

Finds from Nosterfield, North Yorkshire

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A total of 275 artefacts were recorded by the authors whose contributions are initialled below.

The finds were quantified by fragment count, the maximum number of objects represented (i.e. fragments which clearly come from the same object are counted as one, even if no joins could be found. However, little attempt to search for cross fits between contexts was made and this could reduce the total further) and weight in grams (Table 1).

Table 1

Class	Fragments	Objects	Weight
BONE	1	1	0.5
CBM	32	27	1902
FCLAY	46	15	237
POTTERY	193	146	2116
STONE	4	4	285
Grand Total	275	192	4540

Bone (AV)

A single bone object was recorded.

SF78. C1146 F101. A leaf-shaped pendant with a circular hole near one end. The object is broken with fresh breaks. Examination of these and of the surviving surfaces suggests that the pendant was made from a tooth, probably a boar's tusk. No original surfaces survive, neither is there any surviving tooth enamel, and therefore the method of manufacture is unclear. However, the circular hole is quite regular suggesting the use of a drill. Estimated original length: 37mm, width: 16mm: surviving thickness 1.05mm. Diameter of hole: 6mm.

Pierced boar's tusks are fairly common finds on Iron Age and Roman sites but the hard, brittle nature of tooth enamel means that pendants or other objects cut from such teeth are rarer.

Ceramic Building Material (AV, KS)

A total of 33 fragments of ceramic building material was recorded (Table 2). Most of these were small and in nine cases could not be identified to form or date (Table 2, CBM).

Four fragments could be identified as of Roman date through comparison of their fabric with others from the site but could not be identified to form level. Six fragments came from *tegulae*, flanged roof tiles used in association with curved *imbrices*, although no *imbres* tiles were found. Thirteen fragments had no evidence for flanges and could either be from *tegulae* or Roman bricks. However, no unflanged corner fragments, which would have confirmed the

presence of bricks, were present. Three of the *tegulae* had measurable thicknesses, ranging from 21mm to 27mm whilst the tegulae or brick fragments all had measurable thicknesses, ranging from 18/22mm to 35mm. This range is consistent with *tegulae* and therefore probably no bricks were present in the collection.

The Roman tile therefore could all come from a tile-roofed structure with no other evidence for the use of ceramic building material.

The fabric of the tiles was a fine sandy red earthenware, similar to that produced at York, which is 37 miles to the southwest of Nosterfield and easily accessible by major roads in the Roman period. However, no detailed comparison of fabrics was made and a more local source cannot be discounted.

Table 2

Form	Fragments	Objects	Weight (gm)
CBM	9	9	23
FLAT	1	1	25
RTIL	3	3	51
TEG	6	6	646
TEG/BRICK	14	9	1307
Grand Total	32	27	2052

A single fragment of a flat roof tile of medieval date was recorded. It comes from the secondary fill of a Roman feature, Structure 2, and may therefore be intrusive from overlying ploughsoil.

Fired Clay (AV, KS)

Fifteen fragments of fired clay were recovered. These probably were accidentally burnt, or burnt during use rather than deliberately fired. Two showed possible evidence for wattle impressions but the remainder were undiagnostic.

Most of the fragments come from the fill of feature 102, a pit or kiln complex, and may have been used as lining or superstructure. They include one of the pieces with a possible wattle impression.

Roman Pottery (BP, AV, KS with a report on the samian and mortaria by IR)

One hundred and twenty one fragments of Roman pottery were recorded (Table 4). All were classified using the codes employed by York Archaeological Trust (Table 3, Monaghan 1997). However, in no case was detailed fabric comparison made between the Nosterfield and York-made wares (Eboracum ware, E1, and local greywares, G1) and the source of the Nosterfield pottery may differ.

Table 3 Codes used for Roman pottery (excluding Samian and Mortaria)

YAT Code	Name
AP25	Dressel 20 amphora

B0	Burnished ware – source unknown
B0?	Burnished ware – source unknown?
B1	Dorset Black-Burnished ware (BB1)
B6	Misc Other BB2 type
E1?	Eboracum ware
G0	Misc Greyware
G1?	York Greyware
K0	Calcite-tempered ware
O0	Misc oxidized
P0	Misc white, off-white or cream fabric
W1?	Whiteware

Forms were classified according to the system adopted at Lincoln (Table 4, Darling and Precious forthcoming).

Table 4 Codes used for Roman pottery forms (excluding Samian and Mortaria)

Form Code	Name
A	Amphora
D	Dish
DD?	Dog dish (oval dish with simple rim)
DFL	Flanged dish
DG	
F	Flagon
J	Jar
J OR K	Jar or Beaker
JC	
K	Beaker

Table 5

YAT Code	Form	Objects	Fragments	Weight (gm)
AP25	AMPH	2	3	58
	AP25	5	10	434
AP25 Total		7	13	492
B0	DD?	1	2	18
	JC	2	3	40
B0 Total		3	5	58
B0?	JC	1	5	26
B0? Total		1	5	26
B1	D	1	1	4
	DFL	1	4	22
	JC	3	10	39
B1 Total		5	15	65
B6	DG1	1	2	23
	JC	56	66	377
B6 Total		57	68	400
E1?	J	1	1	20
	J OR K	1	1	2
	K	1	1	2
E1? Total		3	3	24
G0	B OR D	1	1	5
	DF	1	1	40
	DG1	1	1	23

	J	8	10	108
	JAR	1	4	37
G0 Total		12	17	213
G1?	J	1	1	8
G1? Total		1	1	8
K0	JAR	1	2	11
K0 Total		1	2	11
M0	M	4	4	156
	ME	2	2	121
M0 Total		6	6	277
M14	MORT	1	3	35
	MW	1	1	30
M14 Total		2	4	65
M3-6?	ME	2	2	136
M3-6? Total		2	2	136
O0		2	2	3
	F	1	1	11
	J OR K	1	1	10
O0 Total		4	4	24
P0	K	1	2	1
P0 Total		1	2	1
S0	?	5	6	48
S0 Total		5	6	48
S1?	18/31	1	1	10
S1? Total		1	1	10
S2?		1	1	2
S2? Total		1	1	2
S3	37	6	7	68
S3 Total		6	7	68
S3?	18/31?	1	2	9
	D	1	1	5
S3? Total		2	3	14
W1?	F1	1	1	33
W1? Total		1	1	33
Grand Total		121	166	1975

No handmade vessels of potentially pre- or early Roman date were present and these tend to be found in mid first to early 2nd-century deposits (and in isolated areas much later).. Several fragments come from vessels of types which first occur in the early 2nd century, but in most cases these types then continued in use for some time after this. Nevertheless, the Samian and mortaria from the site do suggest occupation had begun by the early 2nd century. Later 3rd century and later material is very rare and consists possibly of the calcite-tempered ware (although without any typological features it is possible that these are isolated examples of earlier Roman calcite-tempered ware, which was produced continuously in the Vale of Pickering from the pre-Roman period into the early Anglo-Saxon period.) and the Dorset BB1 sherd, which may be from an oval dish of late 3rd to 4th-century type.

The Samian and Mortaria (IR with BP)

The Pottery has been recorded using codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) and correlated with the codes established by Jason Monaghan (1998) for the City of York. Samian forms follow Webster (Webster 1996). The moulded decoration is described within the text. The full archive is also provided (NOS 02 INT5 samian and mortaria.xls). Other coarse wares from the site are the subject of a separate report.

Dating

The majority of the pottery appears to date to the second century AD but, as most of the sherds are very abraded it is possible that many of the features were either open for a much longer period or that many of the vessels were re-deposited or curated. This is highlighted by Feature 438, contexts 1883 and 1886. Further discussion is presented in the text and the archive.

Dating Summary

Table 6

Context	Feature	Ceramic date
1122	77	M2+
1128	85	AD145-170+
1133	89	ML2+
1148	103	2C
1239	82	L1-2C?
1349	192	2C
1352	193	L1+
1554	238	ML2+
1869	429	ML2+
1883	438	ML2+
1886	438	L3-4C

The Samian

The Samian assemblage consisted of 18 sherds weighing 135g (mean weight 7.5g) presented for report by the authors. The group composed of a maximum of 15 vessels but the due to the high level of abrasion it is difficult to give a precise figure. All of the decorated vessels all are form 37 bowls. It is possible to say with certainty that there are at least four individual vessels present on the basis of comparing the ovolo zone. Many of the sherds have lost much of their external surfaces and, as there are no fresh breaks, it is difficult to establish sherd joins. As the sherds are heavily worn it was not possible to attribute figure

and ovolo types with confidence. Despite the severe abrasion two Samian fabrics can be distinguished

South Gaulish Samian (SGS)

Only one worn sherd from a footring was present in context 1352 feature 193. This sherd is not certain to represent first century AD activity on the site because Samian vessels often remained in use long after their date of manufacture.

Central Gaulish Samian (CGS)

A full list of the Central Gaulish Samian is presented in the archive. Notable decorated sherds are highlighted in the text.

Context 1122 (F77) contained two decorated sherds from two 37 bowls and three sherds from two other bowls or dishes. All were very abraded and one dish was also burnt. One of the 37 bowls (Find No 108) clearly had a broad plain zone between rim and ovolo, a trait of Antonine bowls from Central Gaul. The other 37 bowl (Find No 186) also had a worn ovolo and appeared to have a figure facing right probably within a medallion.

Context 1128 (F85) contained a fragment of a 37 bowl with a worn mould stamp reading JMI, retrograde, illustrated below (Fig 1. D1). The name is probably a retrograde stamp of the prolific mould maker Cinnamus (CINNAMI) who favoured a similar bold style and used a beaded border (see his second stamp Stanfield and Simpson 1958, Pl. 162.63). Stanfield and Simpson date his work at Lezoux as *circa* AD145- 170.



Figure 1 D1- NOS 02 INT5, F85, C1128 Find No 121, CGS, 37. Scale 1:2

Context 1133 (F89) produced a heavily worn fragment of a 37 bowl with a similar fabric to **D1** with a winding scroll, beaded boarder and a large vine leaf. A similar leaf was used by the potter Cinnamus (see Stanfield and Simpson 1958, Fig 47.38) and it is possible that it is also a sherd from the same vessel as **D1**.

Context 1139 (F95) produced a burnt and very abraded decorated fragment from a 37 bowl with an ovolo, a standing figure and a medallion all of which could not be easily paralleled due to the condition of the sherd.

Context 1148 produced two joining rim fragments from a 37 bowl of a similar fabric to the Antonine vessel from context 1122 (Find No 108).

Contexts 1554 (1 sherd), 1869 (2sherds), and 1883 (3 sherds) all produced small worn fragments of dishes, which could only be dated on the basis of their fabric to AD120-190.

The Mortaria

11 mortaria sherds weighing a total of 446g (mean weight 40.55g) were presented for report by the authors. A further vessel is on public display at the time of this report and was unavailable, it is discussed in the assessment report (Precious and Vince 2004, context 1705). The group is small and many of the fabrics and forms were distinctive and represent total of 5 vessels.

York/ Catterick area fabrics- M3

Similarities between York fabrics and some of the earlier products from mortarium production sites in the Catterick area have been highlighted by Hartley (in Wilson 2002, 355-257) but it is likely that the two vessels present were made in the York area. Both vessels have hooked rims (York form ME). One rim sherd from context 1239 (F82) in an oxidised sandy Ebor fabric (M3) can be paralleled broadly to the Gillam form 237 (Gillam 1957) and at York where Monaghan attributes a Flavian date (1997, Fig.371.3358). Context 1239 (F192) produced a spout from a second vessel in a less sandy fabric than that from 1259, which was attributed to York with more certainty by Dr Vince. The spout was neatly formed and applied to a hook rimmed form which could not be securely paralleled therefore a broad date of AD70-200 would perhaps be best.

Midlands fabric- M32

Four sherds from a single hook rimmed vessel were found in contexts 1122 (F77) and 1139 (F95). Although only two sherds joined the unusual fabric made attribution of the sherds to the same vessel definite. The fine white fabric contained distinctive white fabric with angular to sub angular white clay inclusions, possibly grog, throughout the fabric and surfaces and sparse quartzite trituration grits. The fabric and form can be paralleled at Catterick (Evans in Wilson 2002, Fig.165.M66A; Fabric MB7) where it is dated to the early second century and attributed to a Midlands source (York fabric M32).

Aldborough/ Castleford fabrics- M38?

Two sherds from two vessels were probably from a Aldborough source. One body sherd from context 1148 (F103) in a pale slightly pink fabric with a fine sandy matrix and ferrous inclusions fits well with a local fabric at Aldborough (Hartley with Buckland in Snape et al. 2002, Fabric 7). A second vessel from context 116 (F82) was probably also an Aldborough product. The basal sherd had an orange-brown fabric with a grey core with a surviving external white slip a fine quartz matrix, sparse calcareous inclusions and angular quartz trituration grits (<6mm) surviving from context 1239 (F82) perhaps equates with their Fabric 9. Mortaria were probably made in the Aldborough region from AD90-140 but later production

might yet be confirmed (Hartley in Snape et al 2002, 91-103). The lack of diagnostic rim forms and the possibility of later production on the site or the possibility of these vessels originating from another source makes a second century date probable but not certain.

Crambeck- M1

One vessel in a Crambeck white ware mortarium fabric was present in context 1886 (F438). The vessel consisted of three rim sherds of Crambeck form 6 vessel (York form MP) similar to the second variant presented by Corder (Corder 1937 Fig 3 form 6). This form is the most common Crambeck mortarium form and is dated by Monaghan to AD280- 400(Monaghan 1997, 937).

Roman or Anglo-Scandinavian pottery (AV)

A single sherd of possible Anglo-Scandinavian pottery was recorded, from the fill of a pit within a pit alignment (F8, C1011). The sherd is the everted rim of a jar with a sandy textured fabric and sooting on the exterior and inside of the rim.

At x20 magnification, the fabric is seen to contain abundant angular fragments of a medium-grained, slightly micaceous sandstone with overgrown quartz grains, and individual quartz grains and muscovite laths, probably from the same source. The rim form is very similar to those of Anglo-Scandinavian vessels from York (York A and York D wares, {Mainman 1990 #20753}; {Holdsworth 1978 #18953}) but the fabric is distinct from either of these groups, having a finer texture than York A ware and a coarser texture than York D ware. The vessel was oxidized and has a dark brown colour. Two sandstones with similar textures outcrop fairly close to Nosterfield: the Upper Jurassic calcareous grits of the North Yorkshire moors and various sandstones within the Millstone Grit and Coal Measures on the eastern foothills of the Pennines. In a recently survey of Anglo-Saxon pottery in northern England ({Vince, Ixer, et al. forthcoming #49093}), no similar wares were encountered, whilst sites as far apart as Derby, Barton-upon-Humber and Newcastle-upon-Tyne have produced sherds of York A ware. Closer to Nosterfield, excavations in Ripon by various organisations have failed to find any pottery of definite pre-conquest date, despite the clear evidence for the existence of a sizable ecclesiastical site there in the 8th to 11th centuries. However, a small collection of sherds of similar appearance was recently assessed from sites revealed by the Pannel to Nether Kellet pipeline ({Vince & Steane AVAC #66503}) where it was argued that at present it could not be determined whether these were of Roman date (despite being rejected by the Roman pottery specialist on that project) or Anglo-Scandinavian date (despite the reservations given above).

Medieval pottery (AV, KS)

Fourteen sherds of medieval pottery were recorded. They include York Gritty ware, which was used from the mid 11th to the mid 13th centuries, Northern Gritty ware, used from the later 12th to the 14th century, unidentified probably local medieval sandy wares, also probably

of later 12th to 14th centuries, and a few sherds which are probably of later medieval date: North Yorkshire Whiteware (probably Brandsby-type ware); Tees Valley ware; and Humberware. The sherds are all small and abraded (average sherd weight is 4.82gm) and this is consistent with their arrival on the site with manure and being subjected to weathering and abrasion in the ploughsoil. Both jugs and jars are represented in the collection with jug sherds being more common than jars.

Post-medieval pottery (AV, KS)

Four sherds of post-medieval pottery were recorded. These include a sherd of later 16th or 17th-century Reversed Cistercian ware (i.e. a yellow body with brown slip trailed decoration, a type which further south is known as Midlands Yellow ware); two glazed red earthenwares (PMX and GRE) and a sherd of a refined redware teapot (REFR). The latter type was first produced in the mid 18th century but continued to be produced into the 19th century. These sherds are larger and less abraded than the medieval sherds, due probably in some cases to the more robust nature of the pottery as well as to the fact that they have been subjected to weathering for a shorter period of time.

Early Modern pottery (AV, KS)

Five sherds of later 18th century or later pottery were recorded. They consist of two sherds of Sunderland Coarseware (SUND), produced in the Wear valley in the 18th and 19th centuries, and sherds of factory-made refined wares of types which were produced at numerous centres in midland and northern England: buffware (NCBW); Pearlware (PEAR); Miscellaneous Refined Whiteware (WHITE). The sherds are all small (average sherd weight 3.20gm).

Stone (AV, AS, KS)

Four fragments of stone were included in the material for reporting but appear not to be humanly worked. All come from deposits dated to the Roman period.

Jet button (AS)

Discussion

Pre-Roman occupation

The only submitted find dating to the pre-Roman period is the jet button. Pottery, and other finds to appear to have been in sparse use on the eastern foothills of the Pennines at this period and there may have been occupation during this period which is not represented by artefacts.

The Rectilinear field system

Pottery was recovered from four ditches which make up part of a rectilinear field system. Ditch 82 contains a sherd of Samian ware of late 1st century or later date; that from Ditch 132 can only be dated to the Roman period; that from Ditch 306 similarly could be any date from the later 1st century onwards whilst that from Ditch 438 contains a mortarium sherd of later 3rd-century or later date. The paucity of definite 2nd century or later types, and the low quantity of pottery in general, may indicate that the field system is early in origin and that the ditches either pre-date occupation of the area or were located at some distance from the main occupation areas, but the sherd from Ditch 438 does indicate that the ditches were still open to some extent in the later Roman period (the sherd comes from the third of six fills).

Some of the sherds from these features are extremely small (the smallest is about 0.5gm) but the average sherd weight is 9.64gm.

Structure 1, Group 6 (the drying oven), Ditch 429, Pit 436, Structures 1 and 2

The remaining pottery-producing Roman features all contain pottery of types which can be dated to the mid 2nd century or later, mainly Samian ware but also the calcite tempered sherd (Pit 436) and the Dorset Black Burnished Ware sherds (Structure 2 and Group 6). These sherds hint that the mid 2nd-century terminus post quem provided by the pottery may well be much earlier than the actual deposition date (or at least the date of the final deposition in these features).

Many of these sherds are noticeably abraded and most are small (the exceptions are sherds of amphora and mortaria whose thickness and lack of curvature ensures that they survive as large fragments). Excluding these types, the average sherd weight is 10.1 gm.

Medieval and Post-medieval Ploughing

The bases of several furrows were excavated and these produced nine sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. The earliest type present is York Gritty ware and the latest is Reversed Cistercian ware. If these reflect the period of ploughing then this phase may have lasted from the later 11th to mid 13th century through to the later 16th to 17th century.

Later Features

A well and a drainage feature produced finds. The well, 202, produced a sherd of medieval pottery (later 12th century or later in date) and the drainage feature, 384, produced a sherd of later 18th century or later pottery.

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Appendix 1

Context	REFNO	context group	class	subclass	cname	Form	Action	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	ASW	Condition	Use	TH
1001	77		POTTERY	MPOT	HUM	JUG/JAR		GLAZED;BH JOIN	BS	1	1	10	10.00			
1002	002	2	POTTERY	POTTERY	RTIL	TEG/BRICK			BS	1	1	150	150.00	VABR		24
1011	001	8	POTTERY	POTTERY	ROM/ASCAN?	JAR	DR;TS;ICPS	EVERTED RIM	R	1	1	40	40.00	FRESH	SOOTED EXT AND INT RIM	
1074	76	44	POTTERY	MPOT	NGR	JUG		BS GLAZED	BS	1	1	5	5.00			
1084	75		POTTERY	RPOT	E1?	K		BS;INDENTED?	BS	1	1	2	2.00			
1122	412	77	POTTERY	RPOT	AP25	A			BS	2	1	10	5.00	ABR		
1122	186	77	POTTERY	RPOT	AP25	A		BSS; EFAB	BS	3	2	222	74.00			
1122	108	77	POTTERY	RPOT	B6	DG		RIM GIRTH BASAL BS	BS	2	1	23	11.50			
1122	108	77	POTTERY	RPOT	M0	M		BS; WHT FAB MIX QZITE TRITS	BS	1	1	31	31.00			
1122	186	77	POTTERY	RPOT	M0	ME		RIM UPPER WALL;Q? TRITS;AS	BS	1	1	103	103.00			
1122	108	77	POTTERY	RPOT	M0	ME		RIM;Q? TRITS;AS	BS	1	1	18	18.00			
1122	186	77	POTTERY	RPOT	O0			FRAG	BS	1	1	2	2.00	VABR	BURNT	
1122	186	77	POTTERY	RPOT	S3	37		BS SAME FAB;DIFF OVOLO	BS	1	1	12	12.00	VABR	BURNT	
1122	108	77	POTTERY	RPOT	S3	37		BS OVOLO	BS	1	1	19	19.00	VABR	BURNT	
1122	186	77	POTTERY	RPOT	S3?	18/31?		RIMS UPPER WALL	BS	2	1	9	4.50	VABR	BURNT	
1122	186	77	POTTERY	RPOT	S3?	D		BS	BS	1	1	5	5.00	VABR		
1128	121	85	POTTERY	RPOT	AP25	A		BS	BS	1	1	22	22.00	ABR		
1128	121	85	POTTERY	RPOT	S3	37	DR	BS; BODY NAME STAMP	BS	1	1			ABR	BURNT	
1133	117	89	POTTERY	RPOT	AP25	A		BSS FRAGS	BS	3	1	13	4.33	VABR	BURNT	

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1133	117	89	POTTERY	RPOT	E1?	J OR K		BS	BS	1	1	2	2.00	ABR	
1133	117	89	POTTERY	RPOT	S2?			FRAG SURFS NR LOST	BS	1	1	2	2.00	VABR	
1133	117	89	POTTERY	RPOT	S3	37		BS OVOLO	BS	1	1	15	15.00	ABR	BURNT
1138	111	94	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	DFL		RIM LWR WALL;SOOT/TAR EXT	BS	1	1	40	40.00	ABR	
1138	122	94	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		BS CF G1 YORK; THIN	BS	1	1	4	4.00	ABR	
1138	111	94	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		BS CF G1 YORK; THIN	BS	1	1	5	5.00	ABR	
1138	111	94	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		BASE CF G1 YORK; THIN	BS	1	1	6	6.00		
1138	111	94	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		BS LARGE JAR; CF G1 YORK	BS	1	1	42	42.00		
1139	123	95	POTTERY	RPOT	B0	JC		BSS	BS	2	1	6	3.00		SOOTED EXT
1139	123	95	POTTERY	RPOT	B1	D		BS	BS	1	1	4	4.00		SOOT
1139	123	95	POTTERY	RPOT	B1	DFL		RIM BSS BURNT OXID	BS	4	1	22	5.50		VBURNT
1139	123	95	POTTERY	RPOT	B1	JC		RIM BSS	BS	7	1	31	4.43		SOOTED EXT
1139	123	95	POTTERY	RPOT	M0	M		BS; WHT FAB MIX QZITE TRITS	BS	1	1	16	16.00		
1139	123	95	POTTERY	RPOT	S3	37		BS OVOLO	BS	1	1	15	15.00	VABR	BURNT
1139	123	95	STONE	STONE	STONE			FLAKE; WORKED?	BS	1	1	1	1.00		
1141	225	97	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	1	1	51	51.00		
1141	225	97	POTTERY	RPOT	AP25	A			BS	1	1	48	48.00	ABR	
1146	078	101	ANBN	ANBN	ANBN	PENDANT	DR	LEAF-SHAPED WITH 6MM HOLE AT ROUNDED END		1	1	0.5	0.50	VABR	1.5
1146	413	101	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	DAUB?		POSSIBLE SURFACE; POSSIBLE WATTLE MARKS	BS	2	1	21	10.50		
1147	417	102	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	1	1	1	1.00		

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1147	418	102	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	1	1	6	6.00		
1147	419	102	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	1	1	1	1.00		
1147	416	102	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	1	1	1	1.00		
1147	415	102	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	1	1	1	1.00		
1147	118	102	POTTERY	MPOT	NGR	JAR	ID?		BS	1	1	2	2.00		
1148	120	103	POTTERY	RPOT	B6	JC	RIMS BSS		BS	11	1	122	11.09		SOOTED EXT
1148	120	103	POTTERY	RPOT	B6	JC	RIM FRAG		BS	1	1	3	3.00	ABR	
1148	120	103	POTTERY	RPOT	M0	M	BS MIX R Q TRITS		BS	1	1	18	18.00		
1148	120	103	POTTERY	RPOT	S3	37	RIMS SAME FAB AS REST 37'S AS		BS	2	1	7	3.50	VABR	BURNT
1149	180	103	POTTERY	RPOT	B0	DD?	BASES		BS	2	1	18	9.00	ABR	BURNT
1153	414	97	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK	KNIFE TRIMMED		BS	1	1	240	240.00		25
1154	294	97	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	WORN FRAGS		BS	31	1	12	0.39	ABR	
1183	420	122	CBM	CBM	RTIL	RTIL			BS	1	1	30	30.00	ABR	
1193	421	129	CBM	CBM	CBM	CBM	FRAG		BS	1	1	4	4.00		
1193	422	129	CBM	CBM	CBM	CBM			BS	1	1	2	2.00		
1195	114	130	POTTERY	RPOT	O0	J OR K	BS FINE SILTY FAB NOT EBOR		BS	1	1	10	10.00		
1199	113	132	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J	BASE FINE SILTY; LIGHT WEIGHT		BS	1	1	3	3.00	ABR	
1199	113	132	POTTERY	RPOT	O0		FLAKE; TILE?		BS	1	1	1	1.00	ABR	
1199	113	132	STONE	STONE	STONE?		FRAG PUMICE?; POSS PREH POT		BS	1	1	12	12.00		
1214	423	140	CBM	CBM	MTIL	FLAT			BS	1	1	25	25.00	ABR	14
1239	429	82	CBM	CBM	CBM	CBM	POSSIBLE SURFACE		BS	1	1	2	2.00		
1239	428	82	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG	WITH EDGE SCAR		BS	1	1	171	171.00	ABR	21
1239	426	82	CBM	CBM	RTIL	RTIL			BS	1	1	19	19.00	ABR	
1239	425	82	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK			BS	1	1	83	83.00	ABR	26

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1239	427	82	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK		KNIFE TRIMMED	BS	6	1	237	39.50	HARD FIRED	18-22
1239	424	82	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG		WITH EDGE	BS	1	1	199	199.00	ABR	21
1239	116	82	POTTERY	RPOT	M0	M		BASE; QUARZITE TRITS	BS	1	1	91	91.00		
1239	116	82	POTTERY	RPOT	M3-6?	ME		RIM; EBOR? SAME FAB AS	BS	1	1	25	25.00		
1239	116	82	POTTERY	RPOT	O0	F		BS DK GREY CORE FRIABLE	BS	1	1	11	11.00		
1245	107	133	POTTERY	MPOT	NGR	JUG		BS ROULETTED/COMB	BS	1	1	4	4.00		
1263	143	102	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	4	4	82	20.50		
1263	143	102	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	DAUB?		POSSIBLE ROUGH SURFACE/POSSIBLE HOLE FOR HORIZONTAL	BS	1	1	55	55.00		
1298	119	172	POTTERY	RPOT	AP25	A		BSS FRAG;EFAB	BS	3	1	177	59.00		
1309	128	174	POTTERY	RPOT	B1	JC		BSS FRAG;EFAB	BS	2	1	2	1.00	VABR	
1341	110	150	POTTERY	EMOD	SUND	BOWL		WHITE SLIPPED INT; MOTTLED BROWN GLAZE;LATE 18TH/19TH C	BS	1	1	5	5.00		
1347	430	191	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK			BS	1	1	120	120.00	ABR	35
1349	115	192	POTTERY	RPOT	M3-6?	ME		SPOUT; EBOR? SAME FAB AS	BS	1	1	111	111.00		
1352	431	193	POTTERY	RPOT	S0	?	SPECIALIST		BS	1	1	1	1.00	ABR	
1361	432	197	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK			BS	1	1	54	54.00	ABR	22-25
1365	106	173	POTTERY	RPOT	E1?	J		BASE FAB ID EBOR;PROB CP1	BS	1	1	20	20.00		
1367	125	199	POTTERY	RPOT	B6	JC		RIMS BSS; EXT ABRADED	BS	54	54	252	4.67	ABR	
1367	125	199	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		BS CF G1 YORK; THIN	BS	1	1	11	11.00		

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1379	295	97	STONE	STONE	GEO	GEO		PEBBLES/FRAGS	BS	1	1	27	27.00		
1386	296	203	STONE	STONE	GEO	GEO		PEBBLES/FRAGS	BS	1	1	245	245.00		
1391	151	205	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	B OR D		BS SMOOTH INT	BS	1	1	5	5.00		SOOT
1391	151	205	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		BSS HANDMADE	BS	2	1	25	12.50		
1399	124	206	POTTERY	RPOT	B0	JC		BS SURFS LOST	BS	1	1	34	34.00	ABR	SOOTED EXT
1399	124	206	POTTERY	RPOT	B0?	JC		BSS SURFS LOST	BS	5	1	26	5.20	ABR	SOOTED EXT
1399	124	206	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	DG		RIM LWR WALL;SOOT/TAR EXT	BS	1	1	23	23.00		
1399	124	206	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		BSS	BS	2	1	12	6.00		SOOTED EXT
1471	434	132	CBM	CBM	RTIL	RTIL			BS	1	1	2	2.00	ABR	
1471	433	132	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK			BS	1	1	44	44.00	ABR	32
1471	435	132	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK			BS	1	1	213	213.00	ABR	32+
1506	126		POTTERY	MPOT	NYWW	JUG		PLAIN BASE	B	1	1	27	27.00	ABR	
1508	127	recovery context	POTTERY	PPOT	PMX	?		MIGHT BE A FLAT ROOF TILE OR BASE OF A LARGE JAR?;FABRIC LOOKS POST-MED	BS	1	1	23	23.00		
1513	137	-	POTTERY	RPOT	B1	JC		BS;SHLDR	BS	1	1	6	6.00		
1554	109	238	POTTERY	RPOT	S1?	18/31		RIM BASE	BS	1	1	10	10.00		
1580	436	245	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG		FRAG WITH EDGE	BS	1	1	101	101.00	ABR	
1641	112	266	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY		FRAG QUARTZITE?	BS	1	1	3	3.00		
1670	282	202	POTTERY	MPOT	MEDLOC	JUG			BS	3	1	0	0.00		
1691	300	300	POTTERY	MPOT	MEDLOC	JUG			BS	1	1	0	0.00		
1694	303	303	POTTERY	MPOT	MEDLOC	JUG			BS	1	1	0	0.00		
1698	216	306	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG		WITH EDGE	BS	1	1	143	143.00	ABR	27
1698	216	306	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG		FRAGS WITH EDGE	BS	2	2	32	16.00	ABR	

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1698	202	306	POTTERY	RPOT	G1?	J	BS SHLDR GROOVE CF EBOR	BS	1	1	8	8.00	
1704	219	306	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	POSSIBLE SURFACE	BS	1	1	3	3.00	ABR
1705	206	306	POTTERY	RPOT	M14	MW	RIM GIRTH;BLK TRITS	BS	1	1	30	30.00	
1715	203	306	POTTERY	RPOT	P0	K	BSS	BS	2	1	1	0.50	ABR
1715	204	306	POTTERY	RPOT	W1?	F	BASE;WHT SLIP UNDER BASE	BS	1	1	33	33.00	
1716	215	306	CBM	CBM	RTIL	TEG/BRICK		BS	1	1	166	166.00	25+
1725	205	311	POTTERY	PPOT	REVERSED CSTN	CUP	APPLIED BROWN CIRCULAR PAD	BS	1	1	0	0.00	
1725	205	311	POTTERY	MPOT	TVW?	JUG		BS	1	1	0	0.00	
1764	207	342	POTTERY	MPOT	MEDLOC	JUG	SLIGHTLY SAGGING BASE;INTERMITTENT THUMBING	BS	1	1	0	0.00	
1771	242	349 (recovery context ploughsoil)	CBM	CBM	CBM	CBM	FRAG	BS	2	2	3	1.50	
1774	241	352 (recovery context ploughsoil)	CBM	CBM	CBM	CBM	FRAG	BS	1	1	3	3.00	
1775	229	353 (recovery context ploughsoil)	POTTERY	EMOD	NCBW	BOWL	BLUE/HONEY/BROWN IDUST SLIP UNDER GLAZE	BS	1	1	1	1.00	
1776	238	354 (recovery context ploughsoil)	POTTERY	EMOD	PEAR	PLATE		BS	1	1	1	1.00	
1778	239	356 (recovery context ploughsoil)	POTTERY	PPOT	REFR	TPOT	BROWN AND PINK INDUST SLIP UNDER GLAZE	BS	1	1	16	16.00	
1780	233	358	CBM	CBM	CBM	CBM	FRAG	BS	2	2	2	1.00	

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		(recovery context ploughsoil)													
1787	236	365 (recovery context ploughsoil)	POTTERY	EMOD	WHITE	PLATE		BS	1	1	1	1.00			
1788	234	366 (recovery context ploughsoil)	POTTERY	PPOT	GRE	BOWL		B	1	1	16	16.00			
1794	235	372 (recovery context ploughsoil)	POTTERY	MPOT	YG	JAR		BS	2	2	2	1.00	ABR		
1797	231	375 (recovery context ploughsoil)	POTTERY	MPOT	YG	JAR		BS	1	1	2	2.00	ABR		
1798	237	376 (recovery context ploughsoil)	CBM	CBM	CBM	CBM	FRAG	BS	1	1	7	7.00			
1808	327	384	POTTERY	EMOD	SUND	BOWL		BS	1	1	8	8.00			
1822	328	394	POTTERY	MPOT	NGR	JUG		BS	1	1	15	15.00			
1823	329	395	POTTERY	MPOT	YG	JAR		BS	2	2	3	1.50	ABR		
1869	403	429	POTTERY	RPOT	S0	?	SPECIALIST	R	2	1	13	6.50	ABR		
1878	363	436	POTTERY	RPOT	K0	J		BS	2	1	11	5.50			SOOTED EXT
1883	401	438	POTTERY	RPOT	G0	J		B	4	1	37	9.25			
1883	401	438	POTTERY	RPOT	S0	?	SPECIALIST	BS	3	3	34	11.33	ABR		
1886	399	438	POTTERY	RPOT	M14	M	SPECIALIST	R	3	1	35	11.67	ABR		