

An Assessment of the Iron Age and Roman Pottery from the Conoco Pipeline, Immingham (CNK2000)

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Summary

The pottery from the CNK2000 excavation on the site of the Conoco pipeline at Immingham, North Lincolnshire comes, in the main, from two periods of activity. The first dates to the early to mid Iron Age and the second to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

Methodology

The pottery was recorded by Barbara Precious using ware and form codes developed by Maggi Darling and Barbara Precious for use in the City of Lincoln and subsequently extended to cover sites in the surrounding countryside. This record, the primary archive, was then analysed alongside stratigraphic information supplied by Humber Field Archaeology by Alan Vince. A list of the ware and form codes employed in the archive and in this assessment is given as Appendices 1 and 2.

Recommendations for further work are based on a joint consideration of the potential of the excavated pottery assemblages for furthering pottery studies and the study of rural settlement in Iron Age and Roman Britain.

Description

Wares

A list of the ware codes used in the assessment and in the primary archive is given in Appendix 1. The wares can be divided into two chronological groups: those dating to the early to mid Iron Age and those dating to the Romano-British period, most of which are of 2nd or 3rd-century date.

The Iron Age wares comprise 373 sherds (Table 1) which can be grouped into three broad fabric groups: Rock-tempered wares (IAGR), Sand-tempered wares (IASA) and Shell-tempered wares (IASH, IASHF, SHCC, SHCF, SHCM, SHMF, SHMM). In addition, a large proportion, if not all, of the pottery classed as "COAR" and "NAT" is probably also of Iron Age date.

Examination in greater detail than was possible here of a group similar date from another site on the Conoco pipeline indicates that the IAGR fabrics are likely to have been locally produced using the boulder clay which underlies the entire area from the Wolds to the Humber and the North Sea, but which is mainly buried by later silt. Similar wares were in use north of the Humber, where much of the boulder clay contains a lower proportion of basic igneous rock, including rounded fragments. It is likely that similar clays to those outcropping south of the Humber exist to the north, but may be masked by later boulder clays and Holocene deposits except at the margins of these later deposits, along the edge of the chalk outcrop.

The sand-tempered fabrics are probably not locally made and require further study to establish where they might have come from (they only amount to 4 sherds in total).

The shell-tempered wares probably all originate to the west of the Ancholme valley and several distinct fabrics have been recognised in similar groups though the use of thin section analysis. In particular, it is possible to identify fabrics containing Frodingham Ironstone and having a fossil shell fauna indicating the use of lower Jurassic clays whilst other fabrics were made utilising outcrops of Great Oolite (which in central and northern Lincolnshire is usually a shelly limestone) and the Cornbrash.

Table 1

cname	full name	Total
IAGR	Native tradition grit-tempered wares	190
IAGR?	Native tradition grit-tempered wares?	16
IASA	IA type sandy wares	2
IASA?	IA type sandy wares?	2
IASH	Iron Age shell-tempered	23
IASH?	Iron Age Shelly ware?	53
IASHF	Iron Age shell-tempered - fine	1
PREHIST?	Prehistoric?	3
SHCC	Iron Age type common coarse shell	28
SHCF	Iron Age type common fine shell	1
SHCM	Iron Age type common medium shell	9
SHMF	Prehistoric to IA shell, moderate, fine	40
SHMM	Prehistoric to IA shell, moderate, medium	5
Grand Total		335

The second, Romano-British group is much larger, consisting of 3888 sherds. These can be grouped into five classes (Table 2). The most common is coarseware, consisting of sand-tempered, shell-tempered, grog-tempered or other vessels, often reduced to a grey colour, but sometimes with a dark or black core, or even black throughout. This group accounts for

95% of the pottery found, by weight, and 94% by sherd count. Most of these are clearly made in north Lincolnshire but they also include wares from Dorset (BB1). The next most common group consists of finewares (PINK, CC, OXF, OX, CR, PART, MOSL and NVCC). Most of these were probably made locally (PART was produced at Market Rasen, for example, although whether the CNK sherds come from this source would require testing) but there are sherds from other parts of Britannia (the Nene Valley colour-coated wares) and Eastern Gaul (Moselkeramik). The next most common group consists of Samian wares. Most of these come from central Gaul, including Les Matres de Veyres (SAMLM) but include 6 definite and 3 possible sherds of south Gaulish Samian ware, which tends to be earlier in date. No eastern Gaulish Samian ware, which was the main source of Samian ware in the later 2nd to mid 3rd centuries, was present. The next most common group, consisting of only 8 sherds (1% of the total Roman pottery assemblage by weight and less than 0.5% by sherd count) is formed by mortaria. Two of these are locally-produced and six come from the Mancetter-Hartshill area of Warwickshire. Finally, there is a single sherd of an amphora, a Gauloise 4, from southern France.

Table 2

Data	Amphora	Coarseware	Fineware	Mortaria	Samian	Grand Total
Nosh	1	3684	212	8	34	3939
Weight	12	59276	2002	561	650	62501
Average sherd wt	12.00	16.09	9.44	70.13	19.12	15.87

Table 3

cname	full name	Total
BB1	Dorset Black Burnished ware	1
BB2	Black Burnished 2 ware	5
BB2?	Black Burnished 2 ware?	1
BBT	Black Burnished type	1
CBM?	Ceramic Building Material?	2
CC	Colour-coated wares	1
CC?	Colour Coated ware?	1
COAR	Reduced misc Roman coarsewares	316
COAR?	Reduced misc Roman coarsewares?	1
CR	Cream-bodied ware	20
DWSH	Dales Shelly ware	212
DWSH?	Dales Shelly ware	45
GAU4	Gauloise 4	1
GFIN	Fine Greyware	47

GREY	Romano-British greywares	1751
GRFF	Fairly Fine greyware	12
GROG	Grog-tempered wares	52
GROG?	Grog-tempered ware?	1
GRSA?	Reduced version of OXSA?	4
GRSAN	Reduced sandwich fabric Middleton	140
GRSH	South Lincs Grog with shell	6
GYBN	Grey with brown surfaces	117
GYMS	Grey wheel-made with minimal fine shell	59
GYMS?	Grey wheel-made with minimal fine shell?	3
MOLO	Local Mortaria	2
MOMH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	6
MOSL	Moselkeramik	2
NAT	'Native' Wares	132
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware	12
OX	Oxidized ware	86
OX?	Oxidized ware	20
OXF	Fine Oxidized ware	23
OXMIC	Misc Micaceous oxidised ware	2
PART	Parisian-type ware	38
PART?	Parisian-type ware?	3
PINK	Pink micaceous flagons etc.	6
SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian Ware	22
SAMCG?	Central Gaulish Samian Ware?	1
SAMLM	Samian ware (Les Matres de Veyre)	1
SAMLM?	Central Gaulish Samian ware (Les Matres de Veyre)	1
SAMSG	South Gaulish Samian ware	6
SAMSG?	South Gaulish? Samian ware	3
SHEL	Romano-British shelly wares	613
SHELF	Misc Local fine shell	17
VESIC	Vesicular ware	93
Grand Total		3888

The Romano-British wares present at CBK2000 therefore indicate a predominance of 2nd-century pottery, with some late 1st century Samian ware (which could, however, have been brought onto the site during the early 2nd century). It also indicates a low level of Romanisation, as measured by the use of Samian ware, other finewares, mortaria and amphora.

Forms

Twenty different form codes were assigned to the Iron Age pottery (Table 4) and a further 37 sherds could not be identified to form level. Most of the sherds (204) came from jars, cooking pots and other vessels used in the preparation and storage of food. The next most common group consisted of bowls, 29 sherds in total, most of which were probably also used in food preparation, but may include some serving vessels. Finally, only two sherds from beakers, used for drinking, were present. It is possible that both of these are actually post-conquest pieces, representing the survival of Iron Age potting traditions into the later 1st and 2nd centuries.

Table 4

FUNCTION	CLASS	Form	Total
Drinking	Beaker	BK	1
		BKNAT?	1
Food prep and storage	Closed	CLSD	120
		Cooking pot	CPN
		CPN?	6
	Jar	J	1
		JEV	1
		JL	36
		JLS	1
		JS	9
	Jar/bowl	JB	6
		JBL	8
	Lid	L	1
L?		2	
Kitchen to table	Bowl	BCUR	1
		BEV	4
		BFL	3
		BNAT	19
		BNAT?	1
		BROL	1
Grand Total			272

A wider range of forms is represented in the Romano-British assemblage (Table 5), where 3318 sherds could be identified to form. As in the Iron Age, by far the most common group of sherds came from food preparation and storage vessels, mostly jars and cooking pots (78% of identified sherds). This was followed by bowls and dishes, used either in food preparation or serving (13% of sherds). Drinking vessels were more common than in the Iron Age, consisting in total of 6% of identified sherds. Most of these were from beakers, or

possible beakers, with a much smaller number of flagon and flask sherds. Mortaria, Samian vessels and amphora account together for about 1% of the total identified sherds.

Table 5

FUNCTION	CLASS	Form	Total	
Amph	Amph	A	1	
Dining	Samian	18/31	2	
		18/31-31	4	
		18/31R	1	
		18?	1	
		18-18/31	1	
		31	4	
		31ETC	1	
		36?	1	
		37	9	
		Drinking	Beaker	BK
BK?	2			
BKBA	7			
BKC120?	3			
BKCAR	3			
BKCOR?	1			
BKCR	3			
BKEV	1			
BKFO	1			
BKFO?	1			
BKPR	1			
Flagon	F			6
	F?			11
	FCR		2	
	FL		1	
Flask	FS		18	
	FS?		4	
Jar/beaker	JBK		79	
	JBKCUR		1	
	JBKEV		5	
Food prep and storage	Misc		STR	1
	Closed		CLSD	1104
	Cooking pot		CP	41

		CP?	15
		CPN	12
		CPN?	3
	Jar	HP?	15
		J	653
		J105	2
		J105?	2
		J107?	1
		JBIF	6
		JBR	2
		JCAR	6
		JCUR	62
		JDW	81
		JEV	55
		JEV?	1
		JFO	9
		JFT	3
		JH	8
		JL	9
		JLH	5
		JLS	55
		JLS?	1
		JNK	1
		JNN	2
		JRUST	2
		JS	51
		JSQ	1
		JWM	7
	Jar/bowl	JB	185
		JBCUR	1
		JBFT	1
		JBL	234
	Lid	L	12
Kitchen to table	Bowl	B	9
		B333	3
		B334	49
		B334?	22
		B36	1
		B37	3

		B38	1
		BBR	4
		BCAR?	1
		BCUR	3
		BCUR?	2
		BEV	3
		BEXR	1
		BFL	99
		BFL?	1
		BG225	7
		BG235	2
		BGR	1
		BL	3
		BLS	1
		BNAT	1
		BNN	29
		BROL	7
		BSEG	2
		BTR	20
		BWM	113
		BWM?	2
	Bowl/dish	BD	10
	Dish	D	1
		D?	1
		D452	1
		D452?	2
		DEXR	1
		DFL	4
		DGR	5
		DPR	2
		DPR?	1
		DPRS	2
Misc	Misc	Z?	4
Mortaria	Mortaria	M	2
		MHH	1
		MHK	4
		MHK?	1
Grand Total			3318

Assessment

The pottery in the main came from the backfilling of ditches, pits, wells and other features. Some of these have stratigraphic relationships but many are simply cutting through natural deposits and can only be phased through study of their finds. Below, the dating of these features, as given by their pottery assemblages, is considered. The features are grouped according to the preliminary phasing assigned by the site stratigrapher. It is to be expected that this phasing will be modified following the pottery assessment, at which point a further study of the pottery would be worthwhile, to examine the way in which pottery was disposed of on site and whether it is possible to recognise areas of occupation, and differences in function in different parts of the site occupied at the same time.

Phase 1

Phase 1 was dated on site to the Iron Age and 489 sherds of pottery were recovered from Phase 1 deposits. Several of the assemblages, however, contain Romano-British pottery (Table 6). In some cases this is probably due to the top fill of the feature consisting of later silting, following consolidation and in other cases is probably due to the contamination of assemblages through animal burrowing, pottery falling down cracks and other processes but there remain some cases where the evidence is consistent that the features should be re-phased. It should be noted that broad date ranges probably only indicate the small size of an assemblage and do not necessarily mean that the assemblage spans a long period of time (e.g. content 530 in ditch 526, which has an early/mid Iron Age to 3rd century AD date).

Table 6

context group	Context	Spot date
Ditch [288]	289	RO
	514	E-MIA
	515	E-MIA
	524	E-MIA?
Ditch [526]	519	MLIA?
	520	IA
	521	E-MIA
	530	EMIA - 3C
	578	ML3
	600	E-MIA
Ditch [602]	470	EROM
Ditch/Gully [68]	149	LIA-EROM?
	67	LIA

Eaves Drip Trench [443]	444	RO
Eaves Drip Trench [583]	584	E-MIA
	585	E-MIA
	587	E-MIA
Gully [113]	114	LIA-EROM
Gully [506]	624	E-MIA
Gully [57]	455	IA-RO
	58	1C
Gully [622]	623	IA
Gully/Structure? [590]	591	E-MIA
	592	EM-LIA
	593	E-MIA+
	596	EMIA
Post Hole [668]	667	RO

Ditch 288 produced one sherd of Roman greyware (context 289) and the pottery is otherwise of early to mid Iron Age date.

Ditch 526 produced sherds of greyware, Dales-type shelly ware and Parisian ware (from contexts 530 and 578) and is otherwise also of early to mid Iron Age date.

Ditch 602 produced an assemblage of 48 sherds, of which 2 are of greyware and the remainder of early to mid Iron Age date.

Ditch/gully 68 produced 96 sherds which may be of late Iron Age or early Roman date. The main distinction between this assemblage and the earlier ones is in the typology of the vessels (four have been selected for illustration).

Ditch/gully 443 produced a small group of shell-tempered sherds, assigned to the Roman period but possibly earlier.

Gully 113 similarly produced a small collection of shell-tempered sherds, which are dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period through the presence of a carinated bowl rim.

Gully 57 contains only early Roman pottery including a rusticated jar, datable to the late 1st century AD.

Post-hole 668 produced a sherd of a large bowl or jar, assigned to the Roman period.

Phase ?2

A single feature, ditch 7005, was tentatively dated to Phase 2 and contains an assemblage of 3rd-century or later date.

Phase 2

The majority of the features on CNK2000 were assigned to Phase 2. Several of the contexts assigned to this phase only contained early to middle Iron Age pottery, but in most cases these occur in the same features as contexts producing Romano-British pottery. It is likely that this phase began in the late 1st century since, again, there are no features in which all the contexts present could belong to the pre-Roman Iron Age. Most of the features appear to have been backfilled in the 2nd to 3rd centuries but there are a few contexts which contain pottery of later 3rd century or later date whilst none contain indisputable 4th-century material, suggesting that the Phase ended before c.300 AD. In some cases, these later 3rd-century assemblages are associated with recuts of earlier ditches.

Table 7

context group	Context	Spot date
Beam Slot [397]	398	3C
Ditch [127]	121	2C+
Ditch [136]	213	LIA-EROM
	215	ML3
Ditch [163]	139	3C
	164	M3-4
	165	M2-E3
	167	3-4C
	345	L2-M3
	346	2C+
	618	L1-E2
	629	ML2+
Ditch [170]	171	ML2
	243	M3?
Ditch [174]	175	L2-M3
	176	L1-2
	192	M2-E3
Ditch [177]	178	L2-E3
	180	L2-E3
	186	L1-2C
Ditch [195]	193	LIA
	194	LIA-EROM
Ditch [201]	200	2-3C
Ditch [229]	516	IA
	527	MLIA
	609	EMIA

	634	L1-2C+
Ditch [241]	227	M2-3C
	562	L2-3C
Ditch [246]	247	ML3
	250	3-4C
	563	3C
	574	3C
Ditch [30]	257	2C
	50	2C+
	85	L2-M3
	86	RO
Ditch [336]	300	RO
	371	M3C+
	501	3C+
	509	3C+
Ditch [354]	355	PREHIST-LIA
	570	LIA-EROM
Ditch [356]	547	2C+
	571	EMIA?
Ditch [401]	402	2-E3
Ditch [403]	404	IA-RO
Ditch [412]	413	M3C+
	414	L3-4C
Ditch [449]	450	IA
Ditch [468]	469	M2-3C
Ditch [468] Total		
Ditch [477]	478	M3C+
Ditch [479]	480	M2-3C
Ditch [51]	255	RO
	37	LIA-EROM
	52	M3+?
Ditch [528]	517	RO
	522	E-MIA?
	531	E-MIA
	599	3C+
Ditch [529]	518	E-MIA
	532	RO
	598	M2-E3
Ditch [544]	545	LIA

Ditch [560]	559	M2-E3C
	565	3C
Ditch [566]	567	2C+
Ditch [568]	569	3C
Ditch [601]	472	LIA
Ditch [603]	471	M2-3C
Ditch [605]	508	EM3
Ditch [612]	611	3C+
Ditch [619]	496	RO
Ditch [66]	122	L2-E3
	76	ML3C
	93	L1-M2
Ditch [7003]	7010	E-MIA
Ditch Recut [136]	150	L2-3
	59	ML3C
Ditch Recut [248]	249	2-3C
Ditch Recut [564]	548	M3C+
Ditch Recut [639]	641	2C+
	72	L2-M3
Ditch Recut [643]	228	3C
Ditch/Gully [143]	69	ML3
	70	M3C+
Ditch/Gully [211]	179	RO
Enclosure Ditch [604]	473	M2-3C
Gully [143]	100	L2-M3
	101	ML3C
	110	M3
	203	2-3C
Gully [157]	155	L2-E3
	156	2-3C?
	157	3-4C
	172	ML3
Gully [191]	189	RO?
	190	L1-2C
	41	M3C+
Gully [219]	212	L1-2C
	217	L1-E2
Gully [303]	322	ML2
Gully [358]	359	2C+

Gully [388]	75	L2-M3
Gully [417]	418	M2-3C
Gully [619]	617	ML2+
Gully [648]	647	L1-2C
Gully [662]	661	2C
Gully 78	79	L2-M3
Gully/Ditch [143]	144	ML3-E4
	148	ML3
	158	L2-E3
Gully/Structure? [224]	234	L1-2C
	294	RO
Gully/Structure? [233]	232	EM2
	276	1-2C
Gully/Structure? [244]	223	L1-2C
Gully/Structure? [295]	296	L1-2
	297	L1-2C
	298	RO
Gully/Structure? [329]	330	ML2
	331	3-4C
	363	EM3C
	369	RO
Gully/Structure? [410]	411	M3C+
Gully/Structure? [654]	655	3C
MISSING/VOID	494	M2-E3
Pit [108]	109	1-M2
Pit [112]	111	RO
Pit [159]	160	M2C+
Pit [187]	188	M3?
Pit [204]	202	M3C+
Pit [205]	206	M3?
Pit [207]	208	L2-E3
Pit [221]	220	ML3
Pit [245]	244	LIA-EROM
Pit [254]	252	ML2
	253	2-E3C
Pit [309]	310	RO
Pit [372]	373	3C
Pit [380]	381	RO
Pit [382]	383	2-3C

Pit [389]	377	M2-3C
Pit [391]	390	RO
pit [395]	394	L2-3C
Pit [406]	407	IA-RO
Pit [464]	465	ML2-E3C
Pit [466]	467	ML2-E3
pit [552]	550	ML3
Pit [6017]	6018	2C+
Pit [625]	626	3C
Pit [82]	83	M2-3C
Pit [95]	94	LIA-EROM
Pit? [323]	324	ML2
Recut [169] within Boundary Ditch [163]	162	M2C
Well [102]	103	EM2C
	131	120-200
	132	L2-E3
	133	M3C+
	314	M2-3C
	347	RO?

Phase 2b

A small number of features, mainly ditches, were phased as Phase 2b. Three of these contain pottery of later 2nd or 3rd century date.

Table 8

context group	Context	Spot date
Ditch [6008]	6009	3C
	6021	M2-E3
	6022	ML2-E3
Ditch [6023]	6024	L1-2C+
Ditch [6031]	6032	L2-3C
Pit [6028]	6027	3C

Phase 2c

Five ditches were assigned to Phase 2c (Table 9). The pottery from their backfills dates to the later 2nd and early 3rd centuries.

Table 9

context group	Context	Spot date
Ditch [51]	63	L2-3C
Ditch [6004]	6005	EM3C+
Ditch [6006]	6007	L2-3C
Ditch [7003]	7002	EM2C+
Ditch Recut [6016]	6015	ML2-E3

Phase 2c or 1

The pottery from the backfill of the eaves drip trench 583, context 582, dates to the early to mid Iron Age.

Phase 3

The backfill of ditch 7022, context 7021, contains pottery which can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Phase 4

Two collections of Romano-British pottery from the backfill of land drains 209 and 7009 are residual and contain assemblages dating to the mid/late 2nd century or later and to the Roman period.

Chronology

It seems that there are two periods of occupation represented in Phase 1: an early to mid Iron Age phase and a late Iron Age/early Roman phase. It is not clear from the pottery whether these two phases represent a continuous occupation extending over several centuries or whether there is a hiatus at some point in the mid/late Iron Age.

Iron Age type occupation continued into the Roman period, for example Gully 57, whilst the rectilinear gully layout of Phase 2 seems to follow immediately on from this late 1st century occupation, continuing throughout the 2nd and into the second half of the 3rd centuries. It is probably possible to subdivide Phase 2 into features contemporary with Phase 2b and 2c (which appear to be very close, or contemporary, in date) and to define a later phase of occupation, dating to the mid to late 3rd century, which post-dates Phases 2b and 2c.

Site function

In both the Iron Age and Romano-British occupation phases there are variations in the character of the pottery assemblages which suggest that some are likely to be primary

rubbish, discarded close to the place where the pottery was used and broken whilst others are probably mixed assemblages resulting from several cycles of deposition and earth moving. For Phase 1, for example, Ditch 602 contains a high number of vessels represented by two or more sherds (with an average of 12 sherds/vessel) whilst gullies 506 and 522 have averages of 1.5 sherds per vessel. In Phase 2 there is a similar range, with Gully 648 producing 30 sherds/vessel whilst a large number of features have only one sherd/vessel.

A study of disposal patterns might well reveal which parts of the site were used for primary refuse disposal. This study would use not only the sherd/vessel ratio but also the mean sherd weight and the absolute size of assemblages, relative to the amount of the feature excavated.

Analysis could also be undertaken of the distribution on site of sherds of vessels of differing function. It has been suggested elsewhere that the ratio of bowls to jars in contemporary Roman assemblages might reflect functional differences, perhaps between food preparation and storage areas.

Recommendations

Further work

Fabric Analysis

Examination of the early to mid Iron Age pottery from site CHP2002 shows that it is possible to identify several fabric groups using a stereo microscope at x20 magnification and it is recommended that such a study is carried out for the stratified Iron Age pottery at CNK2000. It is also possible to identify the sources of the pottery used in the Roman period, since there are significant differences in the character of the clays and potential temper sources in north Lincolnshire. In chronological order these are:

- Lower Jurassic clays to the west and north of the Jurassic ridge. These clays were used to produce LOOL and the later DWSH.
- Middle to Upper Jurassic clays interleaved with limestones in the Jurassic ridge. These clays were used to produce shell-tempered wares in the Anglo-Saxon period which are visually extremely similar to those used in the Iron Age and Roman periods at CNK2000.
- Upper Jurassic clays to the east of the Jurassic ridge, mainly buried below later deposits in the vale of Ancholme. These have few visible inclusions and have to be tempered for normal use. They were used at Market Rasen, however, for the production of Parisian wares (PART) and it would be possible to determine whether the CNK2000 PART sherds are from Market Rasen or some other source.

- Lower Cretaceous clays on the west and north sides of the Lincolnshire Wolds. These produce fabrics with a fine sandy, micaceous appearance, often with distinctive polished quartz grains.
- Boulder clays to the west, north and east of the Wolds. These appear to be distinguishable through their rock and mineral inclusions. These are probably used to produce much of the Iron Age and Native tradition pottery at CNK2000 but there is little sign that they continued to be used into the Roman period.
- Silts in the Vale of Ancholme, Humber Estuary and Lindsey Marshes. Visual examination suggests that much of the greyware used on CNK2000 is made from untempered silty clays.

There are at least 31 wares identified at CNK2000 which would repay further study, even if only a single thin section and chemical analysis.

Illustration

Forty-nine vessels were selected for illustration, either because their typology has been used to date the site, or because they are important for the study of Iron Age and Roman pottery in north Lincolnshire. In addition, 18 further vessels could be illustrated (D? in Table 10) because they are good examples of their type. Most of these are of Roman date.

Table 10

DN	Context	Cname	Form
D?	110	GREY	CP?
D?	252	GREY	BNN
D?	508	SHEL	JCUR
D?	110	GREY	BFL
D?	252	GREY	B334
D?	559	GREY	JWM
D?	110	GREY	DFL
D?	132	GREY	JCUR
D?	171	GREY	B334
D?	522	COAR	
D?	171	GREY	BNN
D?	617	GRSH	CPN
D?	110	BB2	BG225
D?	132	GFIN	BKCOR?
D?	132	IAGR?	BFL
D?	133	IAGR?	BNAT

D?	508	GREY	STR
D?	508	GREY	JCUR
D01	83	GREY	JFT
D02	37	IASA	JLS
D03	69	GRSAN	BNN
D04	2	GRFF	BTR
D05	58	IASH	BNAT
D06	59	SHEL	JEV
D07	94	NAT	CPN
D08	67	IAGR	BNAT
D09	67	IAGR	CPN
D10	67	IAGR	CPN
D11	67	IASA	CLSD
D12	103	IAGR	JL
D13	103	GREY	JLS
D14	103	IAGR	BFL
D15	101	GREY	FCR
D16	110	GREY	BWM
D17	132	GREY	BWM
D18	132	GREY	JLS
D19	132	IASH?	BROL
D20	132	GREY	FCR
D21	132	IAGR?	BROL
D22	132	GREY	BFL
D23	132	IASH?	BEV
D24	132	IASH?	BROL
D25	132	IASH?	JCUR
D26	208	MOLO	MHK
D27	206	GREY	BFL
D28	193	OX	JBFT
D29	202	SAMCG	37
D30	357	OXF	HP?
D31	6027	SHEL	JLS
D32	470	SHMF	JEV
D33	514	COAR	JBL
D33	471	SHEL	JS
D34	514	SHCC	JB
D35	514	NAT	JB
D36	514	NAT	JB

D37	508	PART	BK
D38	609	NAT	JB
D39	647	SHEL	BFL
D40	591	COAR	JB
D41	591	COAR	JB
D42	626	SHEL	BWM
D43	582	COAR	JB
D44	521	COAR	B
D45	521	COAR	JB
D46	515	COAR	JBL
D47	519	NAT	JB
D48	519	NAT	JB
D49	584	COAR	JB

Publication

The early to mid Iron Age pottery from CNK2000, together with that from the nearby site of CHP2002, could potentially provide information on the range of fabrics and forms used in north Lincolnshire and their sources. Both sites produced quite different assemblages from those found at Dragonby to the west of the Ancholme and this may be partly due to date, partly due to differences in the locally-available clays and tempers and partly due to cultural affiliations. The Iron Age pottery from these two sites has much more in common with the pottery used in east Yorkshire than in the rest of Lincolnshire. For these reasons, together with the size, condition and stratigraphic associations of some of the vessels, the pottery has a high potential.

The Roman pottery from CNK2000 has the potential to add considerably to knowledge of north Lincolnshire pottery, mainly because the site has produced large assemblages and appears to have a simple stratigraphy and an early cessation of occupation. Thus, all the pottery found on the site is probably earlier than c.300 AD. The site also seems to have been occupied by peasants who either could not afford luxuries such as imported wine and oil or perhaps were prohibited from using them. Similarly, the occupants made little use of imported Samian table wares, nor did they regularly use mortaria in food preparation. The analysis and publication of such a group of material would make a useful comparison with the Romanised assemblages from Winteringham, Brough on Humber or Lincoln.

Appendix 1

List of ware codes used in the archive catalogue

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
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cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
BB1	Dorset Black Burnished ware	rom	120	410	England	1	26
BB2	Black Burnished 2 ware	rom	40	400	England	5	91
BB2?	Black Burnished 2 ware?	rom	40	400	England	1	5
BBT	Black Burnished type	rom	120	140	England	1	30
CBM?	Ceramic Building Material?	na	0	0	na	2	15
CC	Colour-coated wares	rom	40	400	England	1	2
CC?	Colour Coated ware?	rom	40	400	England	1	53
COAR	Reduced misc. Roman coarsewares	rom	40	400	England	316	5842
COAR?	Reduced misc. Roman coarsewares?	rom	40	400	England	1	7
CR	Cream-bodied ware	rom	50	250	England	20	254
DWSH	Dales Shelly ware	rom	250	400	England	212	3818
DWSH?	Dales Shelly ware	rom	40	400	England	45	761
FCLAY?	Fired clay?	NA	0	0	NA	27	112
GAU4	Gauloise 4	rom	50	250	Gaul	1	12
GFIN	Fine Greyware	rom	50	200	England	47	303
GREY	Romano-British greywares	rom	40	400	England	1751	29092
GRFF	Fairly Fine greyware	rom	40	400	England	12	113
GROG	Grog-tempered wares	rom	40	400	England	52	1285
GROG?	Grog-tempered ware?	rom	40	400	England	1	217
GRSA?	Reduced version of OXSA?	rom	40	400	England	4	17
GRSAN	Reduced sandwich fabric Middleton	rom	40	400	England	140	1954
GRSH	South Lincs	rom	40	400	England	6	71

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
	Grog with shell						
GYBN	Grey with brown surfaces	rom	40	400	England	117	1131
GYMS	Grey wheel-made with minimal fine shell	rom	40	400	England	59	1072
GYMS?	Grey wheel-made with minimal fine shell?	rom	40	400	England	3	29
IAGR	Native tradition grit-tempered wares	ia	-700	40	England	190	2375
IAGR?	Native tradition grit-tempered wares?	ia	-700	40	England	16	379
IASA	IA type sandy wares	ia	-700	40	England	2	48
IASA?	IA type sandy wares?	ia	-700	40	England	2	11
IASH	Iron Age shell-tempered	ia	-700	40	England	23	346
IASH?	Iron Age Shelly ware?	rom	40	150	England	53	1298
IASHF	Iron Age shell-tempered - fine	ia	-700	40	England	1	20
LOOL	IA/Early Roman ware with oolitic limestone temper	IA-EROM	-100	100	England	2	16
MOLO	Local Mortaria	rom	40	400	England	2	139
MOMH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	rom	40	400	England	6	422
MOSL	Moselkeramik	rom	180	250	Germany	2	3
NAT	'Native' Wares	rom	40	150	England	132	1197
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware	rom	200	400	England	12	88
OX	Oxidized ware	rom	40	400	England	86	756
OX?	Oxidized ware	rom	40	400	England	20	235
OXF	Fine Oxidized ware	rom	40	400	England	23	285
OXMIC	Misc Micaceous oxidised ware	rom	40	400	England	2	6

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
PART	Parisian-type ware	rom	125	200	England	38	291
PART?	Parisian-type ware?	rom	125	200	England	3	7
PINK	Pink micaceous flagons etc.	rom	40	400	England	6	28
PREHIST?	Prehistoric?	preh	-3000	40	England	3	5
SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian Ware	rom	100	200	France	22	517
SAMCG?	Central Gaulish Samian Ware?	rom	100	200	France	1	1
SAMLM	Samian ware (Les Matres de Veyre)	rom	100	120	France	1	38
SAMLM?	Central Gaulish Samian ware (Les Matres de Veyre)	rom	100	120	France	1	3
SAMSG	South Gaulish Samian ware	rom	40	100	France	6	33
SAMSG?	South Gaulish? Samian ware	rom	40	100	France	3	58
SHCC	Iron Age type common coarse shell	ia	-700	40	England	28	379
SHCF	Iron Age type common fine shell	ia	-700	40	England	1	14
SHCM	Iron Age type common medium shell	ia	-700	40	England	9	45
SHEL	Romano-British shelly wares	rom	40	400	England	613	10142
SHELF	Misc Local fine shell	rom	40	400	England	17	94
SHMF	Prehistoric to IA shell, moderate, fine	preh	-700	40	England	40	460
SHMM	Prehistoric to IA shell, moderate, medium	preh	-700	40	England	5	25
VESIC	Vesicular ware	rom	40	200	England	93	675
ZDATE	General context date	na	0	0	na		

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
ZZZ	General context comments	na	0	0	na		

Appendix 2

List of form codes used in the archive catalogue

FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
18/31	Dining	Samian		2	41
18/31-31	Dining	Samian		4	73
18/31R	Dining	Samian		1	57
18?	Dining	Samian		1	1
18-18/31	Dining	Samian		1	29
31	Dining	Samian		4	82
31ETC	Dining	Samian		1	9
36?	Dining	Samian		1	1
37	Dining	Samian		9	348
A	Amph	Amph	unclassified	1	12
B	Kitchen to table	Bowl	unclassified	9	208
B333	Kitchen to table	Bowl	original ts bifurc.rim	3	22
B334	Kitchen to table	Bowl	original ts	49	872
B334?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	original ts	22	180
B36	Kitchen to table	Bowl	imitation samian 36	1	41
B37	Kitchen to table	Bowl	hemispherical possibly imitating samian 37	3	14
B38	Kitchen to table	Bowl	imitation samian 38	1	53
BBR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	bead rimmed	4	58
BCAR?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Carinated	1	19
BCUR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	curved rim	4	134
BCUR?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	curved rim	2	12
BD	Kitchen to table	Bowl/dish	-	10	472
BEV	Kitchen to table	Bowl	everted rim as Swanpool type	7	153
BEXR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	with expanded rim	1	22
BFL	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Flanged rimmed	102	2520

FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
BFL?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Flanged rimmed	1	22
BG225	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Rounded rim (G225)	7	149
BG235	Kitchen to table	Bowl	as Gillam 235	2	18
BGR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	with grooved rim	1	12
BK	Drinking	Beaker	unclassified	62	295
BK?	Drinking	Beaker	unclassified	2	91
BKBA	Drinking	Beaker	with barbotine dec	7	62
BKC120?	Drinking	Beaker	Cam 120 type	3	8
BKCAR	Drinking	Beaker	carinated	3	98
BKCOR?	Drinking	Beaker	cornice rim	1	4
BKCR	Drinking	Beaker	curved rim	3	20
BKEV	Drinking	Beaker	everted rim	1	11
BKFO	Drinking	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	1	5
BKFO?	Drinking	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	1	1
BKNAT?	Drinking	Beaker	Poss IA tradition	1	4
BKPR	Drinking	Beaker	plain upright rim	1	1
BL	Kitchen to table	Bowl	large	3	99
BLS	Kitchen to table	Bowl	lid-seated	1	13
BNAT	Kitchen to table	Bowl	IA tradition	20	433
BNAT?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	IA tradition	1	15
BNN	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Narrow necked	29	959
BROL	Kitchen to table	Bowl	rolled rim	8	941
BSEG	Kitchen to table	Bowl	segmental	2	17
BTR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Triangular rimmed	20	629
BWM	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Wide-mouthed	113	2733
BWM?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Wide-mouthed	2	59
CLSD	Food prep and storage	Closed	form	1228	10658
CP	Food prep and storage	Cooking pot	BB type	41	678
CP?	Food prep and storage	Cooking pot	BB type	15	146
CPN	Food prep and storage	Cooking pot	native tradition	25	407
CPN?	Food prep and storage	Cooking pot	native tradition	9	62

FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
D	Kitchen to table	Dish	unclassified	1	62
D?	Kitchen to table	Dish	unclassified	1	2
D452	Kitchen to table	Dish	original ts	1	10
D452?	Kitchen to table	Dish	original ts	2	13
DEXR	Kitchen to table	Dish	expanded rim	1	16
DFL	Kitchen to table	Dish	Flange rimmed	4	65
DGR	Kitchen to table	Dish	Grooved rim	5	158
DPR	Kitchen to table	Dish	Plain rim	2	31
DPR?	Kitchen to table	Dish	Plain rim	1	7
DPRS	Kitchen to table	Dish	Plain rim straight sided	2	25
F	Drinking	Flagon	unclassified	6	28
F?	Drinking	Flagon	unclassified	11	72
FCR	Drinking	Flagon	cup-mouth ringed	2	32
FL	Drinking	Flagon	large	1	115
FS	Drinking	Flask	or exceptionally small flagon	18	129
FS?	Drinking	Flask	or exceptionally small flagon	4	95
FX2	Drinking	Flagon	2 handled	1	82
HP?	Food prep and storage	Jar	Honey-pot	15	211
J	Food prep and storage	Jar	unclassified	654	11873
J105	Food prep and storage	Jar	original ts	2	210
J105?	Food prep and storage	Jar	original ts	2	52
J107?	Food prep and storage	Jar	original ts	1	26
JB	Food prep and storage	Jar/bowl	unclassified	191	3203
JBCUR	Food prep and storage	Jar/bowl	curved rim	1	9
JBFT	Food prep and storage	Jar/bowl	Flat topped	1	35
JBIF	Food prep and storage	Jar	bifurcated rim	6	88
JBK	Drinking	Jar/beaker	-	79	319
JBKCUR	Drinking	Jar/beaker	curved rim	1	3

FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
JBKEV	Drinking	Jar/beaker	everted rim	6	46
JBL	Food prep and storage	Jar/bowl	large	242	8271
JBR	Food prep and storage	Jar	bead-rim	2	27
JCAR	Food prep and storage	Jar	carinated	6	35
JCUR	Food prep and storage	Jar	curved (not clearly cp)	62	1687
JDW	Food prep and storage	Jar	Dales ware	81	1842
JEV	Food prep and storage	Jar	everted rim	90	1687
JEV?	Food prep and storage	Jar	everted rim	1	3
JFO	Food prep and storage	Jar	folded	9	290
JFT	Food prep and storage	Jar	flat-topped rim	3	69
JH	Food prep and storage	Jar	Handled	8	251
JL	Food prep and storage	Jar	Large	45	1391
JLH	Food prep and storage	Jar	Lug-handled	5	245
JLS	Food prep and storage	Jar	Lid-seated	56	1138
JLS?	Food prep and storage	Jar	Lid-seated	1	2
JNK	Food prep and storage	Jar	Necked	1	2
JNN	Food prep and storage	Jar	Narrow-necked	2	180
JRUST	Food prep and storage	Jar	Rusticated dec	2	29
JS	Food prep and storage	Jar	Storage	60	3759
JSQ	Food prep and storage	Jar	squared rim	1	9
JWM	Food prep and storage	Jar	wide-mouthed as Gillam 174-5	7	147
L	Food prep and storage	Lid	unclassified	13	125

FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
L?	Food prep and storage	Lid	unclassified	2	4
M	Mortaria	Mortaria	unclassified	2	255
MHH	Mortaria	Mortaria	Hammerhead	1	53
MHK	Mortaria	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed	4	237
MHK?	Mortaria	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed	1	16
OPEN?	nk	Open	form	4	115
STR	Drinking	Misc	Strainer	1	167
Z?	Misc	Misc	Unusual form; unclassified	4	82