rdC	W flagon
10829	20	5	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	O soil sample
10830	1	2	RO	1.000		soil sample
10832	8	26	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
10940	1	225	DO	Date	Date	C Lud Tau apple 2ndC
10840	1	100	RO			S Lud 1g; early 2ndC
10842	41	100	RO			sman jar of beaker, 2nd
10844	1	3	RO			MIX incl. S (1 sh): 2ndC
10047	20	49		1etC	2ndC	P
10850	6	7		1stC	2ndC	K MIY
10861	5	7	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10865	28	131	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2D2
10867	11	95	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX
10868	7	17	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10869	16	35	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10872	5	350	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	O MON 1E5 or 1E2.4
10877	120	67	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O small jar or beaker
10879	60	230	RO	AD70	150	R16
10880	1	1	RO	11270	100	soil sample
10881	8	14	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10894	10	76	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10895	6	37	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R, soil sample
10900	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	0
10901	3	7	RO			soil sample
10902	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10916	5	75	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10917	110	63	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10923	1	2	RO			soil sample
10924	52	243	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R dish + Q
10925	32	150	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10926	5	5	RO			soil sample
10938	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10940	7	100	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 3H
10946	34	751	RO	AD50	140	R MON 3L2 or 3L7
10948	15	417	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon base
10950	5	285	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R
10952	16	69	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
10956	43	369	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon base
10960	2	3	RO			soil sample
10965	15	248	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10966	8	52	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX
10973	11	172	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 18
10974	44	64	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10975	12	72	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R jar base
10976	9	39	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC?	R soil sample
10978	2	9	LIA; RO	IstC	3rdC?	soil sample
10982	10	124	RO	Mid IstC	Mid 2ndC	W21
10983	28	66	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	
10989	12	233	RO	NC 10 10	F 1 2 10	R16 base; 2ndC
10993	18	54	KU RO	AD50	Early 3rdC	K Haring rim
10998	3	33	кU 2	AD30	120	KIUWUN /A
11000	10	2724		1 atC	2rdC	P00 base
11001	5	2/34	LIA; KU	1stC	2ndC	K90 Dase
11002	J 1	19	LIA; KU	I ata 1=+C	Znac Early 2rdC	D hovel
11003	1	3/0	RO		Early 2ndC	R UOWI P MON 24 harbeting data dágar
11005	21	120		AD/0	1/0/190 2ndC	Includes soil complementarial
11010	21	38	LIA; KU	1 stC	2ndC	includes son sample material
11013	1	13	LIA, KU	ISIC	Zhue	<u> </u>

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
11016	65	117	DO	Date	Date	
11010	05	11/	RU	Mid IstC	Mid 2ndC	D
11019	1/0	1361	KU		Mid 2ndC	K
11021	4	4	LIA; KU	ISIC Mid 2ndC	ZndC	K W21
11022	2	338	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early Stac	W21
11027	3	205	RO	Mid 1atC	Early IndC	D diah
11020	12	203		lotC	ardC	N disii
11029	10	565	PO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	P floring rim jor
11030	43	50	RO	white i sic	Wha 2hac	R mail vessel: 2ndC
11047	4	10		1stC	3rdC	soil sample
11047	7	9	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11055	11	15	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	R16 soil sample
11055	136	162	RO	4D70	130	R16 MON 2G
11050	60	361		1stC	3rdC	Ω flagon base
11057	11	457	LIA: RO	1310	Juc	R MON 4C1: 1stC
11061	3	6	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	R
11067	58	1025	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R bead rim iar
11071	55	460	RO	line iste		MIX incl. 1MON 5E2 and 1 iar \pm S
110/1	55	100	no			(Drag 36 + Cu 15): 2ndC
11073	28	101	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11074	5	18	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11076	1	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	0
11077	11	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11081	11	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R + S(1sh)
11082	1	198	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 36
11084	100	566	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	C10 bead rim jar
11085	12	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11086	103	171	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11088	87	342	LIA; RO			R MON 3A1 or 2; 1stC
11094	34	157	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11099	2	326	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11101	40	403	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
11102	2	3	RO			R, soil sample
11103	8	298	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon + S (1 sh)
11109	94	1298	RO	2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 3A
11111	1	229	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	R jar
11116	16	74	IA			FLINT TEMP.
11121	62	590	RO			MIX incl. 1 R16 small jar or beaker + 1 bowl/iar + 1 dish: 2ndC
11122	12	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11123	90	148	LIA; RO			O small bead rim jar; 1stC
11132	2	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11155	160	561	LIA; RO	1stC	Mid 2ndC	R everted rim $jar + S(1 sh)$
11156	1	434	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R dish
11157	1	358	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R MON 1A or B, rouletted
11160	55	46	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11164	109	331	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R lid
11166	2	12	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample
11169	1	2	RO			soil sample
11170	47	184	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16, carinated flask
11172	56	98	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11174	13	144	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11176	9	50	RO			MIX jar or bowl + fragment lid;

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late	Comments
				Datt	Date	2ndC
11177	2	6	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	B
11180	38	18	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
11181	4	12	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11184	2.6	145	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O small jar
11187	11	39	LIA [·] RO	1stC	2ndC	0
11191	5	26	LIA: RO	1000		× MIX: 1stC
11198	9	423	RO	AD110	210/300	R MON 5E2
11199	5	4	RO			soil sample
11200	80	275	LIA: RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	R small jar base
11207	109	759	RO			R pedestal jar: mid 1stC
11208	200	341	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R, soil sample
11209	30	353	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R flagon
11210	3	9	RO			soil sample
11212	30	101	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E2 + S (Drag 18 + 9 sh)
11217	25	396	RO			R dish; 2ndC
11218	1	1	RO			soil sample
11219	50	108	RO			O small beaker?; 2ndC
11221	10	140	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11222	1	251	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 18
11223	17	626	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	GROG TEMP. base
11225	10	79	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX + S (Drag 1831 + 1 sh)
11227	9	73	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bead rim $jar + R16 + S(2 sh)$
11228	58	194	LIA; RO			R base; 1stC
11233	142	264	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11234	4	4	RO			soil sample
11236	44	179	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX R16 MON 7A1 + bowl
11240	11	18	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	W + S (1 sh)
11241	100	200	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	W flagon
11247	9	208	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13 B1.1
11249	66	45	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O small vessel
11253	45	126	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11254	11	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11255	14	81	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11257	104	100	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R bowl
11258	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11259	61	51	RO			R16 small beaker? Decoration; 2ndC
11260	51	17	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, soil sample
11265	50	195	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R dish
11267	13	171	RO	AD70	130	R16 bowl, hole in base
11269	6	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11273	95	841	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bowl or jar
11274	13	48	RO	AD50	120	MIX incl. 1 MON 7A1
11279	49	117	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 4H or 2F
11280	4	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11283	104	735	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R 1 rim dish + 1 base (jar?)
11284	39	91	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11288	79	819	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	085
11289	10	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Soil sample
11294	57	115	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon
11298	218	691	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R MON 3J, lattice decoration
11300	53	31	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC?	R, SOIL SAMPLE
11301	49	125	RO			R small beaker; 2ndC

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
11204	5	0		Date		0
11304	5	9	LIA; RO	1 stC	3rdC	Q O fle con month
11305	1	15	LIA; KU	Isic	Srac	Q hagon mouin
11210	1	132	RO			s Diag 1851, early 2ndC
11211	1	0	RO	Mid 1atC	2ndC	P16 soil sample
11311	20	0	RO	Lata 1stC	2ndC	R digh
11314	39	190		Late Isic	2ndC	P D
11217	20	303	LIA, RO	1500	2110C	R R small head rim jar with cordons:
11317	2)	505	LIA, KO			1stC
11346	79	1058	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 base, impressed décor.
11347	24	36	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85, soil sample
11348	42	86	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16 small base
11356	35	33	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11359	33	141	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R small jar or beaker
11362	151	356	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R jar?
11364	28	52	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11367	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11368	27	424	RO	AD60	150	W flagon
11370	30	123	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	O small beaker
11371	6	5	RO			O, soil sample
11372	1	127	RO	AD70	150	R MON 5B3/4, small holes in base
11376	178	189	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	Q MON 1E5
11377	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11381	79	340	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R jar?
11384	2	3	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11393	50	466	LIA; RO			C10 base; 1stC
11394	13	13	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11395	3	86	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O tiny fragments stuck in mud
11411	1	299	RO			S Drag 1831; early 2ndC
11412	2	2	RO			soil sample
11413	132	217	RO	AD70	150	R16 jar or beaker
11414	12	16	RO			soil sample
11419	51	176	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
11422	18	50	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11426	6	15	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q + S (3 sh)
11428	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11434	16	63	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R, soil sample
11437	19	212	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R 2 bases
11438	15	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11439	20	28	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	K
11441	100	314	KO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon (no rim)
11442	7	278	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	O dish
11443	51	105	KO	AD70	150	O small beaker + R lid
11451	22	55	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	R
11452	3I 100	283	KU LLA DO	Mid IstC	Late 1stC	K DOWI
11455	188	1568	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	K jar
11459	10	211	LIA; KU	ISTC	srac	Q Hagon (no rim)
11403	1	345	KU DO	A D 45	80	S Drag 30; 2ndC
114/0	54	250	KU LIA: DO	AD45	80 2ndC	Q MON IE3.3
114/1	20	62	LIA; KU	Mid 1-+C	ZiluC Mid 2mdC	
114/2	39 06	221	RU	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R10 P16 howl 2 roulotted
114/3	7U 60	231	RO RO	Loto 1stC	2ndC	W flagon
114/9	2	203	RO	Mid 1stC	Lata 1atC 1	W Hagon pack ± 1 small hand rive
11400	4	144	NU	Ivitu Iste		V nagon neck + 1 sman beau rim

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early	Late	Comments
				Date	Date	•
11400	20	17	LIA DO	1.0	2.10	jar
11488	20	1/	LIA; RO	1 stC	3rdC	Q
11489	/4	212	LIA; KO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
11491	10	93	KO	AD43	120	O MON /AI
1149/	1	/8	LIA; RO	IstC	2ndC	base
11503	12	39	LIA; KO	NC11.40	Lata 1atO	R; 1stC
11508	18	03	RO	MIG ISTC	Late 1stC	MIX D MON 4C
11512	21	1197	KU LLA DO	AD40	70	R MON 4C
11513	5	07	LIA; RU	1stC	2ndC	K D amall haar
11510	19	97	LIA; KU	ISIC		K Small base
11521	18	255		AD45	120 2ndC	RIO MON /AI
11522	1	207	LIA, KO	1stC	2ndC	R I O SIII all Deakei
11525	1	1	LIA, KU	ISIC	ZhuC	K MIX incl. W. MON. 1E1. 4: 2ndC
11524	10	100	RO			MIA Incl. W MON IE1.4; 2ndC
11532	1	302	RO	4.D70	120	P16 MON 2C
11554	0	22		AD/0	150 2ndC	MIX
11551	o 200	127	LIA, KO	1510	120	P16 MON 2G1
11552	209	137		AD/0	150 2rdC	O flagen hase
11554	80	202	LIA, KU	Isic	Sluc	Q hagon base
11555	/	3	RO			S Drag 19: late 1stC
11550	4 62	181	RO	4.D70	130	P16 MON 2G1 includes soil
11500	02	101	ĸŬ	AD/0	150	sample material
11565	12	13		1stC	2ndC	MIX
11572	23	106	LIA, RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX + S (2sh)
11575	23	20	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	S (231)
11593	10	20	LIA: RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX
11595	51	262	RO	AD50	150	$R_{16} 1 MON 2G1 + 1 beaker?$
11602	17	262	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 741
11602	88	173	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	0
11605	3	5	RO	1500	Juc	O SOIL SAMPLE
11609	4	16	LIA [·] RO	1stC	2ndC	
11612	6	36	LIA: RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX + S (Drag 27)
11614	17	108	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bead rim jar
11616	7	87	LIA [·] RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11622	188	431	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
11624	140	292	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R dish
11632	1	7	LIA: RO	1stC	3rdC	
11633	54	142	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16 base
11641	186	1601	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R bowl/jar
11642	37	129	RO	AD50	150	R lid
11646	43	73	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	MIX
11655	21	67	RO			MIX; 2ndC
11665	8	38	LIA; RO			1stC
11666	10	254	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11667	5	180	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R16 MON 2C
11672	14	215	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 36
11675	31	83	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11676	3	21	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	
11677	2	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11678	1	33	RO			S Drag 31; later 2ndC
11680	26	471	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E2.2
11683	33	32	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	MIX

Date Date Date 11686 28 94 IA FLINT TEMP. 11690 14 27 RO Unidentified + S (Drag 18) 11693 5 18 LIA; RO MIX; 1stC 11701 11 28 LIA; RO IstC 2ndC 11703 3 12 LIA; RO 1stC 2ndC	31); 2ndC
11686 28 94 IA FLINT TEMP. 11690 14 27 RO Unidentified + S (Drag 18) 11693 5 18 LIA; RO MIX; 1stC 11701 11 28 LIA; RO MIX 11703 3 12 LIA: RO 1stC 2ndC	31); 2ndC
11690 14 27 RO Unidentified + S (Drag 18) 11693 5 18 LIA; RO MIX; 1stC 11701 11 28 LIA; RO 1stC 2ndC 11703 3 12 LIA; RO 1stC 2ndC	31); 2ndC
11693 5 18 LIA; RO MIX; 1stC 11701 11 28 LIA; RO 1stC 2ndC MIX 11703 3 12 LIA: RO 1stC 2ndC MIX	
11701 11 28 LIA; RO 1stC 2ndC MIX 11703 3 12 LIA: RO 1stC 2ndC	
11703 3 12 LIA RO 1stC 2ndC	
11704 60 240 RO AD43 70 R MON 7B1	
11705 101 336 LIA; RO 1stC 3rdC Q flagon base	
117113173LIA; RO1stC3rdC?R, soil sample	
11712 38 172 RO Late 1stC 2ndC R16 MON 2A	
11714 11 29 LIA; RO 1stC Early 2nd R bead rim jar?	
11733 1 58 RO O MON 2E, small; 2ndC	
11734 34 111 RO AD80 120 R MON 13B1.1	
11735 1 86 RO Mid 2ndC Late 2ndC R dish	
11748 4 261 RO AD43 120 R16 MON 7A1	
11749 40 204 RO Late 2ndC Early 3rdC R16 MON 2C8	
11753 8 45 LIA; RO 1stC 3rdC	
11/54 3 4 RO soil sample	
11758 30 36 LIA; RO IstC 3rdC R soil sample	
11760 1 292 RO S Drag 1517; late 1stC	• `
$\frac{11764}{11764} \frac{67}{259} \frac{259}{RO} \frac{RO}{Mid 2ndC} \frac{Late 2ndC}{Late 2ndC} \frac{MIX incl. MON 1B + S(2)}{RO}$	sh)
11/6/ 3 12 LIA; RO MIX; 1stC?	
11774 75 135 RO AD70 130 R16 MON 2G1	
11/82 I 8 LIA; RO IstC 2ndC R dish	
11787 43 320 RO Mid 1stC Late 1stC C10 jar	
11/88 I I2 LIA; RO R; IstC	
11792 21 58 LIA; RO IstC 2ndC R dish?	
11805 75 126 RO AD70 150 R16 small jar or beaker	
11824 / 15 RO R, soil sample	
11831 17 45 LIA; RO R, 2 bead rim jars; 1stC 11027 (0 27(DO Milling Ling DO Display=10 Ling L	
1183 7 69 276 KO Mid 1stC Late 1stC R MON 3A1/2, small	
11841 14 115 LIA; KO MIX; Istu 11842 9 11 DO O coll completion	
11843 8 11 KO O, soil sample	
11844 50 104 KO Mild 1stc Mild 2ndc O MON 4J 11952 1 22 1 22 1 22 1 22 1 22 1 22 1	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	horri
1105/ 5 1/ KO AD/0 150 MIA Incl. 1 K10 carmated 11961 1 12 DO Mid 1 at C L at a 1 at C S Drog 1517	bowi
11001 1 12 RO Initial isit Late isit 5 Diag 1517 11865 44 262 BO AD42 120 B MON 7A1	
11005 44 202 KO AD45 120 K MON /AI 11866 42 412 BO AD 70 150 W21 MON 1E1	
11000 +2 +12 RO AD /0 130 W21 MON 1E1 11868 6 35 BO Mid lefC Late 1stC D	
11871 1 210 RO 1 ate 1stC Mid 2ndC D 16 small healter/fleak	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
11805 3 10 RO AD70 150 KT0 MON 201	
1000 100 100 Soli Sample 11001 1 108 RO S Drag 26: early 2ndC	
11000 1 3 IA	
$\frac{11000}{11032} = 5 \qquad 14 \qquad \text{LIA} \cdot \text{RO} \qquad 1 \text{etC} \qquad 3 \text{rdC} \qquad \text{O}$	
$\frac{1102}{11041} = 10 \qquad 28 \qquad \text{LIA} \cdot \text{RO} \qquad \text{FI INT TFMD} \cdot 1 \text{ of } \text{C}^2$	
11952 67 475 RO AD45 80 O MON 1E5	
11955 2 127 RO Mid 2ndC Late 2ndC R16 MON 1R7	
11963 32 976 RO Mid 1stC Farly 2ndC R	
$\frac{11964}{11964} = 2 \qquad 5 \qquad \text{RO} \qquad \text{for a rote party line in the soil sample}$	
11965 1 131 RO AD130 170 R16 MON 2A4 small rot	letted
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
11981 3 307 LIA RO 1stC 3rdC O flagon without rim	
11988 90 379 RO Late 1stC 2ndC O MON 1E51/2	

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
11999	110	233	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	O small globular beaker, rouletted
12000	2	1	RO			soil sample
12001	2	382	RO	AD70	150	W21 flagon
12003	146	1134	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R small bead rim jar + pedestal jar
12004	14	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
12014	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
12018	4	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
12019	7	579	RO	AD40	70	R MON 4C5/6
12021	5	239	RO	AD43	120	O MON 7A1
12023	70	652	RO	AD 120	200	R MON 5D4
12024	2	9	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S
12033	1	246	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 18
12036	13	24	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
12039	2	16	RO	AD70	150	Q
12048	16	64	LIA			(R)
12049	1	54	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	M20 rim, herringbone stamp
12050	89	174	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R16 small beaker (MON 2A?)
12054	2	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
12067	20	199	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2H
12074	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	0
12076	1	7	IA			
12080	32	427	RO	AD70	150	W21 flagon
12105	15	178	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R small base
12106	9	209	RO	AD150	250	R MON 5F3.9
12109	5	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
12112	34	122	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13B1.1
12117	1	6	IA			FLINT TEMP.
12123	2	86	RO	AD70	170	R MON 3F1.3
12125	124	479	RO	AD45	80	Q MON 1E5
12128	90	161	RO			O small beaker, rouletted; 2ndC
12151	95	368	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R MON 3A
12155	1	470	RO	AD43	70	R MON 7B1
12167	3	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
12172	19	160	IA?			
12173	12	16	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX incl. MON 2G
12177	10	23	LIA; RO			FLINT TEMP.; 1stC
12179	4	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
12191	79	250	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Q flagon
12192	7	342	RO	AD45	70	W21 MON 1E3.1
12194	125	712	RO	AD45	80	W MON 1E5
12205	6	22	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
12214	12	74	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC/	soil sample
12224	1	2	RO			soil sample

Notes: All five figures numbers have been assigned to contexts from ARC NBR 98.

Fabric codes are current OAU codes: CAT equivalents are given where possible and National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given, where appropriate, in brackets in bold: e.g. (**KOL CC**).

C10 shell-tempered fabrics R69

F fine (eg colour-coated) wares, general code No direct CAT equivalent

- F45 Cologne colour-coated ware No direct CAT equivalent (KOL CC)
- M20 white mortarium fabrics, general code No direct CAT equivalent
- O oxidised coarse wares, general codeNo direct CAT equivalent
- O40 Severn Valley ware No direct CAT equivalent
- O85 Patchgrove ware R68
- Q white-slipped fabrics, general code No direct CAT equivalent
- R reduced coarse wares, general code No direct CAT equivalent
- R16 'Upchurch type' fine grey ware R16

S samian ware general code No direct CAT equivalent, see separate samian ware assessment for individual sources

- W white wares, general code No direct CAT equivalent
- W21 Verulamium white ware R15

Table 1.2: Burials (indicated by sub-group numbers) by approximate ceramic date. This is based on graves with urns and ?grave goods only and does not list graves dated only by sherds incidentally incorporated into grave fills.

Approxima	ate Date Rang	e			
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	
Cremation	S				
107	139	42	56		
185	307	63	88		
237	423	68	411		
10489	498	71	488		
10686	655	77	1180		
11058	750	91			
11205	1071	130			
11510	1193	178			
11613?	10568	224			
11700	10802	228			
11800	10921	236			
11994?	10943	238			
12016	11052	239			
	11097	260			
	11166	281			
	11261	290			
	11271	298			
	11277	299			
	11402	332			
	11455	354			
	11519	355			
	11529	410			
	11549	450			
	11599	507			
		554			
		564			
		588			
		599			
		620			
		629			
		672			
		716			
		719			
		772			
		856			
		998			
		1001			
		1069			
		1070			
		1132			
		10282			
		10595			
L	1			1	1

Dhace 1	Dhaza 3	Dhara ?	Dhasa A	Dhars 5	
Phase I	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	
		10626			
		10669			
		10/03			
		10/89			
		10813			
		10824			
		10837			
		10871			
		10875			
		10912			
		10953			
		10971			
		10979			
		10986			
		11007			
		11014			
		11017			
		11025			
		11064			
		11069			
		11079			
		11106			
		11118			
		11161			
		11186			
		11197			
		11214			
		11231			
		11238			
		11244			
		11281			
		11286			
		11296			
		11312			
		11344			
		11353			
		11360			
		11365			
		11406			
		11407			
		11408			
		11416			
		11457			
		11475			
		11486			
		11598			
		11618			
		11636			
		11050			

Approxim	ate Date Rang				
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	
		11637			
		11802			
		11960			
		12152			
13	24	94	5	-	TOTAL
9.6	17.9	69.1	3.7		% Cremations
Inhumatio	ons	·			
749?	284	193	191	734	
890	891	253	444	1120	
956	895	409	474?	1146	
1088	910?	541	648	1183	
1098	929	727	793	10454	
1222	1009	752	901		
10162	1126	814	1045		
10203	1200	836	1136		
10214	1287	869	10037		
10484	10430	878	10522		
10636	10507	944	10715?		
11226	10533	969	10862		
11465	10612	981	11670		
11835	10766	1017	12034		
11864	10796	1067			
12010	11559	1184			
12062	11741	1198			
	11847	1199			
	11850	1225			
	11882	1387			
	12083	10041			
	12115	10076			
	12174	10106			
		10119			
		10374			
		10590			
		10680			
		10712			
		10963			
		11090			
		11192			
		11477			
		11584			
		11644			
		11653			
		11663			
		11673			
		11681			
		11791			
		11854			
		11897			
L	1			1	1

Approxim	ate Date Rang				
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	
		12076			
17	23	42	14	5	TOTAL
15.9	22.4	<i>43.9</i>	13.1	4.7	% Inhumations

	Condition	category			
Vessel Class	A or B	AC or BC	C	Total no. (Approx.)	% A-C
Cremations					
Urn	1	1	3	88	5.7
Liquid container	2	2	7	52	21.2
Drinking vessel	4	3	11	68	26.5
Open form	10	5	5	49	40.8
Other types	2	2	1	26	19.2
Subtotal	19	13	27	283	20.8
Inhumations					
Liquid container	5	2	11	48	37.5
Drinking vessel	6	6	23	65	60.0
Open form	15	4	7	41	63.4
Other types	1	-	4	10	50.0
Subtotal	27	12	45	164	51.2

Table 1.3: Quantification of well-preserved pottery vessels by major vessel class

Condition codes: A = complete (includes complete but broken vessels); B = deliberately damaged but otherwise complete; C = at least 80% complete.

Grave group	Context	Group type	Context type	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
ARC PE	IL97								
42	44	Cremation	artefact	5	100	RO			CG? cup (CP with graffito); contents to be examined*; 2ndC
56	61	Cremation	artefact	1	80	RO	2ndC	3rdC	EG cup (CP)
68	82	Cremation	artefact	1	5	RO			CG dish; 2ndC
88	123	Cremation	artefact	7	110	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	EG flanged bowl*
191	140	Inhumation	fill	2	30	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish*
217	1090	Cremation	cremation fill	1	75	RO			CG? dish with stamp*; 2ndC
239	431	Cremation	artefact	2	340	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	CG dish (CP with stamp)*
253	256	Inhumation	artefact	4	340	RO			CG? dish (CP with stamp)*; earlier 2ndC
253	363	Inhumation	artefact	1	20	RO			CG cup; 2ndC
253	709	Inhumation	fill	1	5	RO			CG? cup*; 2ndC
253	602	Inhumation	artefact	1	5	RO			CG dish: 2ndC
253	364	Inhumation	artefact	1	10	RO			CG dish: early 2ndC
253	526	Inhumation	artefact	1	3	RO			CG dish: 2ndC
253	257	Inhumation	artefact	2	240	RO			CG dish (CP with graffito and stamp)*; mid 2ndC
293	350	Disturbed unidentified burials	artefact	1	10	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG cup
293	348	Disturbed unidentified burials	artefact	1	20	RO			CG cup with stamp; 2ndC
293	344	Disturbed unidentified burials	artefact	3	50	RO			CG cups with one stamp; later 2ndC
293	352	Disturbed unidentified burials	artefact	1	10	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG cup*
450	455	Cremation	artefact	1	170	RO			CG cup (CP)*; early 2ndC
450	452	Cremation	cremation fill	2	20	RO			CG cup*; later 2ndC
450	586	Cremation	artefact	2	170	RO			CG bowl with flange decorated en barbotine; contents to be examined*; earlier 2ndC
507	463	Cremation	artefact	1	5	RO			CG form indeterminate; 2ndC
541	543	Inhumation	fill	2	20	RO			CG dish; 2ndC
588	642	Cremation	artefact	3	50	RO			CG cup with a nicked footring, and a stamp; 2ndC
599	597	Cremation	artefact	2	90	RO			CG cup (CP with stamp); earlier 2ndC
623	645	Cremation	cremation fill	5	60	RO			CG cup: 2ndC
648	766	Inhumation	artefact	1	450	RO			CG mortarium (CP with lionheaded spout)*: late 2ndC
655	663	Cremation	artefact	6	90	RO			CG dishes (one nicked footring)*; later 2ndC
672	683	Cremation	artefact	5	20	RO			CG dish; early 2ndC
719	724	Cremation	cremation fill	3	20	RO			CG dish forms; 2ndC

Table 1.4: Samian pottery quantification by sherd counts and weight per context, sorted by grave group

Grave group	Context	Group type	Context type	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
836	838	Inhumation	fill	2	20	RO			CG dish*; 2ndC
869	865	Inhumation	fill	3	20	RO			CG cup*; 2ndC
890	946	Inhumation	artefact	1	15	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish with rim decorated en barbotine
891	976	Inhumation	artefact	2	310	RO			SG dish (CP with stamp)*; later 1stC
901	927	Inhumation	artefact	1	1180	RO			CG? dish (CP)*; late 2ndC
910	950	Inhumation	artefact	4	180	RO			CG dish (CP with stamp)*; 2ndC
944	903	Inhumation	artefact	1	350	RO			CG dish (CP)*; later 2ndC
1001	1003	Cremation	cremation fill	2	30	RO			CG? dish, cup with stamp*; 2ndC
1017	1040	Inhumation	artefact	1	380	RO			CG dish (CP with stamp)*; earlier 2ndC
1069	1092	Cremation	cremation fill	2	15	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	EG dish*
1069	1094	Cremation	artefact	3	350	RO			EG dish (with stamp)*; 2ndC
1070	1115	Cremation	cremation fill	10	40	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG? dish; contents to be examined*
1070	1116	Cremation	artefact	15	260	RO			CG dish (CP); contents to be examined*; later 2ndC
1088	1056	Inhumation	fill	1	10	RO			SG moulded bowl with fragment of decoration; late 1stC
1136	1321	Inhumation	artefact	1	20	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	EG dish. NB: the context requires confirmation. The sherd was boxed as (1263); the label reads (1321).
1136	1263	Inhumation	artefact	2	560	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	EG dish (CP). Eroding: clean with care*
1180	1169	Cremation	artefact	3	310	RO			CG? cup (CP)*; late 2ndC+
1225	1226	Inhumation	fill	3	150	RO			CG deep dish (CP). Badly eroded: clean with care*; late 2ndC
	314		Unstratified	1	10	RO			CG cup with stamp; 2ndC
	649		Disturbed scatter overlying cremations 588, 623	5	60	RO			CG cup; 2ndC
	592		layer	1	3	KU			
	547 589		Unstratified Ploughsoil	1	550	RO RO			CG cup; 2ndC CG dish. NB: the sherd is marked (587), but the label reads (589); early 2ndC
	1		Ploughsoil	5	230	RO	Mid 1stC/l ate 2ndC	3rdC	SG dish (CP with stamp)* and CG/EG cup, dish, bowl forms
	227		Ploughsoil	1	215	RO			CG dish; 2ndC
	1286		Unstratified	5	60	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	CG/EG dish and bowl forms
ARC NE	BR98								
10438	10439		Road layer	9	40	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish forms

Grave group	Context	Group type	Context type	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
10533	10566	Inhumation	Artefact	16	290	RO			SG dish (CP); Late 1stC
10703	10746	Cremation	Artefact	10	420	RO			CG dish (CP); mid 2ndC
10837	10840	Cremation	artefact	1	230	RO			CG? dish (CP); early 2ndC
10845	10847	Inhumation	fill	1	5	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish
10964	10966	Inhumation	fill	6	80	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	EG? dish
10971	10973	Cremation	artefact	10	170	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish (almost CP)
11069	11071	Cremation	fill	5	160	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	EG dish forms (including rim decorated en barbotine)*
11069	11156	Cremation	artefact	1	2	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish
11079	11081	Cremation	cremation fill	1	3	RO			SG form indeterminate; later 1stC
11079	11082	Cremation	artefact	12	200	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG? dish (CP) with rim decorated en barbotine
11097	11103	Cremation	artefact	1	5	RO			EG? form indeterminate; 2ndC
11192	11222	Inhumation	artefact	1	260	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish (CP, with circular hole cut)*
11226	11227	Inhumation	fill	2	30	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish
11238	11240	Cremation	cremation fill	1	5	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG form indeterminate (fragment of decoration?)
11330	11764		fill of ditch	2	5	RO	Later 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG form indeterminate
11330	11426		fill of ditch	3	10	RO			SG dish; later 1stC
11382	11463	Inhumation	artefact	2	360	RO			CG dish (CP, with rim decorated en barbotine); 2ndC
11408	11411	Cremation	artefact	1	310	RO			CG dish (CP)*; earlier 2ndC
11529	11532	Cremation	artefact	7	310	RO			SG dish (CP)*; late 1stC
11549	11556	Cremation	artefact	9	280	RO			SG dish (CP with stamp)*; late 1stC
11610	11612	Inhumation	fill	1	3	RO	Later 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG cup
11643	11572	Inhumation	fill	2	5	RO	Later 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG indeterminate form and moulded bowl? with a fragment of decoration
11671	11672		artefact	12	220	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG? dish (CP with rim decorated en barbotine)*
11681	11678	Inhumation	artefact	1	340	RO			CG dish (CP); contents to be examined*; later 2ndC
11688	11690	Inhumation	fill	1	5	RO			SG dish; late 1stC
11741	11760	Inhumation	artefact	1	300	RO			SG dish (CP)*; late 1stC
11850	11901	Inhumation	artefact	1	230	RO			CG dish (CP with rim decorated en barbotine)*; early 2ndC
11864	11861	Inhumation	fill	1	15	RO	Mid 1stC	Later 1stC	SG dish
11882	12033	Inhumation	artefact	1	260	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish (CP with stamp)
11960	11967	Cremation	artefact	1	70	RO			CG cup (CP)*; earlier 2ndC
	11575		unstratified	5	20	RO	Mid 1stC	Later 1stC	SG dish
	12024		artefact	2	10	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG cup

Grave group	Context	Group type	Context type	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
	10051		fill	1	10	RO			CG? Dish; 2ndC
	10228		layer	1	10		Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG cup
	10570		pit	17	110		Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG? dish forms
	10614		layer	73	590		Mid/l ate 1stC	2ndC	SG cups, dishes (with graffito and stamp) CG dishes
	10645		artefact	2	90		Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish (with stamp)*
	11225		unstratified	2	20		Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish
	11212		fill	10	30		Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish forms
	10004		layer	12	30		Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	SG dish, cup forms and ?moulded bowl? with fragment of decoration?
	11307		unstratified	2	160				CG? dish (CP)*; early 2ndC
Total ARC PHL97				146	7451				
Total AR	C NBR98	3		248	5543				
Site tota	1			394	12994				

Notes for Table 1:

SG/CG/EG = South/Central/East Gaulish samian fabric CP = complete profile of vessel * indicates a vessel in need of cleaning

Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments
ARC PH	L97	1	1	1	1	1		1
642, 643	3	50	CG	cup (form 33)	RO	120	200	Unmarked sherds of rim and footring, two of which adjoin. Nicks have been cut on the footring. The basal stamp GABR.ILLIM requires identification before the vessel can be dated precisely.
766	1	450	CG	mortarium (form 45)	RO	170	200	Complete profile: a small vessel with an eroded <i>appliqué</i> lion-headed spout. The gritted interior may be worn from use, but the footring is abraded. Requires careful cleaning, and photographing for publication.
1263	2	560	EG	dish (form 32)	RO	170	260	Complete profile. Probably Rheinzabern ware, but cleaning is needed. However, the surface is eroding and the slip flakes off along with the accretion. Conservation will be essential before final storage.
ARC NB	BR98							
1672	12	220	SG?	dish (form 36)	RO	70	110	Complete profile with very abraded surfaces. The rim is decorated with leaves <i>en barbotine</i> . The origin and date of the vessel need confirmation when the vessel has been cleaned. However, there are traces of burning or possibly sooting, which require expert inspection before cleaning.
1690	1	5	SG	dish (form 18R)	RO	70	100	A small fragment only, whose surfaces have worn away.

Table 1.5: 5% sample selected from the samian ware from all contexts

Notes

SG/CG/EG = South/Central/East Gaulish samian fabric.

Form numbers are Dragendorff's types unless stated.

For terminology, see Ward 1980 and Webster 1996, *passim* Since each context in this sample contained only one vessel, the dates given are the beginning and ending of the date-range for each vessel (eg 70-110).