

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 produced a substantial assemblage consisting of 4291 sherds weighing 66765 grams. There is evidence for probable continuous occupation from the early to mid Iron Age until the early 4th century AD, with examples of fabrics and forms, particularly that noted as Iron Age gritty (IAGR) and shell-tempered (IASH) wares, reflecting the transition from Iron Age tradition wares to Romanised types (see Table 1, below). The assemblage can be divided, in the main, into two periods of activity. The first dates to the early to mid Iron Age, an exceptional group, the forms of which can be directly paralleled with pottery of the same date from Weelsby, Grimsby, South Humberside (Elsdon, 1993, C6), and the second, forming the bulk of the assemblage, dating from the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

Until the early to mid 2nd century AD it is a predominantly rural assemblage, with the bulk of the Romanised forms and technologies emerging from c AD 120/40. A scarcity of imported goods and finewares indicates a relatively low status occupation.

Table 1

Date range	shs	grams
PREHIST-LIA	3	17
E-MIA	288	5642
EMIA?	39	206
E-MIA+	5	45
EM-LIA	51	474
EMIA - 3C	8	57
MLIA?	23	279
LIA	105	1073
IA	14	126
LIA-EROM	79	943
IA-RO	4	11
EROM	48	526
1C	22	347
1-M2	6	26
M1-E2	15	211

L1-E2	15	449
L1-M2	35	354
L1-2C	60	1107
L1-2C+	8	41
1-2C	3	22
120-200	54	1269
EM2C	215	2931
M2C	214	2658
ML2	144	2924
ML2+	12	365
2C	5	35
2C+	48	283
2-E3C	20	164
M2-E3	478	6125
ML2-E3	105	1283
M2-3C	98	3902
L2-E3	311	5526
L2-M3	80	1001
L2-3C	253	2945
2-3C	25	264
2-3C?	52	538
3C	247	4100
3C+	36	658
EM3C	151	3188
EM3C+	33	84
M3?	31	486
M3C+	281	4741
ML3C	421	6984
M3-4	2	35
ML3-E4	53	987
L3-4C	15	485
3-4C	8	179
RO	62	638
RO?	5	17
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4291</u>	<u>66765</u>

Methodology

The pottery was recorded by Barbara Precious according to the guidelines recommended by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), 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, with sherd count and weight as measures. 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 (see Table 2, below)

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 three main chronological groups: those dating to the early to mid Iron Age, the later Iron Age to the early Roman period, and those dating to the Romano-British period, most of which are of mid 2nd to 3rd-century date.

The early to mid Iron Age wares can be grouped into one main fabric group: Rock-tempered (mainly dolerite) wares (IACOAR – 314 sherds, 5769 grams), and several shell-tempered sub-groups (SHCC, SHCF, SHCM, SHMF, SHMM – 85 sherds, 939 grams) that, although broadly assigned to the Prehistoric to Iron Age period, mainly belong to the early to mid Iron Age. As mentioned above, forms in these wares can be closely paralleled with the Weelsby group, Phases 1 and 2. Forms from Phase 1, being distinguished by vessels with notched or impressed rims, whereas those from Phase 2 are generally plain-rimmed (Elsdon *ibid.*). However, several fragments, in particular Drawing 32 (SHMF – 34 sherds 446 grams) is similar to pottery from Phase 3 at Weelsby of mid to late Iron Age date (Elsdon *ibid.*). In addition, a large proportion, if not all, of the pottery classed as “NAT” is probably also of Iron Age date (132 sherds, 1197 grams).

Examination in greater detail than was possible here of a group similar date from another site on the Conoco pipeline indicates that they 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 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 2

Period	Fabric	Cname	sherds	%	grams	%
Prehistoric	Prehistoric?	PREH?	3	0.07%	5	0.01%
Prehistoric to Roman	Vesicular	VESIC	93	2.17%	675	1.01%
Prehistoric to Iron Age	Oolitic tempered	LOOL	2	0.05%	16	0.02%
Prehistoric to Iron Age	Shell, common, coarse tempered	SHCC	28	0.65%	379	0.57%
Prehistoric to Iron Age	Shell, common, fine tempered	SHCF	1	0.02%	14	0.02%
Prehistoric to Iron Age	Shell, common, medium tempered	SHCM	9	0.21%	45	0.07%
Prehistoric to Iron Age	Shell, moderate, fine tempered	SHMF	40	0.93%	460	0.69%
Prehistoric to Iron Age	Shell, moderate, medium tempered	SHMM	5	0.12%	25	0.04%
Early to mid Iron Age	Iron Age coarse tempered (dolerite)	IACOAR	311	7.25%	5753	8.62%
Early to mid Iron Age	Iron Age coarse tempered (dolerite)?	IACOAR?	3	0.07%	16	0.02%
Iron Age to early Roman	Native - tempered	NAT	132	3.08%	1197	1.79%
Late Iron Age - mid Roman	Iron Age gritty ware	IAGR	190	4.43%	2375	3.56%
Late Iron Age - mid Roman	Iron Age gritty ware?	IAGR?	16	0.37%	379	0.57%
Late Iron Age - mid Roman	Iron Age sandy ware	IASA	2	0.05%	48	0.07%
Late Iron Age - mid Roman	Iron Age sandy ware?	IASA?	2	0.05%	11	0.02%
Late Iron Age - mid Roman	Iron Age shell-tempered	IASH	23	0.54%	346	0.52%

Roman						
Late Iron Age - mid Roman	Iron Age shell-tempered?	IASH?	53	1.24%	1298	1.94%
Late Iron Age - mid Roman	Iron Age fine shell-tempered	IASHF	1	0.02%	20	0.03%
Late Iron Age - Roman	Grog-tempered ware	GROG	52	1.21%	1285	1.93%
Late Iron Age - Roman	Grog-tempered ware?	GROG?	1	0.02%	217	0.33%
Late Iron Age - Roman	Grog and shell-tempered	GRSH	6	0.14%	71	0.11%
Early Roman	Early coarser sandy grey	GRSA?	4	0.09%	17	0.03%
Early Roman	Pink ware	PINK	6	0.14%	28	0.04%
Early Roman	South Gaulish samian	SAMSG	6	0.14%	33	0.05%
Early Roman	South Gaulish samian	SAMSG?	3	0.07%	58	0.09%
Early to mid Roman	Cream ware	CR	20	0.47%	254	0.38%
Early to mid Roman	Gauloise 4 amphora	GAU4	1	0.02%	12	0.02%
Early to mid Roman	Grey with minimum shell	GYMS	59	1.38%	1072	1.61%
Early to mid Roman	Grey with minimum shell?	GYMS?	3	0.07%	29	0.04%
Early to mid Roman	Local mortaria	MOLO	2	0.05%	139	0.21%
Mid Roman	Moselkeramik	MOSL	2	0.05%	3	0.00%
Mid Roman	Central Gaulish samian	SAMCG	22	0.51%	517	0.77%
Mid Roman	Central Gaulish samian?	SAMCG?	1	0.02%	1	0.00%
Mid Roman	Les Martres de Veyre samian	SAMLM	1	0.02%	38	0.06%
Mid Roman	Les Martres de Veyre samian?	SAMLM?	1	0.02%	3	0.00%
Mid to late Roman	Black-burnished ware 1	BB1	1	0.02%	26	0.04%
Mid to late Roman	Black-burnished ware 2	BB2	5	0.12%	91	0.14%
Mid to late Roman	Black-burnished ware 2?	BB2?	1	0.02%	5	0.01%
Mid to late Roman	Black-burnished ware type	BBT	1	0.02%	30	0.04%
Mid to late Roman	Dales ware	DWSH	212	4.94%	3818	5.72%
Mid to late Roman	Dales ware?	DWSH?	45	1.05%	761	1.14%
Mid to late Roman	Mancetter Hartshill mortaria	MOMH	6	0.14%	422	0.63%
Mid to late Roman	Nene Valley colour-coated	NVCC	12	0.28%	88	0.13%
Mid to late Roman	Parisian-type ware	PART	38	0.89%	291	0.44%
Mid to late Roman	Parisian-type ware?	PART?	3	0.07%	7	0.01%
Roman	Miscellaneous colour-coated ware	CC	1	0.02%	2	0.00%

Roman	Miscellaneous colour-coated ware?	CC?	1	0.02%	53	0.08%
Roman	Miscellaneous coarse ware	COAR	3	0.07%	80	0.12%
Roman	Fine grey ware	GFIN	47	1.10%	303	0.45%
Roman	Local grey ware	GREY	1751	40.81%	29092	43.58%
Roman	Fairly fine grey ware	GRFF	12	0.28%	113	0.17%
Roman	Grey 'sandwich' core	GRSAN	140	3.26%	1954	2.93%
Roman	Grey with brown surfaces	GYBN	117	2.73%	1131	1.69%
Roman	Miscellaneous oxidised	OX	86	2.00%	756	1.13%
Roman	Miscellaneous oxidised?	OX?	20	0.47%	235	0.35%
Roman	Miscellaneous fine oxidised	OXF	23	0.54%	285	0.43%
Roman	Miscellaneous micaceous oxidised	OXMIC	2	0.05%	6	0.01%
Roman	Miscellaneous shell-tempered	SHEL	613	14.29%	10142	15.19%
Roman	Miscellaneous fine shell-tempered	SHELF	17	0.40%	94	0.14%
Roman?	Ceramic building material?	CBM?	2	0.05%	15	0.02%
Roman?	Fired clay	FCLAY?	27	0.63%	112	0.17%
		TOTAL	4291	100.00%	66765	100.00%

There is an intermediate group of fabrics that are late Iron Age to mid Roman in date (IAGR, IASA, IASH, and IASHF – 287 sherds, 4477 grams, together with GROG and GRSH – 59 sherds, 1573). The earlier forms within this group are almost always hand made and are later Iron Age to early Roman date, whereas those that are wheel made continue to be made into the early to mid 2nd century. Indeed, forms such as rolled rimmed bowls (BROL – Drawings 19, 21 and 24 for example) show that earlier Iron Age traditions are the basis for vessels that continue into the 3rd century.

These fabrics are likely to be from similar sources to those of early to mid Iron Age date, mentioned above. The sand-tempered fabrics (IASA) 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 second, Romano-British group is much larger, consisting of 3317 sherds, weighing 52116 grams. There is a small group of early, mainly 1st century, Roman wares (GRSA, PINK, SAMSG) accounting for 19 sherds, 136 grams. These fabrics, providing coarse ware and flagon forms, are present in Legionary deposits in Lincoln, although the samian forms present at CNK are later rather than mid 1st century in date. Pottery of early to mid Roman

date (1st to mid to late 2nd century - CR, GAU4, GYMS, MOLO) consists of 85 sherds weighing 1506 grams with examples of flagon, amphorae, coarse ware mortaria and fabrics. Exclusively mid Roman pottery (MOSL, SAMCG, SAMLM) is scarce and consists entirely of fine wares – 27 sherds weighing 562 grams. Samian from Les Martres de Veyre (SAMLML) is closely dated to 100-120 AD and Central Gaulish examples are mainly from the Lezoux kilns imported into Britannia from c 120 -180 AD. No eastern Gaulish Samian ware, which was the main source of samian ware in the later 2nd to mid 3rd centuries, was present.

Importantly, this group contains two stamped vessels that provide good external dating for the site. One is an almost complete samian mould-decorated bowl, Drawing 29, with a stamp in the decoration of BVTRIV? Used by the Central Gaulish pottery BVTRIO who operated from 120-145 AD. Fragments of this vessel came from three different contexts 158, 202, and 210, and rivet holes showed that this vessel was sufficiently prized to warrant repair. Context 158 produced a further stamped, samian vessel, dish form 31, also in a Central Gaulish fabric, made by the potter Albucius who is dated from 150-180 AD.

Distinguishable mid to late Roman wares (BB1, BB2, BBT, DWSH, MOMH, NVCC and PART) account for 324 sherds, 5539 grams. The larger groups, DWSH and PART are locally made, the latter produced at Market Rasen, for example, although whether the CNK sherds come from this source would require testing. Dales ware (DWSH) is generally ascribed a north Lincolnshire source. This is particularly relevant to the CNK assemblage as the close proximity of this site to the potential source could indicate an earlier date than that generally assigned to DWSH from the city of Lincoln of 150-400 AD. Sherds from other parts of Britannia include the Nene Valley colour-coated wares (NVCC), mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill area of Warwickshire, BB1 from Dorset and/ or Doncaster area, and BB2 from Thameside Essex/Kent.

The most common group, nearly 50% of the total (2067 sherds, 32593 grams) consists of locally produced, sand-tempered, grey wares (GREY, GFIN, GRFF, GRSAN and GYBN), that are reduced to a grey colour, but sometimes with a dark or black core, or even black throughout. These fabrics are broadly dated to the Roman period, the precise dating relying on the individual forms, although the bulk date from the early to mid 2nd to the 3rd centuries. Other fabrics within this group are miscellaneous, oxidised and wheel made, shell-tempered wares OX, OXF, OXMIC, SHEL and SHELF), and probably of a similar date range..

Table 3, below indicates a low level of status, as measured by the use of samian ware, other finewares (CC, GFIN, MOSL, NVCC, and PART), mortaria and amphora. These are contrasted with the forms and technology of the late Iron Age to early to mid Roman wares (IAGR, IASA, IASH, GYMS), indicators of native traditions continuing into the mid 2nd century, and later Roman shell-tempered wares that were manufactured using simple rather than complex potting technologies (DWSH and SHEL). Definitive Romanised coarse and

oxidised fabrics using more advanced technology (GREY, BB, CR, PINK, OX and their subgroups) mainly date from the early to mid 2nd to the 3rd century.

There is only one fragment of amphora from the site (GAU4) and a total absence of the ubiquitous, Dressel 20, olive oil amphorae from Southern Spain found on most Roman sites. The occupants of the site must have had another source of cooking and lighting material, and were clearly not Romanised to the extent of using olive oil for personal cleansing. Mortaria, mainly used for the preparation of herbs and spices, are an indicator of more sophisticated culinary tastes. At CNK they are scarce denoting a rural, rather than Romanised, society. This is further emphasised by the comparative paucity of fine and samian ware, although the stamped, mould decorated bowl (Drawing 29), that has been repaired with rivets, is clearly a prized item.

Iron Age tradition and later Roman, predominantly hand made/wheel finished wares comprise almost 35% of the assemblage, consistent with a rural assemblage. Exclusively Roman wares form 61%, but predominantly date from the mid 2nd to the 3rd century, emphasising the somewhat late Romanisation of the occupants of this site.

Table 3

Data	Amphora	Fineware	Mortaria	Samian	Native trad.	Roman
Nosh	1	104	8	34	1236	2189
Weight	12	747	561	650	10157	34025
Average sherd wt	12.00	7.18	70.13	19.12	8.21	15.54

Forms (See Appendix 2)

As mentioned above, the exclusively early to mid Iron Age pottery can be closely paralleled with groups from Phases 1 and 2 from Weelsby, Grimsby (Elsdon, *ibid*). There is a limited number of forms, coarse jars or bowls in a variety of sizes (JBNAT), with all being used for either food preparation or storage. Decoration is minimal, with the earliest pottery having notched or impressed rims with occasional scoring or wipe marks noted on the body of other vessels.

Later Iron Age pottery consists mainly of coarse, native tradition cooking pots (CPN) and, to a lesser extent, bowls (BNAT), which may have been used for serving as well as cooking. However, at least one vessel with burnishing on the exterior (Drawing 32) demonstrates the refined quality of the later Iron Age types noted at Ancaster, Dragonby, and Phase 3 at Weelsby. 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 early to mid 2nd centuries.

A wider range of forms is represented in the Romano-British assemblage. As in the Iron Age group, by far the most common group of sherds came from kitchen to table wares that were mainly used for cooking and food preparation but could also have been used for serving. This group encompasses bowls and dishes and the majority of the jars. Vessels used exclusively in the kitchen for cooking and food preparation are cooking pots (CP) and Dales Ware jars (DWSH).

A small quantity of wheel made, Iron Age tradition, cooking pots (CPN) may have continued in use until the early to mid 2nd century. This period is notable for the influx of a variety of Romanised grey wares that appear to form a typological group, a carinated bowl (B334), bowls with bifurcated rims (B333), and segmented types (BSEG). Lid-seated jars (J105-107) complete this repertoire.

Storage and larger jars and bowls (JS, JL, BL) are present in moderate quantities and used for storing produce. A small group of narrow-necked (JNN) and handled jars (JH and JLH) would probably have served as liquid holders. Definitively Roman forms providing the same function consists of a small number of flagons of 1st to 2nd century date, and flasks dating to the mid to later Roman period.

Drinking vessels were more common than in the Iron Age. Most of these were from beakers, or possible beakers. Vessels generally denoting a refined society, mortaria, samian vessels and amphora account together for about 1% of the total identified sherds.

There is a notable absence of later and very late Roman types such as bead and flanged bowls, inturned examples, and double lid-seated jars.

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 4

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 grey ware (context 289) and the pottery is otherwise of early to mid Iron Age date.

Ditch 526 produced sherds of grey ware, 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 5

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 6

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 7

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

The pottery was mostly recovered from stratified deposits, many of which contain large fragments of vessels which appear to form contemporary assemblages. As such it is an important potential source of information on Iron Age and Roman pottery use in this part of Lincolnshire. The entire collection should be retained for future study and it is recommended that further post-excavation analysis and publication takes place.

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 (Task 1).

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 (Task 2). In order of geological deposition, 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 grey ware used on CNK2000 is made from untempered silty clays.

There are at least 31 Romano-British wares identified at CNK2000 which would repay further study (i.e. they are not already covered by the National Fabric Collection, are represented by several vessels, can be dated by their stratigraphic associations and can be associated with typological features).

For each visually-identified Iron Age and Romano-British fabric thin sections and chemical analysis should be carried out.

Thin sections would be produced at the Department of Earth Sciences, University of Manchester, and analysed at Lincoln. For each fabric, between 2 and 5 thin sections would be produced, depending on the visual variability in texture and inclusion types (Task 3).

Chemical analysis would be carried out at the Department of Geology, Royal Holloway College, London, using Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy. To establish the mean value and standard deviation for each of the measured elements at least 6 samples of each fabric are required (Task 4).

Illustration and Form analysis

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. There is a significant group of early to mid Iron Age types. An impressive selection of later Iron Age to early Roman fabrics and forms of which demonstrate the transition between native tradition hand and more

Romanised wheel made examples. Both these groups require illustration (Task 5) and further analysis of the forms in order to refine the respective typologies (Task 6).

Table 8

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
D50?	171	GREY	B334
D?	522	IACOAR	JBNAT
D51?	171	GREY	BNN
D52?	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	IACOAR	JBNAT
D33	471	SHEL	JS
D34	514	SHCC	JBNAT
D35	514	NAT	JBNAT
D36	514	NAT	JBNAT
D37	508	PART	BK
D38	609	NAT	JBNAT
D39	647	SHEL	BFL
D40	591	IACOAR	JBNAT
D41	591	IACOAR	JBNAT
D42	626	SHEL	BWM
D43	582	IACOAR	JBNAT
D44	521	IACOAR	BNAT
D45	521	IACOAR	JBNAT
D46	515	IACOAR	JBNAT
D47	519	NAT	JBNAT
D48	519	NAT	JBNAT
D49	584	IACOAR	JBNAT

Specialist wares

Brenda Dickinson should examine two samian stamps from contexts 158 and 202 for dating confirmation and inclusion in the national reference collection of samian stamps (Task 7). A

mortarium stamp from context 208 should be sent to Kay Hartley for fabric and dating analysis and for inclusion in the national database of mortarium stamps (Task 8).

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 interest. A report on the pottery, including a discussion of its date, the stratigraphic associations and sequence, the results of fabric analysis and typological study should be prepared (Task 9).

The Roman pottery from CNK2000 has the potential to be 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 tablewares, nor did they regularly use mortaria in food preparation. The analysis and publication of such a group of material would made a useful comparison with the Romanised assemblages from Winteringham, Brough on Humber or Lincoln. A report should therefore be produced on the Roman pottery from the site (Task 10).

Costing

Table 9 gives costings for the 10 tasks identified above. These costings are valid until the beginning of April 2005.

Table 9

Task	Details	Resource	Unit cost	Amount
1	Binocular microscope study of IA pottery	AGV	£180/day	£ 360.00
2	Binocular microscope study of Roman pottery	AGV	£180/day	£ 360.00
	selection of sherds for study	BP	£200/day	£ 200.00
3	Thin section analysis	AVAC	£22.5 each	£ 3,330.00
4	Chemical analysis	AVAC	£23.50 each	£ 5,217.00

5	Illustration of IA and Roman pot	CB	subcontract	£	500.00
6	Analysis of forms	BP	£200/day	£	400.00
7	Specialist ID of stamped Samian ware	BD	subcontract	£	100.00
8	Specialist ID of Mortaria stamp	KH	subcontract	£	100.00
9	Report on IA pottery	AGV	£180/day	£	360.00
		BP	£200/day	£	600.00
10	Report on Roman pottery	AGV	£180/day	£	360.00
		BP	£200/day	£	600.00
	Total				£12,487.00
	VAT				£ 2,185.23
	Grand total				£14,672.23

Reference

Elsdon, S.M., 1993 *Iron Age Pottery in the East Midlands: A Handbook*, Dept of Classics and Archaeology, University of Nottingham.

Appendix 1

List of ware codes used in the archive catalogue

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	120	300	England	5	91
BB2?	Black Burnished 2 ware?	rom	120	300	England	1	5
BBT	Black Burnished type	rom	120	410	Lincs	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	Lincs	3	80
CR	Cream-bodied ware	rom	50	250	Lincs	20	254
DWSH	Dales Shelly ware	rom	250	400	Lincs	212	3818
DWSH?	Dales Shelly ware	rom	250	400	Lincs	45	761
FCLAY?	Fired clay?	na	0	0	na	27	112
GAU4	Gauloise 4	rom	40	250	S Gaul	1	12
GFIN	Fine Greyware	rom	50	400	England	47	303
GREY	Romano-British greywares	rom	40	400	Lincs	1751	29094
GRFF	Fairly Fine greyware	rom	40	400	Lincs	12	113
GROG	Grog-tempered wares	ia-rom	-100	400	Lincs	52	1285
GROG?	Grog-tempered ware?	ia-rom	-100	400	Lincs	1	217
GRSA?	Early Roman version of OXSA?	rom	40	150	Lincs	4	17

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
GRSAN	Reduced sandwich fabric	rom	40	400	Lincs	140	1954
GRSH	Grog with shell	ia-rom	-100	400	Lincs	6	71
GYBN	Grey with brown surfaces	rom	40	400	Lincs	117	1131
GYMS	Grey wheel-made with minimal fine shell	ia-rom	-100	400	Lincs	59	1072
GYMS?	Grey wheel-made with minimal fine shell?	ia-rom	-100	400	Lincs	3	29
IACOAR	Iron Age coarse tempered (dolerite)	emia	-700	100	Lincs	311	5753
IACOAR	Iron Age coarse tempered (dolerite)	emia	-700	100	Lincs	3	16
IAGR	Native tradition grit-tempered wares	lia-rom	-100	150	Lincs	190	2375
IAGR?	Native tradition grit-tempered wares?	lia-rom	-100	150	Lincs	16	379
IASA	IA type sandy wares	lia-rom	-100	150	Lincs	2	48
IASA?	IA type sandy wares?	lia-rom	-100	150	Lincs	2	11
IASH	Iron Age shell-tempered	lia-rom	-100	150	Lincs	23	346
IASH?	Iron Age Shelly ware?	lia-rom	-100	150	Lincs	53	1298
IASHF	Iron Age shell-tempered - fine	lia-rom	-100	150	Lincs	1	20
LOOL	IA/Early Roman ware with oolitic limestone temper	ia-rom	-100	100	England	2	16
MOLO	Local Mortaria	rom	40	200	Lincs	2	139
MOMH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	rom	40	400	Warks	6	422
MOSL	Moselkeramik	rom	180	250	E Gaul	2	3

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
NAT	'Native' Wares	ia-rom	-700	100	Lincs	132	1197
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware	rom	200	400	Peterborough	12	88
OX	Oxidized ware	rom	40	400	Lincs	86	756
OX?	Oxidized ware	rom	40	400	Lincs	20	235
OXF	Fine Oxidized ware	rom	40	400	Lincs	23	285
OXMIC	Misc Micaceous oxidised ware	rom	40	400	England?	2	6
PART	Parisian-type ware	rom	125	300	Lincs	38	291
PART?	Parisian-type ware?	rom	125	300	Lincs	3	7
PINK	Pink micaceous flagons etc.	rom	40	100	Lincs	6	28
PREHIST?	Prehistoric?	preh	-3000	40	England	3	5
SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian Ware	rom	120	200	C Gaul	22	517
SAMCG?	Central Gaulish Samian Ware?	rom	120	200	C Gaul	1	1
SAMLM	Samian ware (Les Matres de Veyre)	rom	100	120	C Gaul	1	38
SAMLM?	Central Gaulish Samian ware (Les Matres de Veyre)	rom	100	120	C Gaul	1	3
SAMSG	South Gaulish Samian ware	rom	40	100	S Gaul	6	33
SAMSG?	South Gaulish? Samian ware	rom	40	100	S Gaul	3	58
SHCC	Iron Age type common coarse shell	preh	-700	40	Lincs?	28	379
SHCF	Iron Age type common fine shell	preh	-700	40	Lincs?	1	14
SHCM	Iron Age type common medium shell	preh	-700	40	Lincs?	9	45
SHEL	Romano-British shelly wares	rom	40	400	Lincs	613	10142

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Source	NoSH	Wt
SHELF	Misc Local fine shell	rom	40	400	Lincs	17	94
SHMF	Prehistoric to IA shell, moderate, fine	preh	-700	40	Lincs?	40	460
SHMM	Prehistoric to IA shell, moderate, medium	preh	-700	40	Lincs?	5	25
VESIC	Vesicular ware	ia-om	-700	400	Lincs?	93	675
ZDATE	General context date	na	0	0	na		
ZZZ	General context comments	na	0	0	na		

Appendix 2

List of form codes used in the archive catalogue

Date	FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
Mid Rom	18/31	Table	Dish	Samian	2	41
Mid Rom	18/31-31	Table	Dish	Samian	4	73
Mid Rom	18/31R	Table	Dish	Samian	1	57
E Rom	18?	Table	Dish	Samian	1	1
Mid Rom	18-18/31	Table	Dish	Samian	1	29
Mid Rom	31	Table	Dish/bowl	Samian	4	82
Mid Rom	31ETC	Table	Dish/bowl	Samian	1	9
Mid Rom	36?	Table	Bowl	Samian; barbotine	1	1
Mid Rom	37	Table	Bowl	Samian; mould decorated	9	348
E/M Rom	A	Amphorae	Amphorae	unclassified	1	12
Rom	B	Kitchen to table	Bowl	unclassified	7	101
Mid Rom	B333	Kitchen to table	Bowl	original ts bifurc.rim	3	22
Mid Rom	B334	Kitchen to table	Bowl	original ts	49	872
Mid Rom	B334?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	original ts	22	180
Mid Rom	B36	Kitchen to table	Bowl	imitation samian 36	1	41
Mid Rom	B37	Kitchen to table	Bowl	hemispherical possibly imitating samian 37	3	14
M/L Rom	B38	Kitchen to table	Bowl	imitation samian 38	1	53
M/L Rom	BBR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	bead rimmed	4	58
Rom	BCAR?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Carinated	1	19
M/L Rom	BCUR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	curved rim	4	134

Date	FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
M/L Rom	BCUR?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	curved rim	2	12
Rom	BD	Kitchen to table	Bowl/dish	-	10	472
IA- Erom	BEV	Kitchen to table	Bowl	everted rim	7	153
L Rom	BEXR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	with expanded rim	1	22
E/M Rom	BFL	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Flanged rimmed	102	2520
E/M Rom	BFL?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Flanged rimmed	1	22
Mid Rom	BG225	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Rounded rim (G225)	9	162
M/L Rom	BGR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	with grooved rim	1	12
Rom	BK	Drinking	Beaker	unclassified	62	295
Rom	BK?	Drinking	Beaker	unclassified	2	91
M/L Rom	BKBA	Drinking	Beaker	with barbotine dec	7	62
M/L Rom	BKC120?	Drinking	Beaker	Cam 120 type	3	8
Rom	BKCAR	Drinking	Beaker	carinated	3	98
E/M Rom	BKCOR?	Drinking	Beaker	cornice rim	1	4
Rom	BKCR	Drinking	Beaker	curved rim	3	20
E/M Rom	BKEV	Drinking	Beaker	everted rim	1	11
M/L Rom	BKFO	Drinking	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	1	5
M/L Rom	BKFO?	Drinking	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	1	1
IA- Erom	BKNAT?	Drinking	Beaker	Poss IA tradition	1	4
L Rom	BKPR	Drinking	Beaker	plain upright rim	1	1
Rom	BL	Kitchen to table	Bowl	large	3	99
Rom	BLS	Kitchen to table	Bowl	lid-seated	1	13
IA	BNAT	Kitchen	Bowl	IA tradition	22	540
IA	BNAT?	Kitchen	Bowl	IA tradition	1	15
Mid Rom	BNN	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Narrow necked	29	959
M/L	BROL	Kitchen to table	Bowl	rolled rim	8	941

Date	FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
Rom						
Mid Rom	BSEG	Kitchen to table	Bowl	segmental	2	17
Mid Rom	BTR	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Triangular rimmed	20	629
M/L Rom	BWM	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Wide-mouthed	113	2733
M/L Rom	BWM?	Kitchen to table	Bowl	Wide-mouthed	2	59
IA-Rom	CLSD	Kitchen to table	Closed	form	1229	10719
M/L Rom	CP	Kitchen	Cooking pot	BB type	41	678
M/L Rom	CP?	Kitchen	Cooking pot	BB type	15	146
IA-Erom	CPN	Kitchen	Cooking pot	native tradition	25	407
IA-Erom	CPN?	Kitchen	Cooking pot	native tradition	9	62
Rom	D	Kitchen to table	Dish	unclassified	1	62
Rom	D?	Kitchen to table	Dish	unclassified	1	2
E/M Rom	D452	Kitchen to table	Dish	original ts	1	10
E/M Rom	D452?	Kitchen to table	Dish	original ts	2	13
M/L Rom	DEXR	Kitchen to table	Dish	expanded rim	1	16
Mid Rom	DFL	Kitchen to table	Dish	Flange rimmed	4	65
M/L Rom	DGR	Kitchen to table	Dish	Grooved rim	5	158
M/L Rom	DPR	Kitchen to table	Dish	Plain rim	2	31
M/L Rom	DPR?	Kitchen to table	Dish	Plain rim	1	7
M/L Rom	DPRS	Kitchen to table	Dish	Plain rim straight sided	2	25
E/M Rom	F	Liquid holder	Flagon	unclassified	6	28
E/M Rom	F?	Liquid holder	Flagon	unclassified	11	72
Mid Rom	FCR	Liquid holder	Flagon	cup-mouth ringed	2	32

Date	FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
E/M Rom	FL	Liquid holder	Flagon	large	1	115
M/L Rom	FS	Liquid holder	Flask	or exceptionally small flagon	18	129
M/L Rom	FS?	Liquid holder	Flask	or exceptionally small flagon	4	95
E/M Rom	FX2	Liquid holder	Flagon	2 handled	1	82
E Rom	HP?	Storage	Jar	Honey-pot	15	211
Rom	J	Kitchen to table	Jar	unclassified	653	11812
Mid Rom	J105	Storage	Jar	original ts	2	210
Mid Rom	J105?	Storage	Jar	original ts	2	52
Mid Rom	J107?	Storage	Jar	original ts	1	26
Rom	JB	Kitchen to table	Jar/bowl	unclassified	27	183
Rom	JBCUR	Kitchen to table	Jar/bowl	curved rim	1	9
Rom	JBFT	Kitchen to table	Jar/bowl	Flat topped	1	35
Mid Rom	JBIF	Kitchen to table	Jar	bifurcated rim	6	88
Rom	JBK	Drinking	Jar/beaker	-	79	319
Rom	JBKCUR	Drinking	Jar/beaker	curved rim	1	3
E/M Rom	JBKEV	Drinking	Jar/beaker	everted rim	6	46
Rom	JBL	Storage	Jar/bowl	large	138	5611
IA-ERom	JBNAT	Kitchen	Jar/bowl	Native tradition	268	5680
E/M Rom	JBR	Kitchen to table	Jar	bead-rim	2	27
Rom	JCAR	Kitchen to table	Jar	carinated	6	35
Rom	JCUR	Kitchen to table	Jar	curved (not clearly cp)	62	1687
M/L Rom	JDW	Kitchen	Jar	Dales ware	81	1842
Rom	JEV	Kitchen to table	Jar	everted rim	90	1687
Rom	JEV?	Kitchen to table	Jar	everted rim	1	3
M/L Rom	JFO	Kitchen to table	Jar	folded	9	290
M/L Rom	JFT	Kitchen to table	Jar	flat-topped rim	3	69

Date	FORM	FUNCTION	CLASS	COMMENTS	NoSH	Wt
M/L Rom	JH	Liquid holder	Jar	Handled	8	251
Rom	JL	Storage	Jar	Large	45	1391
L Rom	JLH	Liquid holder	Jar	Lug-handled	5	245
Rom	JLS	Storage	Jar	Lid-seated	56	1138
Rom	JLS?	Storage	Jar	Lid-seated	1	2
Rom	JNK	Kitchen to table	Jar	Necked	1	2
L Rom	JNN	Liquid holder	Jar	Narrow-necked	2	180
E/M Rom	JRUST	Kitchen	Jar	Rusticated dec	2	29
Rom	JS	Storage	Jar	Storage	60	3759
Rom	JSQ	Kitchen to table	Jar	squared rim	1	9
M/L Rom	JWM	Kitchen to table	Jar	wide-mouthed as Gillam 174-5	7	147
Rom	L	Kitchen to table	Lid	unclassified	13	125
Rom	L?	Kitchen to table	Lid	unclassified	2	4
Rom	M	Mortaria	Mortaria	unclassified	2	255
L Rom	MHH	Mortaria	Mortaria	Hammerhead	1	53
E/M Rom	MHK	Mortaria	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed	4	237
E/M Rom	MHK?	Mortaria	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed	1	16
Rom	OPEN?	nk	Open	form	4	115
Rom	STR	Kitchen	Misc	Strainer	1	167
Rom	Z?	Industrial?	Misc	Unusual form; unclassified	4	82