ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS

Vehicle Redistribution and Storage Facility
Areas D3, D5 and D7, Killingholme
North Lincolnshire

Archaeological Investigations

March 2009

Report No. 1925

CLIENT

Able UK Ltd

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Summary

Archaeological excavations were carried out at three locations near Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. In Area D3 a Late Iron Age settlement comprising two large sub-rectangular enclosures, and three roundhouses as well as numerous discrete features was identified. An area of superimposed ditches forming a Romano-British rectilinear field system of 2nd to 3rd century AD date and a smaller area comprising Romano-British rectilinear boundary ditches, dating between the late 2nd and early 4th centuries AD, have been identified in Areas D5 and D7 respectively.

The three excavated areas represent separate occupation events with little or no overlap either physically or temporally. There is also no evidence for transitional Iron Age to Roman activity within the development area. The Late Iron Age settlement produced evidence for crop production and processing in the immediate vicinity. The Roman occupation commenced in the 2nd century AD but no features directly associated with domestic structures were recorded for this period. The evidence indicates a small scale agricultural landscape of fairly low status with few indicators of a highly Romanised lifestyle.

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Report Information

Client:	Able UK Ltd
Address:	Able House, Billingham Reach Industrial Estate, Billingham, Teesside TS23 1PX
Report Type:	Archaeological Assessment
Location:	Killingholme
County:	North Lincolnshire
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Project Management:	Alistair Webb BA MIFA
Fieldwork supervisor:	Jennifer Wylie MA
Report:	Jennifer Wylie, Liz Muldowney MA and Phil Weston BSc MA
Illustrations:	Sam Harrison MSc and Phil Weston
Research:	Jennifer Wylie
Specialists:	Peter Didsbury (Pottery) Quita Mould (Metalwork) Jane Cowgill (Metalwork debris) Ian Riddler (Jet) Phil Weston (Flint) Jane Richardson PhD (Animal bone) Diane Alldritt (Environmental samples)
Produced by:	Archaeological Services WYAS, PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG Telephone: 0113 383 7500 Email: admin@aswyas.com
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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (hereafter ASWYAS) was commissioned by Richard Cram on behalf of Able UK Ltd to undertake a series of small open area excavations in advance of the development of a vehicle redistribution and storage facility (hereafter VRSF) near Killingholme (Fig. 1). These mitigation works followed on from an extensive evaluation programme of linear trial trenching across the proposed development area (Fig. 2). The archaeological excavations were carried out in two stages; from July 20th to October 6th October 2005 and from January 16th to the 27th 2006.

Site location and topography

The overall site is centred at TA 1630 1920 but has been divided into a number of different development plots. The archaeological investigations reported here cover Areas D3, D5 and D7 (Fig. 2).

The site lies in an area of flat, low lying, former agricultural land east of Clough Road and Killingholme power station, approximately 1km south of North Killingholme Haven and the Humber Estuary. The land is behind sea defences and is part of an area of drained salt marsh. The excavation areas D3, D5 and D7 were at between 2.3m and 2.6m, 6.8m and 3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) respectively.

Soils, geology and land-use

The solid geology of the area comprises Upper Cretaceous Burnham Chalk overlain by drift deposits of Quaternary till across the western part of the site and tidal flat deposits of clay and silt in northern and eastern areas (British Geological Survey, 1983. Sheet 80 Kingston Upon Hull, Solid and Drift edition 1:50,000 series). The soils are classified in the Holderness association, typical stagnogleys, in the western half of the site, and in the Newchurch 2, association, pelo-calcareous alluvial gleys in the northern and eastern parts of the site (Soils of England and Wales 1983, Sheet 1 Northern England, 1:250,000).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

No definitely prehistoric sites are known in the immediate locality, although artefacts including flints and ceramics have been found in the area of the petro-chemical works to the west of the site, and it is now thought that some ceramics previously attributed to the Romano-British period may, in fact, be Iron Age in date. The numerous geophysical surveys carried out across the site have all identified magnetic anomalies indicative of possible Iron Age activity including ring ditches, small enclosures and field divisions, with occupation centred on small 'islands' elevated just above the former marsh environment (Wylie 2007).

The possibility remains that these features could be of Roman date as structures and enclosures of this type are thought to be in use into at least the early Roman period.

Roman

During survey work associated with the power station and the oil refinery complex to the north-west and west of Rosper Road a number of sites were identified. To the north of the power station, at Chase Hill Farm, there is a significant Roman agricultural settlement (SMR ref. 1496). Excavation of parts of the "ladder" settlement demonstrated a generally good degree of preservation with a range of finds including coins, local and imported ceramics, as well as economic indicators such as animal bone being recovered. Archaeological excavations undertaken in advance of the re-alignment of Clough Road revealed evidence of agricultural activity and a low level of metal working that peaked in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD (Wylie 2007). Roman pot sherds have also been recovered across the wider landscape, although the density of finds is not great, decreasing towards the former coastline.

Medieval

Much of the settlement pattern in Lincolnshire reflects that established in the medieval period. Remnants of medieval farming practices can be seen in the area to the north-west of Killingholme power station (SMR ref. 1496), and those identified during the excavations prior to the realignment of Clough Road (Wylie 2007).

Previous archaeological interventions

The whole of the proposed VRSF development area has been subject to a series of archaeological investigations. Each area (D2, D3, D4, D5, D6 and D7) has undergone geophysical survey (Roseveare and Roseveare 2003, Donaldson 2004, Webb 2004 and Webb 2005) and this has been followed by an extensive programme of trial trenching (Brown 2005, and Signorelli and Webb 2005).

In addition, trial trenching, followed by archaeological strip and map excavations, at two locations were undertaken in advance of the re-alignment of Clough Road which borders the current site to the west (McCluskey 2005 and Wylie 2007).

3 Aims and Objectives

The primary aims of the excavation were:

- To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains within the excavation areas
- To determine the character, condition, extent and date of the enclosure feature in Area D3 identified during the earlier phases of geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation

- To determine the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in archaeological features or deposits.

A number of further aims and objectives were also identified:

- To determine whether there is any evidence of prehistoric activity as this period is currently not well represented in this part of North Lincolnshire
- To further explore the Romano-British remains on the site identified during the evaluation
- To investigate whether the coastal alluvial area has the potential for the preservation of organic remains and if it does, whether the remains can be related to specific periods that may in turn inform understanding of the changes in the coastal area in terms of climate, environment, settlement and exploitation
- To determine whether there is any surviving evidence for the use and exploitation of the former coastal marsh, including drainage and/or flood control, and if so, whether they can be related to changes in agricultural regimes or to boundary changes
- To determine whether the site has the potential to show changes in any occupation, settlement and/or activity through time and if so, whether these can be related to any political, cultural, social or environmental events either historically recorded or known from other archaeological work.

4 Methodology

Site location, survey and stripping

The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by RPS Planning, Transport and Environment, who were acting as consultants to the client. This WSI followed the template for the excavations undertaken in advance of the Clough Road re-alignment which were approved by the North Lincolnshire Council Sites and Monuments Record. The WSI complied with relevant English Heritage (EH 1991) and IFA guidelines, (IFA 2001 and Gaffney, Gater and Ovenden 2002) and industry best practice.

Four separate parcels of land were targeted for open area excavations (Fig. 2). Area D3 was centred on the possible enclosure revealed in Evaluation Trenches 11 and 12 (Brown 2005). Two areas were investigated in Area D5; one adjacent to Area A from the earlier Clough Road excavations (Wylie 2007) that targeted linear features identified in Evaluation Trench 27 (Signorelli and Webb 2005) and a second smaller area (D5a) to the north of Area A. The final excavation (Area D7) was positioned along the line of a proposed sewer trench (Fig. 2) abutting, and east of, Area B of the Clough Road excavations.

All excavation areas were set out using differential GPS based upon digital data by either an archaeologist from ASWYAS or an engineer/surveyor from Able UK Ltd. The excavation areas were later surveyed and tied in to nearby permanent structures using a Geodimeter 600 series total station theodolite.

Topsoil was removed down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first, using tracked 360º excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets under direct archaeological supervision. Thereafter, the exposed surface was cleaned by hand and all identified features manually investigated.

Excavation and recording

A full written, drawn and photographic record was maintained during the excavation according to industry standards and ASWYAS standard guidelines (ASWYAS 2007). Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All sections and plans included spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.

- All intersections and termini of linear features were excavated and up to 10% of the length of each linear was investigated in order to recover artefacts and ecofacts and to reveal the full profile of the feature
- The majority of discrete features were half sectioned and recorded; some of the larger pits were quarter sectioned and recorded

The site archive contains all the information gathered during all phases of the archaeological investigations and is indexed in Appendix I. The paper archive resulting from the investigations is currently stored by ASWYAS and will be deposited with the relevant body, within a timescale agreed between ASWYAS and the recipient museum.

All artefacts recovered were retained and removed from the site. Conservation assessment reports were produced for all categories of artefact. All artefacts recovered were retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work.

Environmental sampling

A soil-sampling programme was undertaken during the course of the excavation for the recovery of carbonised remains, small animal remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. All primary fills were routinely sampled (up to 30 litres) as standard excavation practice.

- Environmental samples removed from site were stored in appropriate controlled conditions at the ASWYAS offices. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with ASWYAS standard guidelines (ASWYAS 2003)

- The soil samples were processed using an Ankara-style flotation tank in order to assess the presence/absence of charred plant remains and other ecofacts. The floating remains (the flot) were collected in a 300 μm sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flot, once dry, was scanned using a binocular microscope.

5 Results

Deposit model

The three excavation areas were all located within a former agricultural landscape. The topsoil (1000) was a mid brown, clay rich, deposit generally 0.3m in depth. An orangey brown, clay rich, subsoil (1001) was encountered beneath the topsoil and it too was generally 0.3m deep. Beneath 1001 was the natural alluvial deposits into which, the archaeological remains were cut.

The archaeological phasing

The four excavation areas were separated by a few hundred metres and as such it has not been possible to create a single preliminary phasing system for the whole site. However, two main periods of occupation on the site have been identified although activity within individual areas did not necessarily span both periods:

Period 1: Mid to Late Iron Age (3rd to 1st century BC)

Period 2: Romano-British (2nd to early 3rd century AD with minimal later 3rd and 4th century AD)

Within these periods sub-phases have been tentatively identified based upon stratigraphy, spatial organisation and to a lesser extent ceramic dating. It has not been possible at this stage to equate the sub-phases across the areas. An outline of the results will be presented below for each area by period and phase where appropriate. Grouped contexts will be prefixed by the letter G.

Area D3 (Fig. 3)

All activity in this area has been assigned to Period 1; the mid to Late Iron Age. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was retrieved from two features in the southern part of the area but this is currently thought to be intrusive and does not represent occupation in the Roman period. Three sub-phases have been assigned for this area; for the most part these represent fairly minor modifications to the use of the area probably within a relatively short period of time. Eight features contained Iron Age pottery but could not be assigned to any of the four sub-phases. One hundred and eleven contexts could not be assigned to a period, comprising five natural features and twenty five undated features which could not be closely associated with the phased activity. Despite this, it is likely that many of the undated features

were of Iron Age date and were indeed related to the occupation described here. The environmental assessment indicates that activity in this area included crop processing, producing processing waste and weed seeds associated with agricultural land. Cereal remains were also present indicating the cultivation of crops both for animal fodder (oats) as well as human consumption (barley and wheat).

Phase 1a (Fig. 4)

The Phase 1a remains consisted of a single short length of north-east/south-west oriented ditch (1062) truncated to the north-east by the corner of the mid to Late Iron Age Enclosure (Fig. 9 – S. 4). It may have been part of an earlier version of the enclosure not seen in section or plan further to the east or possibly part of an earlier boundary, again not seen further to the east. Its single fill produced no datable material, but its spatial relationship to the Iron Age Enclosure (G207) suggests that it was likely to be of the same period.

Phase 1b (Fig. 4)

Phase 1b consists of the construction and initial use of two large sub-rectangular enclosures (G206 and G207), the construction and use of three ring gullies, a ditch (1194), three probable roundhouse structures (G204 and G208) and a spread of dark, organic rich, material that had accumulated in an eroded hollow.

Enclosures

Enclosure G206 was located at the northern end of the area and consisted of two ditches (1003 and 1006) (Fig. 9 – S. 2). The enclosure was probably sub-rectangular in form although its eastern side lay beyond the limit of excavation. The ditch measured between 3m and 3.4m in width and was approximately 1.05m in depth with the enclosure encompassing an area of more than 530m^2. A small assemblage of handmade Iron Age pottery was recovered from both excavated sections.

At its southern end G206 merged with the northern boundary of Enclosure G207. No relationship between the two enclosures could be discerned and it is probable that they functioned together as a double enclosure. Enclosure G207 (ditches 1019, 1028, 1034 and 1064) was also probably sub-rectangular in form encompassing an area of more than 961m^2 (Plate 3). The ditches were comparable in size and profile to those of Enclosure G206, measuring between 2.4m and 3m in width and approximately 1m in depth (Fig. 9 – S. 3). Small quantities of handmade Iron Age pottery were retrieved from all four excavated sections as well as four sherds of probably intrusive Roman grey wares in the upper fill (1015) of the northern boundary ditch (1019).

Ditch sections 1007 (Fig. 9 – S. 1) and 1048 were located along the boundary shared by the enclosures. There was no evidence of intercutting in the sections, which indicated that the enclosures were contemporaneous. However, a recut was identified that has been included in Phase 1c. Section 1048 contained a flint core and flake.

Structures

Roundhouse G204 was sited within Enclosure G207 towards its north-west corner. It was almost completely truncated away by the later recut (G200) and survived only as a fragment of ring gully (1164) at the south-east terminal of the ring ditch (Fig. 4). The single fill (1163) contained one sherd of handmade Iron Age pottery. No other archaeological remains could be confidently assigned to this initial phase although it is likely that some of the internal features assigned to the later building were also in use in its first incarnation.

The earliest version of Roundhouse G201, within Enclosure G206, comprised an undated ditch (1194) forming part of its northern side. The ditch was irregular in profile and measured 0.3m+ in width and 0.15m in depth. Its full form is uncertain as it was subsequently recut as ditch 1194 (*Phase 1c*).

Roundhouse G208 was located outside the enclosures close to their western side and comprised a discontinuous ring gully (1086, 1093, 1115, 1268, 1291,1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1313, 1315 and 1317) that was likely to have originally been a continuous feature (Plate 6). The ring gully had evidently been truncated and varied in depth from 0.06m in section 1302, to 0.34m in section 1306. Where it survived well (1306 and 1313) its profile was U-shaped with very steep sides being approximately 0.4m in width (Fig. 9 – S. 6). The roundhouse had an internal diameter of approximately 10m, but was too truncated to determine the location of the original entranceway. Pottery was collected from eight of the thirteen sections, which consisted of handmade mid to Late Iron Age wares.

A four post setting was identified within the ring gully. Three of the postholes (1271, 1293 (Plate 7) and 1295) were sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat bases; all three were shallow at between 0.03m and 0.12m in depth and varied in diameter between 0.39m and 0.94m. The fourth posthole at the south-east corner (1311) was less well defined but its position suggested it may also be part of the roof setting. It was ill-defined in plan, but in section it had steep sides and an irregular base measuring 0.50m in width and 0.08m in depth.

Other features

An irregular spread of dark, organic, silty clay (1265) was located immediately to the south of Roundhouse G200 where it had accumulated, or was deposited, in an irregularly based, eroded, hollow measuring 7.2m by 3.8m by 0.11m. The northern side of the hollow was truncated by the roundhouse ditch (Fig. 9 – S. 5). Its formation may have been associated with the use of the roundhouse (G200) but its function is uncertain. No dating material was present but some daub fragments were recovered.

Phase 1c (Fig. 5)

Phase 1c consisted of the recutting of the shared section of ditch between the two enclosures (G206 and G207) and the modification and continued use of two of the three roundhouses (G200 and G201). It is likely that there was little time between Phase 1b and Phase 1c and

that the changes were gradual representing minor modification and repairs within the existing settlement.

Enclosures

Both enclosures (G206 and G207) are likely to have continued to function in this phase in the same form as in *Phase 1b*. None of the excavated slots showed any evidence of recutting except where the enclosures merged. This was probably the result of the shared boundary being more stringently maintained than the rest of the enclosures.

Structures

Structures G200 and G201 showed evidence of some modification, generally comprising recutting of the outer gully. Roundhouse G200 in phase 1c comprised a penannular outer gully with a narrow east facing entranceway (Plate 5), a ring of internal posts (G205), two short additional gully segments and two irregular hollows containing dark, humic, material. A small number of other discrete features were located within the limits of the outer gully but have not been assigned to the use of the structure because of lack of dating evidence and because they did not form a recognisable part of the structure. They may have been part of the wider scatter of discrete features in the vicinity of the structure which could have pre or post-dated its use.

The penannular gully

The gully of G200 measured between 0.60m and 1.1m in width and between 0.08m and 0.14m in depth with an internal diameter of 9.5m and a narrow entranceway on the eastern side 0.52m in width. A pit (1040) was sited at the end of one of the terminals (1043) but no relationship was established.

Seven sections were excavated (1043, 1052, 1060, 1085, 1090, 1138 and 1168) and all seven produced pottery, the majority of which was found in or near the terminals with sherd count decreasing markedly further from the entranceway. One hundred and seven sherds of handmade pottery represented the largest assemblage in the northern terminal on the eastern side (1043) whilst six sherds were retrieved from the slot (1085) on the western side. Eight sherds of a fine ware burnished pedestal bowl were found divided between the two opposing terminals (1043 and 1168) (Plates 1 and 2). This vessel is unusual within the pottery assemblage for Area D3 which predominantly consists of handmade utilitarian vessels. It is the most datable artefact retrieved from this area and is believed to be mid to Late Iron Age in date (3rd to 1st century BC).

The samples taken from the two terminals (Samples 4 and 52) also produced two of the largest and most varied environmental assemblages from the site. Sample 4 from the northern terminal (1043) contained oat, spelt and barley grains as well as processing waste, weed seeds and wood charcoal. It is believed that this material was originally derived from corn drying waste. Sample 52 from the fill (1166) in terminal 1168 also contained weed seeds associated with wetland/heath suggesting that peat or wetland was being exploited for fuel.

The post ring (G205)

Six postholes have been identified that may have held the posts for the wall of the roundhouse. They formed a roughly circular pattern, concentric within the outer gully, being unevenly spaced with three on the north-east side (1105, 1121 and 1130) and three on the south-west side (1097, 1099 and 1132). All were circular or sub-circular in plan with steep sides and generally concave bases, measuring between 0.36m and 0.67m in diameter and between 0.09m and 0.29m in depth. One posthole (1099) contained 29 sherds of handmade Iron Age pottery whilst another (1121) contained two similar sherds and a small amount of daub. Daub only was retrieved from posthole 1130.

The Gully segments and internal spreads

Two short gully segments have been included in this phase. The southernmost gully was excavated in two sections, both identified as 1096. The gully measured approximately 5m in length and mirrored the curve of the adjacent outer gully. In profile it was extremely shallow, truncated almost to its flat base. It measured between 0.3m and 0.55m in width and was 0.04m in depth. No relationship could be discerned between it and the outer gully (Fig. 9 – S. 5).

The second gully was just to the north of 1096, close to the outside edge of the post ring. It was excavated in two sections (1150 and 1152) and measured approximately 4.4m in length, between 0.41m and 0.52m in width and was 0.14m deep at its maximum. It was U-shaped in profile with gradual sides and a flattish base. The function of both gullies is uncertain but it is possible that they were the remnants of drip gullies.

The two irregular spread deposits within the posthole ring were less well defined and have been included in this phase because of their position in relation to the post ring. Deposit 1141 consisted of a dark greyish black silty, sandy clay with frequent charcoal and burnt clay flecks. It measured 2m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.02m in depth and was on a north/south alignment located on the western side of the structure very close to the internal edge of the post ring.

Deposit 1175 was sited within the northern side of the structure and was sub-rectangular in plan with gradual sides and a flattish base. It measured 2.8m in length, 9.4m in width and 0.04m in depth. It was identical in description to deposit 1141 but also contained fragments of daub. The sample taken from this deposit (56) contained weeds associated with turf/wet pasture and believed to be derived from cutting peat for fuel. A similar plant species profile was identified in Sample 52 taken from the outer gully terminal. Both deposits are likely to be spreads of hearth waste and other occupation debris surviving in eroded working hollows within the structure.

Roundhouse G201, within Enclosure G206, comprised the recut of the irregular penannular gully and was associated with an internal four post setting. The gully appears to have directly replaced its Phase 1b predecessor and it is possible that the post setting was also in use in the

previous phase and continued to be used in this phase; it has been assigned to the latest phase due to the absence of dating evidence.

The penannular gully

The gully was irregular in plan with a flattish southern side and a wide opening on the west side measuring approximately 7m. This irregularity was probably due to truncation. Three sections (1142, 1147 and 1196) were excavated through the gully. Sections 1142 and 1147 were excavated along the southern boundary of the gully where it presented steep sides and a flat base. It measured between 0.6m and 0.91m in width and between 0.19m and 0.23m in depth. No datable material was retrieved from either section.

Section 1196 represented the recut of the north-west terminal. It could not be traced with confidence to the east into the area of merging features within the trial trench. It was U-shaped in profile with gradual sides and a flattish base and measured 0.52m in width and 0.11m in depth. Its single fill contained four sherds of hand made pottery.

Four post setting

Four postholes have been identified from the small number of discrete features within the gully as being possible internal supports for a roundhouse roof structure. Three were recorded during the excavation (1053, 1055 and 1057) whilst the fourth was identified in the evaluation. The three recorded in the excavation were circular in form with gradual sides and concave bases measuring between 0.45m and 0.53m in width and between 0.07m and 0.12m in depth. The interpretation that these were part of a roof support is uncertain because they are not centrally located within the outer gully.

Un-phased features

A number of features could not be assigned to any phase at this point, these include a group of eight features which contained Iron Age pottery and a group of undated and natural features. They are briefly described below.

Table 1. Iron Age features unattributed to phase in Area D3 (Fig. 5)

Context	Description	Notes
1073	Cut of Pit	
1074	Primary fill of 1073	Contained an interesting environmental assemblage including barley/wheat and one example of an oat grain as well as wetland/heath weeds (Sample 10, (Plate 4)
1075	Secondary fill of 1073	
1077	Upper fill of 1081	
1078	Tertiary fill of 1081	
1079	Secondary fill of 1081	
1080	Primary fill of 1081	
1081	Cut of Pit	
1126	One of two possible upper fills of Pit 1129	

Context	Description	Notes
1127	Secondary fill of Pit 1129	
1128	Primary fill of Pit 1129	
1129	Cut of Pit	
1191	Cut of Gully terminus	
1192	Primary fill of Gully 1191	
1193	Secondary fill of 1191	
1198	Cut of Gully	
1199	Single fill of Gully 1198	
1200	Cut of Gully	
1201	Single fill of Gully 1200	
1202	Cut of Gully	
1203	Single fill of Gully 1202	
1204	Single fill of Linear 1205	
1205	Cut of Linear	
1217	Cut of Pit	
1218	Single fill of Pit 1217	
1219	Single fill of Linear 1220	
1220	Cut of Linear	
1225	Cut of Gully	
1226	Single fill of Gully 1225	
1227	Cut of Gully	
1228	Single fill of Gully 1227	
1248	Cut of Gully	
1249	Single fill of Gully 1248	
1255	Cut of Posthole	
1256	One of two possible primary fills of Posthole 1255	
1257	One of two possible primary fills of Posthole 1255	
1258	Secondary fill of Posthole 1255	

Table 2. Undated and Unphased features in Area D3 (Fig. 6)

Context	Description	Notes
1049	Single fill of Posthole 1050	
1050	Cut of Posthole	
1069	Cut of Stakehole	
1070	Single fill of Stakehole 1069	
1071	Cut of Posthole	
1072	Single fill of Posthole 1071	
1076	Layer	
1091	Cut of Hollow	
1092	Single fill of Hollow 1991	

Context	Description	Notes
1101	Cut of Posthole	Part of possible early phase of Roundhouse 200
1102	Single fill of Posthole 1101	
1103	Cut of Posthole	Part of possible early phase of Roundhouse 200
1104	Single fill of Posthole 1103	The sample taken from this posthole contained evidence for wetland/heath weeds as well as burnt peat indicating exploitation of peat for fuel (Sample 28)
1107	Cut of Posthole	Part of possible early phase of Roundhouse 200
1108	Single fill of Posthole 1107	
1109	Cut of Posthole	Internal feature in Roundhouse 200
1110	Single fill of Posthole 1109	
1111	Cut of Posthole	Internal feature in Roundhouse 200
1112	Single fill of 1111	
1113	Cut of Pit	
1114	Single fill of Pit 1113	
1117	Cut of Pit	Internal feature in Roundhouse 201
1118	Single fill of Pit 1117	
1119	Cut of Pit	Internal feature in Roundhouse 201
1120	Secondary fill of Pit 1119	
1123	Primary fill of Pit 1119	
1124	Single fill of Recut 1140	
1125	One of two possible upper fills of Pit 1129	
1134	Cut of Posthole	Internal feature in roundhouse 200
1135	Single fill of Posthole 1134	
1139	Spread	
1140	Recut of pit 1124	
1145	Cut of pit	
1146	Single fill of Pit 1145	
1154	Cut of ring Gully	Part of G202 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1155	Single fill of Ring Gully 1154	Part of G202 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1156	Cut of Pit	
1157	Single fill of Pit	
1158	Fill of 1159 and 1160	
1160	Cut of Posthole	
1161	Cut of Scoop	
1162	Single fill of Scoop 1161	
1169	Cut of Posthole	
1170	Single fill of Posthole 1169	
1171	Cut of curvilinear Gully	Part of G202 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1172	Single fill of Gully 1171	Part of G202 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature

Context	Description	Notes
1173	Cut of curvilinear Gully	Part of G202 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1174	Single fill of Gully 1173	Part of G202 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1178	Cut of Gully	
1179	Single fill of Gully 1178	
1180	Cut of Gully	
1181	Single fill of Gully 1180	
1182	Cut of Ditch	
1183	Single fill of Ditch 1182	
1184	Cut of curvilinear Gully	Part of G203 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1185	Single fill of Gully 1184	Part of G203 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1186	Cut of curvilinear Gully	Part of G203 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1187	Secondary fill of Gully 1186	Part of G203 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1188	Primary fill of Posthole 1169	Part of G203 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1189	Cut of curvilinear Gully	Part of G203 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1190	Single fill of Gully 1189	Part of G203 originally identified as possible ring gully, too small internal diameter – probably ancillary feature
1206	Cut of Posthole	
1207	Primary fill of Posthole 1206	
1208	Secondary fill of Posthole 1206	
1209	Cut of Posthole	
1210	Single fill of Posthole 1209	
1211	Cut of Posthole	
1212	Single fill of Posthole 1211	
1213	Cut of Posthole	
1214	Single fill of Posthole 1213	
1215	Cut of Posthole	
1216	Single fill of Posthole 1215	
1221	Cut of Gully	
1222	Primary fill of Gully 1221	
1224	Secondary fill of Gully 1221	
1229	Cut of Gully	
1230	Single fill of Gully 1229	
1231	Cut of Gully terminus	
1232	Single fill of Gully terminus 1231	
1233	Cut of Gully	
1234	Primary fill of Gully 1233	
1235	Secondary fill of Gully 1233	
1239	Cut of Gully	
1240	Primary fill of Gully 1239	

Context	Description	Notes
1241	Secondary fill of Gully 1239	
1242	Cut of Gully	
1243	Primary fill of Gully 1242	
1244	Secondary fill of Gully 1242	
1245	Cut of Pit	
1246	Primary fill of Pit 1245	
1247	Secondary fill of Pit 1245	
1259	Cut of Posthole	
1260	Single fill of Posthole 1259	
1261	Cut of Gully	
1262	Primary fill of Gully 1261	
1263	Secondary fill of Gully 1261	
1266	Hollow	
1267	Single fill Hollow 1266	
1273	Cut of Pit	
1274	Single fill of Pit 1273	
1275	Cut of Pit	
1276	Single fill of Pit 1275	
1277	Cut of Gully	
1278	Single fill of Gully 1277	
1279	Cut of Posthole	
1280	Single fill of Posthole 1279	
1281	Single fill of Posthole 1282	
1282	Cut of Posthole	
1283	Cut of Pit	
1284	Single fill of Pit 1283	
1285	Cut of Pit	
1286	Single fill of Pit 1285	
1287	Single fill of Hollow 1310	
1288	Cut of Pit	
1289	Single fill of Pit 1288	
1290	Single fill of natural feature 1297	
1297	Cut of natural feature	
1298	Cut of Posthole	
1299	Single fill of Posthole 1298	
1310	Hollow	

Area D5a (Figs 7 and 8)

This was a small area located to the north of Area D5 and the previous Clough Road excavation Area A (Fig. 2). It is likely that the ditches recorded here were the continuation of enclosures and boundaries also identified in Areas A and D5. Six ditches were recorded in Area D5a, three contained Roman pottery and one contained Iron Age or Roman pottery. No stratigraphic relationships were identified. All features have been assigned to Period 2

Romano-British (2nd to early 3rd Century AD) although Ditch 1395 might derive from Period 1, the Late Iron Age.

Two parallel north-north-west/south-south-east aligned ditches, 1327 and 1329/1336 (G314), were located 15m apart. Both were wide U-shaped ditches with steep sides and concave bases. Ditch 1327 measured 0.88m wide by 0.20m deep, its single fill contained one Roman grey ware sherd. Ditch G314 was slightly narrower and shallower at 0.71m by 0.15m, its single fill contained the footring from a samian vessel with a stamp (MARCUSF) suggesting a 2nd century AD date. Both ran for approximately 20m across the full length of the area.

Three east-north-east/west-south-west oriented ditches (1325, 1333 and 1338) are likely to have been associated with the north-north-west/south-south-east ditches forming part of a rectilinear field system. However, not enough of these features were exposed to be certain of their form or relationships. Ditch 1325 was 3.5m+ in length and located 3m to the west of Ditch 1329. Although planned as terminating here its description suggests that the ditch was truncated to this point rather than terminating. It continued to the west beyond the limit of excavation. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.48m in width and 0.14m in depth and its single fill contained two sherds of grey ware pottery.

A 2m stretch of Ditch 1333 was recorded close to the west side of Ditch 1327; any relationship between the two lay beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 0.8m in width, 0.4m in depth and had a U-shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base.

Ditch 1338 was perpendicular to and intersected with the west side of Ditch 1336, it ran for 2.5m before passing beyond the western limit of excavation. It had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.41m in width and 0.07m in depth. No relationship between the two could be established, suggesting that the two were contemporary and part of a wider field system.

Ditch 1395 was located in the strip trench extending from the northern edge of the main area, approximately 11m to the north of Ditch 1333. It measured 2.52m in width and 0.78m in depth and was on an east/west alignment. It had a V-shaped profile with steepish sides and a tapered base. A single sherd of grey ware in association with ten scrappy fragments of handmade Iron Age style pottery were recovered from the primary fill. This feature may have been unrelated to the field system to the south based on its slightly different alignment.

With the exception of the large Ditch 1395, the features in this area are likely to have been in contemporary usage as part of a single sub-divided field system. The morphology of the field system and the small pottery assemblage suggest the remains date to the mid-Roman period (2nd century AD+). Its location suggests it was contemporary with the remains to the south in Area D5, which has been dated to the 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Area D5 (Fig. 7)

This area was centred around Evaluation Trench 27 and measured approximately 44m east/west by 66m north/south. The archaeological remains comprised a sequence of ditches forming a series of enclosures/fields and a small number of pits and postholes. No structural remains were encountered. The pottery assemblage was quite small with 156 sherds retrieved from 25 excavated sections. The assemblage was dominated by grey ware fabrics with very small amounts of Iron Age type wares, shell tempered vessels and samian were also present. The diagnostic forms identified indicate that the whole assemblage was deposited within a relatively short period. On this basis, all activity within this area has been ascribed to Period 2, Romano-British (2nd to early 3rd century AD). Six sub-phases have been ascribed to the area to describe the modifications to the field systems and enclosure. However, it is likely that all changes were quite rapid with little time elapsing between modification events and as such no arbitrary dates have been applied to the sub-phases. The environmental evidence suggests that the activity in this area was distinct from that in the Iron Age enclosures in Area D3. Here there was little or no evidence for agricultural weeds or crop processing, the only cereals present were bread/spelt wheats suggesting that clean grain was arriving in this area that had been processed elsewhere.

Phase 2a (Fig. 8)

Phase 2a comprises a single curvilinear ditch (G307), curving from the eastern limit of excavation to the north-west before turning to run north and turning again to the east before its line was lost below later enclosure ditches. Although some stratigraphic relationships could not be discerned in section its form and surviving relationships suggest that it predated the later, more rectilinear, field system in this area.

Ditch G307 was excavated in two sections in the excavation (1422 and 1471) and had previously been recorded in seven sections in the evaluation (1042, 1047, 1051, 1058, 1060, 1076 and 1078). A full section was not excavated across the ditch in the excavation, however, section 1422 suggests that the ditch had steep sides and a flattish base. It measured approximately 1m in width, 0.55m in depth and produced a single sherd of grey ware pottery from section 1471. Its relationship to the shallower south-west/north-east oriented Ditch 1424 could not be discerned. Ditch section 1471 was truncated by the south-west/north-east oriented ditch 1468 (Fig. 11 – S. 18).

Phase 2b (Fig. 8)

Phase 2b comprised the initial layout of part of a rectilinear field system. Although it had no stratigraphic relationship to Enclosure Ditch G307 of Phase 2a, its form and the fact that it was likely to be offset from a non extant earlier version of the south-west to north-east oriented Ditch G300 which post-dated the Phase 2a ditch indicated that it was a later phase of activity. The full form of this series of enclosures is uncertain because much was removed by later modifications, however it appears to have comprised a small number of sub-square enclosures on the west side of area D5.

Ditch G301 was excavated in two sections, 1444 and 1449. It was oriented north-north-west/ south-south-east and measured approximately 8m in length, 1m in width and between 0.41 and 0.57m in depth. At its southern end it was truncated by ditch 1447 (Fig. 11 – S. 15), to the north it was truncated by shallow linear gully 1454 (Fig. 11 – S. 16). Ditch section 1444 produced 39 sherds of grey ware pottery and a single sherd of shelly ware from its tertiary fill (1446). Section 1449 contained four sherds of handmade Iron Age type pottery. Its line was not traced further in either direction but the plan suggests that at its north end it may have turned to the west. To the south it may have continued on the same line as the later Ditch G300 but no trace remained.

Ditch 1429 was on the same alignment as Ditch G301 but offset from it to the west and wider at 2m. No relationship was established between it and the east-north-east/west-south-west oriented Ditch G302. It was truncated by the east/west oriented gully 1431 and its recut 1427. It may have been associated with a wide shallow pit (1433) at its northern end. The pit measured 2.85m in diameter and 0.38m in depth. No relationship between the two was established and their function is uncertain, but they are included here on the basis of stratigraphy and alignment. The pit and ditch have been described as G315. The ditch produced a single sherd of grey ware pottery; the pit contained only a few fragments of daub.

Undated Ditch G304 was on a similar alignment to Ditch G301 lying 8m to its west. One section was dug in the excavation (1456) and two were excavated during the evaluation (1040 and 1030). The ditch measured approximately 10m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.11m in depth. At its southern end it was truncated by Ditch G300 (1458) and to the north, the earlier evaluation trench revealed it to have been truncated by ditch G305 (1027/1036). Its course beyond this point could not be ascertained.

L-shaped Ditch G306 was set at right angles to Ditch G304 and was probably offset from it, but the relationship between the two had been obscured by later ditches. It comprised sections 1391, 1393, 1420, 1435 and 1484. The northern boundary (1393/1484) intersected at its eastern end with ditch 1509 and ran for about 5m to the west before petering out. At this point it measured 0.4m in width and 0.07m in depth. It is suggested that it originally cornered at this point and turned south, but that the corner has been truncated. The western boundary (1391/1420/1435) was similar in form and size to the northern boundary and was found to be approximately 6m in length. It was truncated by Enclosure Ditch G305 (1437, Fig. 11 – S. 13) towards it northern limit and at its southern end by ditch G302 (1418, Fig. 11 – S. 11). It did not continue to the south beyond Ditch G302 and, therefore, either terminated here or turned east or west only to be truncated later by Ditch G302. The only dating evidence for this feature was derived from Section 1484. The pottery assemblage from this section comprised five sherds of non-diagnostic Iron Age type or grey ware pottery and two sherds of grey ware dating to the mid to late 2nd century AD.

The large pit (1405), to the north of the projected continuation of Ditch G304, is tentatively included in this phase. It measured 3m in diameter and 1.27m in depth with a sequence of six

in-washed fills. It was recorded as having three subsequent recuts (1413, 1414 and 1416), although it is possible that the upper very shallow cuts (1414 and 1416) were in fact evidence for slumping of overlying layers into the sagging pit fills rather than deliberate recuts of the pit. Pottery was retrieved from fill 1415 in possible late recut 1414, consisting of nine sherds of grey ware including part of a mid to late 2nd century AD jar. Possible recut 1413 contained a single copper alloy object (SF2). The pit and ditch has been included in this phase on the basis that it lines up reasonably well with Ditch G304 and was similar to, although much deeper than, Pit 1433.

Phase 2c (Fig. 9)

Phase 2c was represented by an undated hook-shaped ditch G305 and narrow linear recut Ditch 1431, recut as Ditch 1427. Ditch G305 ran west to east from the western limit of excavation for approximately 15m before turning to the south for a further 13m before turning back towards the west for 4m before terminating. It was recorded in three sections during the excavation (1380, 1437 and 1440) and in three sections during the evaluation (1027, 1036 and 1045) and was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.63m in width and 0.24m in depth where a full section was excavated at its terminal (1380). Ditch G305 truncated the Phase 2a Ditch G307 with Ditch 1045 cutting 1042 (Fig. 4, Section 19. Report 1425). It also truncated the Phase 2b field system where Ditch 1437 cut Ditch 1435 (Fig. 11 – S. 13) and where Ditch 1027/1036 truncated Ditch 1030/1033 (Fig. 4, Sections 16 and 17. Report 1425). Ditch G305 was in turn truncated by south-west/north-east oriented Ditch G300 where 1440 was truncated by 1442 (Fig. 11 – S. 14). Ditch G305 does not appear to respect the rectilinear layout established in Phase 2b which is then reasserted in Phase 2d. It bears more similarity to the slightly more irregular Enclosure Ditch G307 seen in Phase 2a.

Ditch 1431 ran for 3.2m from the western limit of excavation before terminating adjacent to the Phase 2b Ditch 1429 (Fig. 10 – S. 12). It was oriented east to west and appeared to mirror the line of the northern side of Ditch G305 lying 4.4m to the north. It is included in Phase 2c on the basis of this similar alignment. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.40m in width and 0.25m in depth. The recut (1427) was similar although it had a flatter base and was shallower at 0.13m. Its terminal was set 0.82m further to the west suggesting a partial cleaning out of the ditch. Both ditches were undated but the recut contained small quantities of daub.

Phase 2d (Fig. 9)

Phase 2d saw the apparent re-establishment of the rectilinear layout of the field system from Phase 2b. The changes seen between Phases 2d and 2f were probably fairly rapid representing modification and development rather than change of use. Four ditches forming part of an enclosure, or a series of partial land parcels, have been identified.

Ditch G300 was established in this phase, although the orientation and form of Ditches G301 and G304 suggest that there was a non-surviving precursor on the same alignment. Ditch

G300 ran on a south-west/north-east alignment from the western limit of excavation for approximately 47m before turning at right angles to run south-south-east/north-north-west for 29m before its line was lost. It was recorded in nine excavated sections (1340, 1342, 1350, 1382, 1384, 1442, 1447, 1458, 1468 and 1482). The plan indicates it varied in width from 0.6m to 1.25m, and in depth between 0.19m at its narrowest point (1382) and 0.59m at its broadest (1468). The partial sections indicate that the ditch was steep sided with a flattish base. Stratigraphically, it truncated Phase 2b Ditch G301 where Ditch 1447 cut Ditch 1444 (Fig. 11 – S. 15), Ditch 1442 truncated Phase 2c Ditch 1440 (Fig. 11 – S. 14) and Ditch 1468 truncated Phase 2a Ditch 1471 (Fig. 11 – S. 18). This section shows evidence for later activity (features 1473, 1476 and 1478) but they were not investigated further.

The south-south-east/north-north-west aligned portion of G300 was truncated by G311, where Ditch 1367 truncated Ditch 1350 (Fig. 10 – S. 8) and G313, where Ditch 1344 truncated Ditch 1342 (Fig. 10 – S. 7). The relatively small pottery assemblage retrieved from this ditch would suggests a 2nd century AD date possibly extending slightly into the 3rd century AD. It was dominated by grey ware vessels with a small amount of handmade pottery and a single sherd of Gaulish samian dating between late 1st to late 2nd century AD also present.

Ditch G303 adjoined the northern edge of the east/west aligned portion of Ditch G300. No relationship between the two could be determined in section raising the likelihood that they were contemporaneous. Ditch G303 was recorded in two sections in the excavation (1464 and 1480) and in a single section in the evaluation (1024). It was a shallow U-shape in profile with gradual sides and a concave base measuring 0.6m in width and 0.15m in depth. It ran on a south-south-east/north-north-west alignment for approximately 8m from its junction with Ditch G300 to its northern end where it was truncated by east-north-east/west-south-west oriented Ditch G302 (ditch 1464 truncated by 1460, Fig. 11 – S. 17). Small pottery assemblages were retrieved from both sections; 1464 contained one grey ware sherd and five sherds of a shelly ware fabric and 1480 contained eleven grey ware sherds including some dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD. Sample 147 from Ditch 1464 contained carbonized bread or spelt wheat grains.

Twelve metres to the east of ditch G303 was the 34m long north-north-west/south-south-east oriented Ditch G309. Ditch G309 merged at its southern end with Ditch G300; the relationship between the two was not investigated but the plan suggests they may have been contemporary. Its northern end terminated 10m short of the north-western limit of excavation. It was U-shaped in profile with gradual sides and a concave base, measuring 0.55m in width and 0.19m in depth. It was recorded in four excavated sections (1354, 1371, 1375 and 1403) but produced no datable artefacts. Stratigraphically, no relationship was established between it and Ditch G308. The same is true for its relationship with Ditch G310 - no relationship could be established between Ditch 1371 (G309) and the west-south-west/east-north-east oriented Ditch 1373 (G310). However, Ditch 1373 has been phased as later than 1371 on the

basis of its presumed relationship to Ditch G311, which did postdate Ditch G309. Here Ditch 1354 was truncated by ditch 1352 (Fig. 10 – S. 10).

Phase 2e (Fig. 10)

Phase 2e is represented by the construction and use of a probably rectilinear enclosure (G310). It was aligned, and possibly associated with, the continued use of Ditch G300. However, if it were a complete rectangular enclosure it would have overlain Ditch G309, and may therefore post-date all the features from Phase 2d. It had a projected internal area of approximately 250m^2, but no associated internal features. With so little surviving it is not possible to determine its full form or function.

The northern side of the Enclosure G310 was seen in two sections excavated during the evaluation (1074/1084). The eastern side was recorded in the excavation as Ditch 1495/1499 and probably continued as Ditch 1359. Here the ditch was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.95m in width and 0.48m in depth. The ditch was truncated by a later version of the same enclosure ascribed to Phase 2f with some evidence for modification on the east side. Further recutting was noted at its south-east corner but could be traced no further and it is possible that the recutting represented isolated episodes of clearing out and/or pits cut into the corner. The north side ditch (1074) was recut as Phase 2f Ditch 1071, at the south-east corner ditch 1495/1499 was recut by Ditch 1497/1501 (Fig. 11 – S. 20 and S. 21). At the north-east corner, Ditch 1359 was truncated by the west-south-west/east-north-east oriented Ditch 1361 (Fig 10 – S. 9). Dating for this phase is very poor and consists of a single sherd of a small grey ware jar retrieved from the south-east corner of the enclosure in Ditch 1495.

Phase 2f (Fig. 10)

This is the final recognised phase of activity in this area and comprised the recutting and modification of the Phase 2e enclosure plus the construction of a number of similarly aligned boundary ditches.

Enclosure G310 was recut along the same lines as Enclosure G311, although in this phase there is evidence to suggest that the northern boundary was extended to the east where it continued beyond the limit of excavation. The enclosure comprised seven ditch sections (1352, 1361, 1367, 1373, 1497, 1501 1509) in the excavation and five sections (1049, 1056, 1063, 1071,1080) in the evaluation. The northern boundary ran on an east-north-east/west-south-west alignment from the eastern limit of excavation for 34m before turning to the south and running for a further 15m before apparently returning to the east and continuing for 22m. It probably terminated somewhere between the south-east corner of the enclosure, where it survived as Ditch 1497/1501, and the northern boundary. It is possible that there was an east facing entranceway to the enclosure along its eastern boundary but it could not be discerned in plan. The pottery assemblage retrieved from the enclosure was very small and consisted of nine sherds of grey ware retrieved from two sections (1352 and 1361) on the northern

boundary. A copper alloy object (SF1) was retrieved from Ditch 1373. At the south-east corner a second recut was recorded (ditch 1503). However, this feature was not observed in the opposing section and it may have been an upper fill within Ditch 1501.

Five linear ditches have been ascribed to this phase on the basis of stratigraphy and their spatial association with the enclosure just described. All five were east-north-east/west-south-west aligned and probably represented boundary ditches within a wider field system.

Ditch G313 was located 4m to the north of the enclosure and ran parallel with the northern boundary of enclosure Ditch G311. It was approximately 22m in length, its western end petered out close to the Phase 2d Ditch G309; to the east the ditch veered off to the north-east close to the east limit of excavation. This change of orientation might suggest that it was part of a funnelled droveway, but too little was exposed within the excavated area to confirm this. Ditch G313 comprised ditches 1344, 1399 and 1490 and was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base measuring 1m in width and 0.28m in depth. It truncated the northern end of Phase 2d ditch (G300) (Fig. 10 – S. 7). All three slots produced grey ware pottery although in small quantities; Ditch 1344 had the largest assemblage with twelve sherds, six of which came from a single vessel.

Ditch G312 was located immediately to the south of the south-east corner of the enclosure. It was recorded in three sections, ditches 1388, 1493 and 1507 and extended for 17m from the eastern limit of excavation before terminating. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base, and measured 0.56m in width by 0.11m in depth. It contained a flint flake and chip retrieved from Sample 130. Its relationship to Phase 2d Ditch G300 could not be established at the intersection, but it has been included in Phase 2f because of its alignment and position in relation to the enclosure.

Ditch G308 is also included in Phase 2f on the basis of its alignment. It measured 9.2m in length terminating to the north-east. This terminal was offset to the south-east from the south-west terminal of Ditch G312 by approximately 8m and the two may have functioned together. At its south-west end it intersected with the curvilinear Phase 2a Ditch G307 where it terminated. It was recorded in three excavated sections (1377, 1401 and 1424) and was very shallow with gradual sides and a concave base, measuring 0.5m in width and only 0.04m in depth close to its terminal. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the ditch section (1377), but it was not possible to determine whether it was a piece of hand made Iron Age type vessel or a Romanised grey ware sherd.

Ditch G302 was located at the western side of Area D5 and extended from the western limit of excavation for 15m before terminating. The terminal was sited 3m to the south of the south-west corner of the enclosure and might have respected its presence. It was recorded in four excavated sections (1418, 1454, 1460 and 1488). U-shaped in profile with shallow, steepish, sides and a concave base it measured 0.34m in width and 0.13m in depth. Ditch G302 truncated Phase 2b Ditches G301 and G306 (Ditch 1454 truncating Ditch 1449, Fig. 11

– S. 16; Ditch 1418 truncating Ditch 1420, Fig. 11 – S. 11) and the Phase 2d Ditch G303 (Ditch 1460 truncating Ditch 1464, Fig. 11- S. 17). It produced a small pottery assemblage; Ditch 1418 contained a single grey ware sherd and a sherd of handmade Roman coarse ware, and Ditch 1460 contained five sherds of grey ware, including some from an early 2nd century AD type jar as well as a single sherd of a 1st to mid 2nd century AD samian cup. Sample 157 from Ditch 1488 contained carbonized bread or spelt wheat grains.

Ditch 1331 was located at the northern end of the area and was 'L' shaped in plan, possibly formed the south-east corner of a rectilinear enclosure most of which would have lain beyond the northern limit of excavation. It measured 24m east to west and 4.5m north to south. In profile it had a flat base with a steep side to the south and a stepped side to the north. It was 1.13m in width and 0.32m in depth and produced thirteen sherds of mid to late 2nd century AD grey ware pottery including fragments of jars, a dish and a bowl. It also contained a thermal flint flake that had been retouched to create a piercer, retrieved from Sample 109. Its inclusion in this phase is tentative because it was stratigraphically not connected to the archaeological remains to the south and could have been contemporary with any of the earlier phases of rectilinear field system; it has been assigned to the latest possible phase.

Modern Features

A single feature in this area was ascribed to the modern period on the basis of its recent looking fill. Possible posthole (1505) measured 0.51m in width and 0.47m in depth and truncated the southern side of the south-east corner of Enclosure Ditch 1499 (Phase 2f) (Fig.11 – S. 20). Although undated, its single fill (1506) was described as being grey blue and orange brown sandy clay indicative of relatively recent backfill.

Un-phased Features

A number of features could not be assigned to any phase at this point. These include a single pit dated to the Roman period and six undated discrete features. They are briefly described in the tables below.

Table 3. Roman feature unattributed to phase in Area D5 (Fig. 11)

Context	Description	Notes
1356	Cut of Pit	Large pit containing small quantities of Roman pottery in lower fill 1357
1357	Primary fill of Pit 1356	
1358	Secondary fill of Pit	

Table 4. Undated and un-phased features in Area D5 (Fig. 11)

Context	Description	Notes
1346	Cut of Pit	
1347	Primary fill of Pit 1346	
1348	Secondary fill of Pit 1346	
1349	Tertiary fill of Pit 1346	

Context	Description	Notes
1363	Cut of Posthole	Associated with similar Posthole 1365
1364	Single fill of Posthole 1363	
1365	Cut of Posthole	Associated with similar Posthole 1363
1366	Single fill of Posthole 1365	
1369	Cut of Pit	
1370	Single fill of Pit 1369	
1386	Cut of Posthole	Isolated posthole
1387	Single fill of Posthole 1386	
1486	Cut of Pit	Pit predated construction of Phase 2f Ditch G302
1487	Single fill of Pit 1486	

Area D7 (Fig. 12)

Area D7 was located immediately to the east of previously excavated Area B, part of the Clough Road Realignment excavations (Fig. 2). In general, the pattern of linear field boundary ditches identified in Area B continues in to Area D7. A small number of un-phased pits and postholes were also present. It was a relatively small excavation area at 40m by 17m and many of the ditches extended beyond the limit of excavation in all directions. All phased features in this area have been ascribed to Period 2, Romano-British (Late 2nd to mid 3rd century AD with possible continuation into the later 3rd and 4th century AD). The activity has been divided into four sub-phases in this area (Phases 2g – 2j). These are likely to overlap with the activity in Area D5, but a direct correlation between them could not be established at this stage. The pottery assemblage from Area D7 was distinct from that of Area D5 in that it contained a smaller percentage of grey wares (Area D7 = 12%, Area D5 = 86.5%) and an increased amount of shell tempered wares (Area D7 = 62%, Area D5 = 3.8%). Also, Dales ware sherds formed 16.5% of the D7 assemblage whilst they were absent in Area D5.

Phase 2g (Fig. 13)

Phase 2g consisted of two ditches, 1544 and 1540. Ditch 1544 was oriented south-west/north-east and was exposed for 3.6m from its south-west terminal before passing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It measured 1.8m in width and 0.14m in depth where excavated close to its terminal. It was truncated by the north-north-west/south-south-east oriented ditch G402 (Fig. 12 – S. 24). The single fill (1545) contained a flint core fragment. Although the ditch is undated, it was on a similar alignment to later ditches dated to the 3rd century AD and is likely to have been of Roman origin.

Ditch 1540 is tentatively included in this phase because of its stratigraphic relationship to Ditch G405, although it was morphologically dissimilar to Ditch 1544, undated and spatially distant from it. Ditch 1540 was oriented north/south and ran for 2.4m from its southern limit before being truncated to the north by a similarly aligned but more substantial ditch (1542 - G405, Fig. 12 - S. 23). It was U-shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base and measured 0.3m in width and 0.05m in depth. It contained a single fragment of a flint flake

that had been utilised as a scraper. No function could be assigned to this shallow truncated feature.

Phase 2h (Fig. 13)

Four ditches and a shallow pit have been included in Phase 2h, which represents activity in the late 2nd to early 3rd century AD. The ditches probably formed part of a field system extending to the west into Area B.

Ditch G405 comprised two ditch sections (1542 and 1574). It was 'L' shaped in plan, oriented north/south for 11m before turning at its southern end to the west for 1.3m until it passed beyond the limit of excavation. At its north end, it was probably truncated by the mid to late 3rd century AD Ditch G406 (Fig. 12 – S. 26). U-shaped in profile, with steep sides and an irregular flattish base, it measured 0.92m in width and 0.26m in depth. Its single fill (1543 in 1542) contained the largest pottery assemblage from the area comprising six grey ware sherds, six hand made Iron Age style sherds, one identified Dales ware sherd and 98 shell tempered sherds. Some of the grey ware sherds had cheese wire markings which indicate a 3rd century AD date.

Ditch G402 is included in this phase because of its similar alignment to Ditch G405. It comprised three excavated sections (1527, 1546 and 1569) and was 10.4m in length, north/south oriented, terminating at the north end (1569) and passing beyond the east limit of excavation at its southern end. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base measuring 0.71m in width and 0.23m in depth. Stratigraphically, the ditch was later than Phase 2g ditch 1544 (Fig. 12 – S. 24) and earlier than Phase 2i Ditch G401 (Fig. 12 - S. 22). Pottery was retrieved from two of the three excavated sections. Ditch 1569 contained two sherds of grey ware pottery in the lower fill (1570) dating to after the late 2nd century AD and a piece of flint in the upper fill (1571) whilst Ditch 1546 contained three sherds of shell tempered ware in the lower fill (1547); the upper fill (1548) contained two grey ware sherds and two sherds from a single Dales Ware jar. Fired clay and charcoal was noted as present within this upper fill.

Ditch 1572, oriented south-west/north-east, was located towards the southern end of Area D7. It was recorded over a distance of 4m. Its south-west end petered out and was probably truncated; to the north-east it passed beyond the eastern limit of excavation. In profile, it was a wide U-shape, its sides being truncated almost to its concave base. It measured 0.63m in width and 0.03m in depth. It is possible that Ditch 1572 was associated with Ditch G402 to form an 'L' shaped feature similar to Ditch 405. However, the intersection of these two features was located just beyond the limit of excavation. The undated ditch (1572) is included in Phase 2h on the basis of this possible association.

Ditch G404 was located towards the east side of the area approximately 7m to the north of Ditch G402 and comprised a 4.5m long segment oriented roughly north/south and terminating at both ends. Its inclusion here is tentative and based solely on its broadly similar

alignment to Ditches G402 and G405. It was recorded in two excavated sections as Ditches 1553 and 1563 and was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flattish base measuring 0.7m in width and 0.26m in depth. The relationship to Ditch 1561 on the east side at the north end could not be determined because Ditch 1561 was extremely shallow. Ditch G404 contained three fills and had been truncated towards the southern end, by possible recut 1557, although this later feature was not seen in the northern section. Pottery was retrieved from the lower fill of the northern section only (1564), where two sherds of Iron Age style hand made sherds were associated with four sherds of shell tempered wares with external sooting.

Pit 1534 was located close to the southern end of Ditch G404 and was sub-rectangular in plan measuring 1.35m by 1.2m by 0.09m. In profile it had irregular stepped shallow sides and a flattish base. Its single fill contained a small pottery assemblage consisting of two hand made sherds and two grey ware sherds, one of which came from a bowl dated by analogy to examples from Winterton found in late 2nd to early 3rd century contexts. It is on the basis of this sherd that the pit has been included in this phase.

Phase 2i (Fig. 14)

Phase 2i comprised three broad, parallel, linear ditches oriented west-south-west/east-north-east, which may have formed part of a series of boundaries probably associated with the field system recorded in the Area B Clough Road excavation. This phase is believed to date to the mid to late 3rd century AD on the basis of the pottery retrieved from Ditch G406.

Ditch G406 comprised two excavated ditch sections, 1549 and 1576. It ran for 11.4m from its eastern terminal before passing the western limit of excavation. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.43m in width and 0.49m in depth. Its relationship to Ditch G405 was discussed in Phase 2h. Pottery was retrieved from both excavated sections; Ditch 1549 contained small quantities of daub, one Dales ware sherd, seven grey ware sherds and eight shell tempered sherds and a single iron nail (SF3). Ditch 1576 contained three grey ware sherds, four Dales ware sherds and five sherds of a self slipped ware imitating a samian dish. This type of pottery dates to the late 2nd century AD onwards, although the combination of pottery types suggested a mid to late 3rd century AD date.

Ditch G403 was located 7.5m to the south of Ditch G406, running for 9m from the eastern limit of the excavation before petering out. It was excavated in two sections, 1578 and 1580. Unlike Ditch G406, it was extremely shallow measuring 1.89m in width and 0.12m in depth. It was U-shaped in profile with gradual sides and a flat base. The ditch was undated and had no stratigraphic relationships, however, it is included here on the basis of its alignment and the regular spacing between the three ditches.

Ditch G401 was located 7.4m to the south of Ditch G403, running for 10.3m from the eastern limit of excavation before petering out. It was excavated in two sections, 1530 and 1551. Like Ditch G403, it was shallow with gradual sides and flattish base and measured 1.4m in

width and 0.09m in depth. Ditch 1551 contained two flint nodule fragments and a flake with some evidence for wear on one edge. The undated ditch was later than Phase 2h Ditch G402 (Fig. 12 – S. 26).

The form of Ditches G401 and G403 suggests that they might have been plough furrows; however, this was not raised as a possibility on site. A single plough furrow was recorded in the Clough Road excavation Area B on a north/south alignment suggesting that these were not furrows, but it is not clear why two reasonably broad ditches should be truncated almost to their bases.

Phase 2j (Fig. 14)

The latest identified activity within this area has been tentatively dated to the first half of the 4th century AD and comprised a single feature 1557 cut into the top of Ditch 1553. This represented the latest dated activity recorded across all three areas (D3, D5 and D7).

This feature was recorded as a recut of the ditch but its full form was not established in plan. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flattish base, measuring 0.62m in width and 0.16m in depth. The single fill (1558) contained small quantities of daub, 34 sherds of shell tempered ware, probably including some Dales ware vessels and one sherd of a grey ware jar dated to the early to mid 4th century AD by analogy to a similar vessel from Swanpool in Lincoln. It also contained two flint chips, a burnt flint chip and a core flake.

Un-phased Features

Fourteen features could not be assigned to any phase at this point, including two features dated to the Roman period, two pits that contained only hand made Iron Age style pottery and ten undated features. They are briefly described in the tables below within these categories.

Table 5. Features containing pottery unattributed to phase in Area D7 (Fig. 15)

Context	Description	Notes
1525	Single fill of Recut 1526	Contained three sherds of hand made Iron Age style pottery and small quantities of daub
1526	Recut of Pit 1522	Small posthole cutting undated Pit 1522
1532	Cut of Gully	Described as a gully planned as a discrete oval pit
1533	Single fill of Gully 1532	Contained a scrap of hand made Iron Age style pottery
1561	Cut of Ditch	East/west oriented ditch at east side of area merged with Phase 2h Ditch G404
1562	Single fill of Ditch 1561	Contained a single grey ware sherd
1566	Cut of Posthole	Located on north side of Phase 2i Ditch G403
1567	Single fill of Posthole 1566	Contained three hand made sherds and 31 Dales ware sherds. A small cylindrical jet bead (SF4) probably Roman in date was recovered from Sample 179 taken from this posthole. It had a small hole drilled through it slightly off centre and was broken at one end.

Table 6. Undated and un-phased features in Area D7 (Fig. 16)

Context	Description	Notes
1511	Cut of Posthole	Isolated posthole on east side of area
1512	Single fill of Posthole 1511	
1513	Cut of Posthole	Isolated posthole close to east side of Ditch G404
1514	Single fill of Posthole 1513	
1515	Cut of Posthole	Isolated posthole on south side of Ditch G403
1516	Single fill of Posthole 1515	
1517	Cut of Pit	Recorded as a pit but section and description strongly suggest that this was a tree throw
1518	Tertiary fill of Pit 1517	
1519	Secondary fill of Pit 1517 and fill of Stakehole 1521	This deposit contained some carbonized bread or spelt wheat grains (Sample 182)
1520	Primary fill of Pit 1517	
1521	Cut of Stakehole	Probably a tap root hole in base of ?tree throw 1517
1522	Cut of Pit	Irregular pit close to north side of Ditch G401
1523	Primary fill of Pit 1522	
1524	Secondary fill of Pit 1522	
1536	Cut of Pit	Small pit merged on surface with Pit 1538
1537	Single fill of Pit 1536	Contained two unworked flint chunks and a flake
1538	Cut of Pit	Small pit merged on surface with Pit 1536
1539	Single fill of Pit 1538	
1559	Cut of Posthole	Posthole truncated by unphased Roman Ditch 1561
1560	Single fill of Posthole 1559	
1582	Cut of Gully terminus	Ditch recorded at eastern limit of excavation
1583	Single fill of Gully 1582	
1584	Cut of ditch	Ditch seen in north-east corner of area
1585	Single fill of Ditch 1584	

6 Artefact Record

Pottery by Peter Didsbury M. Phil.

Introduction and methodology

A total of 1335 sherds of pottery, weighing 23286 grams and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 17.4 grams, was recovered from the excavations. Also submitted for examination were 621 fragments of daub, weighing 343 grams. The low ASW of the daub (0.6 grams) reflects the fact that the majority of it consists of crumbs recovered from environmental samples.

All material was quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to fabric or material category within archaeological context; the data was then recorded on an Access database. This is supplied as an integral part of the report and should be consulted on matters of detail where appropriate.

Fabric terminology is discussed briefly in the following section; fabric and other codes employed in the database are presented in Appendix 3.

Fabric terminology

Iron Age fabrics have been given alphanumeric codes according to the dominant type of tempering employed (Appendix 3). Stone-tempered fabrics (H2) account for the overwhelming majority of the hand-made material (Table 7) and a summary description based on typical sherds is therefore appropriate here. Vessels are typically fairly hard-fired and are reduced with patchily oxidised surfaces. Temper is angular and moderate to abundant, mainly in the 2-7mm range, though larger fragments occur. Quartz, basic and acid igneous rocks, sandstones and fine-grained grey inclusions are typical. Many vessels are thick-walled (10-16mm) though smaller thin-walled vessels are also present. Temper is more or less extrusive through the outer surface in a majority of cases.

Roman fabrics have been given generic codes (Appendix 3), though a proportion of the grey ware fell into three distinct visual groups which possibly represent 'real' sub-fabrics. These have been designated RG-a, RG-b, and RG-c, respectively. Descriptions of typical sherds may be found in the database (contexts 1448, 1414 and 1396, respectively). All these fabrics are very familiar from North Lincolnshire sites of the 2nd and early 3rd centuries, *e.g.* in at Glebe Farm, Barton, Phase 1 (*c.* AD 125/150-200, Didsbury forthcoming).

The assemblages

Area D3

This area produced a total of 868 sherds of pottery, weighing 15389 grams (ASW 17.7 grams) and 586 fragments of daub, weighing 262 grams (ASW 0.4 grams). A simplified fabric profile is presented in Table 7 below:

Table 7. Area D3 pottery fabric profile

Fabric	% no. sherds	% weight
H fabrics	93.9	92.7
H1-b/RSH	0.5	0.5
IAFW	0.9	4.2
RDW	3.0	2.0
RG fabrics	1.5	0.6
RS	0.1	0.03
UNAT	0.1	-
TOTALS	100.0	100.0

The distribution of fabric types within the Iron Age pottery was as follows (Table 8):

Table 8. Area D3 profile of the Iron Age fabrics

Fabric	% no. sherds (n = 821)	% weight (n = 14910 grams)
H0	1.0	0.1
H1-a	0.4	0.3
H1-b	4.4	2.8
H2	93.1	92.4
H4	0.2	0.1
IAFW	1.0	4.3
TOTALS	100.0	100.0

Pottery came from the following features; the greatest evidential value being furnished by those features shown in bold.

Ditches 1003 (primary and secondary), **1006** (tertiary and upper), 1007 (primary and recut 1270), **1019** (tertiary and upper), **1028** (primary), 1034 (secondary and tertiary), **1048**, 1064 (tertiary)

Gullies 1164, 1180, 1184, 1198, **1202**, **1227**, 1233 (secondary), 1261 (primary)

Gully terminal 1191 (secondary)

Linear features **1205**, 1220

Pits 1073 (primary), 1081 (primary), 1119 (secondary), **1129** (upper), **1217**, 1245 (secondary), 1285

Post-holes 1050, 1099, 1103, 1109, 1121, 1130, 1160, 1213, 1255 (secondary), 1279, 1282

Ring gullies **1052**, 1085, **1086**, 1090 (primary), 1093, **1138** (primary and secondary), 1142 (primary), **1168** (secondary), 1196, 1291, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1313, 1317

Roundhouse gully **1043** (primary and secondary)

Hollow 1266

Layers 1139, 1159, 1175, 1265

Despite the size of the D3 assemblage, a majority of the features listed above (39 out of 61) contained either fewer than ten sherds or only daub, and none of these produced usefully diagnostic material. Of the remaining 22 features, only fifteen (emboldened in the above list) contained material (usually in the form of rim sherds) of more than minimal evidential value. These factors, together with the high degree of fabric/form homogeneity in the Area assemblage (Table 8 and below), and the level of specialist information supplied at this stage,

have dictated the format of this part of the assessment and suggested a discursive summary treatment as the most appropriate approach. The salient features of the D3 assemblage are thus considered under a number of headings below. Detailed descriptions and published parallels are included in the catalogue (Appendix 3), and these may be consulted as appropriate.

Roman material

To dispose of the small amount of Romano-British material first: this occurs only in Post-hole 1109 and Ditch 1019 (upper fill). It is noted that these features are in fairly close proximity in the south of the site (Groups 207 and 205), though the significance of this is uncertain at this stage. Chronologically diagnostic material from Ditch 1019 consists of a large jar with horizontally everted rim of 2nd century type (see Area D5, below), while Post-hole 1109 contained only a fragment of probable 2nd or early 3rd century grey ware recovered during environmental sampling. Unstratified material from Area D5 included Dales ware as well as grey ware and a samian body sherd. The Dales ware provides a very late 2nd or early 3rd century *terminus post quem* for deposition. The Romano-British material from D3 is thus closely contemporary with the majority of the Roman component in Areas D5 and D7 (see below).

Iron Age fabrics

The overwhelming majority of the Iron Age pottery (Table 8) is fabric H2 as described above, tempered with crushed rock fragments no doubt deriving from erratics collected from the local till. Such fabrics are typical of Middle and Late Iron Age assemblages in both Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire, and are of little diagnostic value in themselves.

A small amount of calcareously tempered wares, mainly employing shell (H1-b), appears in the following features, spread across the whole area but occurring more frequently in the south: Ditches 1006, 1028, 1019 and 1048; Gully 1164; Pit 1217 and Ring Gully termini 1168 and 1043. Shell fabrics dominated assemblages at Dragonby from the beginning of the pottery sequence in the 3rd to 2nd century BC (May 1996, 400), but at Weelsby Avenue, Grimsby, it appears that shell-tempered wares first occur in the last of the three site phases (Sills and Kingsley 1990, 50), where they are present alongside fine wheel and handmade pottery of types present in the later Ceramic Stages at Dragonby in the 1st century BC. (Elsdon 1993, 21-22, figs C6, C6a, C6b). The only form in the shell tempered wares here is the typical Dragonby-type ‘stubby rim jar’, represented by two examples from Ditch 1048. For a comparable example, cf. May 1996, no. 484, which belongs to Dragonby Ceramic Stage 4 or earlier (i.e. the 2nd century BC or earlier). Such forms continue at Dragonby until the Conquest period.

A fine ware (IAFW) vessel from Area D3 is discussed below.

Iron Age vessel forms

With the exception of the fine ware vessel discussed below, the handmade vessels fall into a limited number of simple forms. Few of these are chronologically useful, though cumulatively they suggest a mid to Late Iron Age date for the area assemblage as a whole. Many of the vessels recall Challis and Harding's observation (1975, 74) that 'slack, uninspired pots provide lowest common denominator domestic utensils throughout later prehistory ...'. The main forms present, and the features in which they occur, are as follows:

Barrel jars: 1028, 1043, 1048, 1060, 1090, 1129, **1138**, and 1205

Slack jars with upright or slightly everted rims: 1028, 1034, **1043**, 1051, 1060, **1086**, 1138, 1202, and 1227

Small rounded jars with upright rim: 1042

Upright thinned rim: 1227

S-shaped vessel: **1006**

Simple upright rim fragments: 1184, 1217

All the above are in H2 fabrics, and can be at least broadly paralleled at several sites in Eastern Yorkshire, and to a certain extent at Weelsby Avenue, Grimsby, where simple slack and more rounded jars have themselves been compared to vessels from Danes Graves in East Yorkshire (Elsdon 1993, 21). The form series is reminiscent, in broad terms, of that from Creyke Beck, East Yorkshire (Didsbury, forthcoming). Barrel jars are common both sides of the Humber, perhaps from the 3rd or 2nd centuries B.C. (Challis and Harding 1975, 74).

A number of these vessels (emboldened in the above list) have rims simply decorated with slashing/cabling or fingertipping. These may reflect a late phase of plastic decoration observed by Challis and Harding in 1st century BC assemblages in East Yorkshire (1975, 95 ff.). One of these, a vessel from 1051, may also bear light scoring, in which case it may find a very close parallel in a mid to Late Iron Age vessel from Gamston, in Nottinghamshire (cf. Elsdon 1993, fig. B3/1). A slack-bodied vessel with everted fingertipped rim from 1043, however, may possibly be compared to a vessel from Atwick, in Holderness, regarded by Challis and Harding (1975, 57 and fig. 29, no. 3) as belonging to the 'Early La Tène' of the 5th to 4th century B.C.

The vessel which is potentially the most chronologically diagnostic is a fine ware pedestal bowl in a burnished black sandy fabric (IAFW) (Plates 1 and 2). Perhaps two thirds of the vessel is present, with joining sherds providing the complete profile in 1043, and further sherds in 1168. The vessel is burnished on the exterior, and well-formed, perhaps a result of wheel manufacture. It seems not to have undergone any great degree of wear, and cracks, which penetrate right through the base, were probably caused during the original firing.

Plate 1: Reconstructed fine ware vessel from pit 1040 cut in to ring ditch terminus 1043

Plate 2: Reconstructed fine ware vessel from pit 1040 cut in to ring ditch terminus 1043

The vessel stands in a line of development from early La Tène forms with rounded profiles and raised pedestal bases which seem first to appear in England between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC, cf. examples from Swallowcliffe Down, Wiltshire and Tattershall Thorpe, South Lincolnshire (Elsdon 1989, fig. 5, no. 1 and Elsdon 1993, fig. C.1). Both of the latter are attributed by Elsdon (*op. cit.*) to her 'middle period' of later prehistoric pottery (c. 600-300 BC), the Tattershall Thorpe vessel being associated with a radiocarbon date of 400 +/- 90 BC and described elsewhere (Elsdon 1993, fig. C.1) as belonging to the 'Early Iron Age.' The dating of these types in Lincolnshire is hampered by a paucity of examples and the situation with regard to them is not at all clear (Elsdon 1989, 22). The Tattershall Thorpe vessel is represented only by the pedestal base itself. At Dragonby, which Elsdon regards as probably the most northerly limit for 'fine wares of lowland type' in her 'later middle period' (*c.* 300-100 BC) there are 'S-profile dumpy pedestal jars' of reasonably similar profile to the vessel under discussion, as there are also at Mucking in Essex (Elsdon 1989, fig. 8, nos 4 and 3, respectively). A vessel such as May 1996, illus. no. 423, from Ceramic Stages 7-9 at Dragonby, suggests that a version of the type may last into the first half of the 1st century AD at Dragonby. On the whole, it would appear that the optimum chronological 'fit' for the Iron Age pottery at Killingholme is the 3rd to 1st century BC, though a slightly earlier date cannot be ruled out.

Area D5a

A total of 25 sherds of pottery, weighing 538 grams (ASW 21.5 grams), and three crumbs of daub, weighing 1 gram, came from this area. A simplified fabric profile of the assemblage is shown in Table 9, below:

Table 9. Area D5 pottery fabric profile

Fabric	% no. sherds	% weight
H2?	40.0	5.9
RG fabrics	52.0	83.5
RS	4.0	6.1
UNAT	4.0	4.5
TOTALS	100.0	100.0

The pottery came from the following features:

Ditches 1329, 1342, 1395 (primary fill)

Gullies 1325, 1327, 1362, 1377

Each of the gullies had one or two body sherds of grey ware, chronologically undiagnostic except insofar as the fabrics are of Antonine to Severan complexion. Ditch 1395 (primary fill 1396) contained ten very low weight crumbs of *possible* hand-made pottery (H2), and a large jar with horizontally everted rim in grey ware (RG-c, see above). A similar jar is also the

most diagnostic component in Ditch 1342. Finally, as far as dating is concerned, the only sherd in Ditch 1329 may be mentioned, a samian base (possibly from a form 33 cup), stamped [MARCUSF]. A MARCUS of Besay-sur-Allier is listed by Stanfield and Simpson (1958, 214) as having made figured samian in the 2nd century AD.

The large jar alluded to above belongs to a distinctive class of vessels with heavy, horizontal or slightly everted rims. They occur in Lincolnshire in the later 1st and 2nd centuries, and are generally in coarse to very coarse fabrics, employing a range of temper which, in addition to quartz sand, can include shell, other calcareous material and grog. Despite their coarse fabrics, and the assumption that many of them were clamp or bonfire fired, these vessels are generally entirely wheel thrown.

Several comparable examples can be found in the literature. A hand-made example containing a 1st or 2nd century cremation was found in a cist burial at Waddington, Lincolnshire (Darling 1981, fig. 10), while other examples in a variety of fabrics come from: Dragonby Kiln 3 (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 64, no. 4 – Flavian/Trajanic); Old Winteringham (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 74, no. 11 – Claudio-Neronian, and fig. 78, no. 76 – unstratified); Winterton (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 80, no. 19 – Antonine). Similar vessels also occur at Dragonby (May 1996, *passim*) and Glebe Farm, Barton on Humber (Didsbury forthcoming, nos 70-72 in particular).

As Darling (*loc. cit.*) remarks, this kind of vessel has Late Iron Age antecedents, and is a form that continued to be made throughout the 2nd century, in fabrics ranging from shell-tempered wares to the fully Romanised grey ware fabrics represented here. She notes that the date at which the form ceased to be made is uncertain. The present writer is not aware of examples form northern Lincolnshire which appear to post-date the 2nd century. Several similar forms at Hibaldstow (author's data) were associated with carinated sand-tempered jars and rusticated ware, in a ditch which was probably receiving rubbish from the late Flavian period to a little before the end of the 2nd century. There would certainly seem to have been little need for such vessels far into the 3rd century, once both Dales ware and a range of large wide-mouthed jars and bowls produced by the later industries became available.

Area D5

The area produced 156 sherds of pottery, weighing 4132 grams (ASW 26.5 grams) and 13 fragments of daub (21 grams). A simplified fabric profile of the assemblage is shown in Table 10, below:

Table 10. Area D5 pottery fabric profile

Fabric	% no. sherds	% weight
H fabrics	3.8	0.3
H/RG fabrics	3.8	0.8
RG fabrics	86.5	97.6
RS	1.3	0.8
RSH	3.8	0.5
UNAT	0.6	0.04
TOTALS	99.8	100.0

The pottery came from the following features:

Ditches 1344, 1352, 1399, 1429, 1433, 1442, 1445, 1447, 1449 (primary fill), 1460 (secondary fill), 1468 (primary and secondary fills), 1484, 1490 (secondary fill), 1495

Gullies 1331, 1414 (and recut 1416), 1418, 1427, 1464 (primary fill), 1471, 1480

Most of the above features produced only small assemblages, only three of them (1344, 1445 and 1447) containing more than ten sherds. The largest of these (1445) contained only 40 sherds. There are, however, several chronologically diagnostic forms, and the assemblages give the appearance of being closely contemporary. A number of distinctive types are mentioned below.

Large jars and bowls of the type discussed above occur in Gully 1331 and possibly in Ditch 1352. Distinctive Antonine grey ware forms occur quite widely: a carinated jar (gully 1414); a lid-seated jar of Roxby Form 'A' (Gully 1331); bowls cf. Roxby Form 'F' (1468 primary fill and Ditch 1344); a dish and a large bowl comparable to Antonine forms at Winterton (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 83, no's 77 and 87). Jar sherds suggestive of derivation from Dragonby-style grey ware 'barrel jars'(essentially Flavian to late 2nd or early 3rd century, May 1996, 520) occur in the secondary fills of Ditches 1460 and 1468. For cited parallels for other grey ware forms not mentioned above, see the full database entries for Ditches 1445, 1447, 1468 and 1464. Three sherds of samian occur. The first, from Ditch 1442, is the rim of a Central Gaulish (?) form 37, its ovolo and figure types all extremely worn; the second and third, from the secondary fill of Ditch 1460, comprise a large body and small rim chip, apparently from a form 33a cup. If correctly identified, this is unlikely to post-date the Hadrianic period.

Attention may be drawn to the apparent absence of Dales ware from this area, indeed to a paucity of shell-tempered wares as a whole. The features may therefore be somewhat earlier than those in Area D7 (see below), though the presence of possible body sherds of Dales ware in Ditch 1445 may be noted.

Area D7

The area produced a total of 237 sherds of pottery, weighing 2568 grams (ASW 10.8 grams), and nineteen fragments of daub, weighing 56 grams (ASW 2.9 grams). A simplified fabric profile is presented in Table 11, below:

Table 11. Area D7, pottery fabric profile

Fabric	% no. sherds	% weight
H fabrics	7.2	3.9
RDW	16.5	10.4
RG fabrics	12.2	48.2
RSH	62.0	31.1
RSS	2.1	6.4
TOTALS	100.0	100.0

The pottery came from the following features:

Ditches 1527, **1542**, 1546, 1561, 1563, **1569**, **1576**

Ditch terminus **1549**

Pit 1517/stake-hole 1521

Pit **1534**

Post-hole **1566**

Recuts 1526, **1557**

Many of these features have small or chronologically relatively undiagnostic assemblages. The largest assemblage, from 1542, is fairly typical of those from Area 7, in that it contains Dales ware jars; a grey ware lipped bowl similar to Rigby and Stead 1976, no. 137, from a Severan group at Winterton Villa, and grey ware fabrics of Antonine/Severan complexion. Dales ware also occurs in 1576, 1549, 1566, and possibly 1557, while open forms and other vessels of Severan appearance occur in 1569, 1549, and 1534 (the database should be consulted for details). A combination of Dales ware and the grey ware fabrics/forms represented here is typical of the very end of the 2nd century and the earlier part of the 3rd in the region. There is no doubt that the *terminus post quem* for the contents of these features should be placed in this period, though the ditches might, of course, have been open for an unknown length of time without receiving any ceramic rubbish. There is a possibility that Ditch 1576 might belong to the middle or second half of the 3rd century, since it contains a platter which appears to be a self-slipped version of a vessel deriving from samian form 79 (see catalogue for details). Although this form was available from *c.* AD 160 onwards (and may therefore be contemporary with the Antonine-Severan material elsewhere in the area) the most likely period for such a copy might seem to be after the end of samian importation in

the mid 3rd century. Only one feature stands out as being almost certainly later, and this is Recut 1557 of ditch terminus 1553, which contains Dales ware together with a lid-seated jar virtually identical to Webster 1960, no. 15 (from Rookery Lane, Lincoln) and Webster and Booth 1947, Type C40 (from Swanpool, Lincoln). This suggests that the recut ditch was still open in the first half of 4th century, making it the only feature obviously of this date on the whole site.

Conclusions and recommendations

The pottery considered above falls into two chronological groups: Area D3 produced a large Mid to Late Iron Age assemblage while Areas D5 and D7 were characterised by Romano-British material of the 2nd and early 3rd century AD, only one or two contexts apparently going into the later 3rd or early 4th (see above). The two assemblages were essentially mutually exclusive, and there is no clear evidence of transitional features which demand to be placed in the peri-Conquest period in the 1st century AD. Whether this apparent hiatus in occupation is 'real', or an archaeological artefact, demands careful consideration.

The homogeneity of fabric and form types in the Iron Age assemblage suggests that the excavated features all belong to a single 'ceramic phase', though no conclusions may be drawn as to the duration of such a phase. The dating discussion above suggests the 3rd to 1st century BC, perhaps somewhat earlier, as the most likely period, and it is important that radiocarbon determinations from relevant features should be sought if at all possible. This is especially desirable in respect of the pedestal bowl discussed above, a type which is a rarity in Lincolnshire and which has much potential to elucidate the Iron Age fine ware sequence in the region if supported by radiocarbon determinations.

The nature of the Iron Age settlement is not reflected in the pottery, though it may be mentioned that 'normal' domestic use is probably reflected in the presence of carbonised deposits and residues.

The Romano-British activity is perhaps more easy to characterise in terms of 'status'. As far as this is reflected in the excavated assemblages, there is little which reflects a fully Romanised lifestyle. The site, like many in north Lincolnshire, enjoyed access to good quality grey wares, but there are no mortaria, a single late colour-coated or self-slipped ware, and only a handful of samian sherds.

It is recommended that the Iron Age pottery be published in full, particularly in view of the singular importance of the pedestal bowl and its potential for regional ceramic studies. This would require an estimated 25-30 pottery illustrations. The Romano-British assemblage could be published in more summary form, though still supported by illustration. All material should be retained in an appropriate material archive.

Metalwork by Quita Mould

Basic record for archive

SF1 Context 1379 Trench 3 X-ray XRK08/89

Copper alloy small formless fragment. Condition: soil adhering. 18x17x15mm Wt 8g

SF2 Context 1390 Trench 3 X-ray XRK08/89

Copper alloy formless fragment, probably copper alloy slag. Condition: soil adhering. 13x9x9mm Wt 1g

SF3 Context 1550 D7 X-ray XRK08/89

Small iron nail with flat, round head and angular-sectioned shank, tip missing. Condition: heavily encrusted, heavily mineralised very little iron remaining. Length 28mm, head diameter 14mm.

Flint by Phil Weston

Introduction

The assemblage is composed of 42 pieces of flint. Twenty pieces are worked, there are two burnt pieces, one unstratified scraper and fourteen un-worked pieces.

Raw Materials

The flint throughout the assemblage is of very poor quality displaying heavily weathered cortex and containing many flaws. The flint is typical of river gravel nodules or clay with flint deposits and was probably sourced locally.

Struck flint

Context: 1009

Flake. Unprepared cortical butt. Dark honey-brown where patina has chipped off. Opaque. Secondary. Heavily patinated. Not sharp. Displays one arris and two negative scars on dorsal face. Possible use wear on lateral edges.

Core fragment. Dark grey, opaque. Secondary. Not patinated. Fairly sharp. Two partial negative scars.

Core preparation flake. Unprepared cortical butt. Mottled mid-grey, opaque. Secondary. Not patinated. Fairly sharp.

Thermal flake.

Context: 1047

Single platform core. Mid to light grey, opaque. Secondary. Not patinated. The striking platform has cortex and is completely unprepared. Approximately fourteen negative scars present.

Core preparation flake. Unprepared cortical butt. Mid-honey-brown, opaque due to cortex. Primary. Not patinated.

Context: 1074

Small, naturally perforated split nodule. There are tiny negative scars around the external opening of the perforation suggesting the possibility that the nodule may have been suspended.

Context: 1085

This context produced eight thermal flakes, one of which showed evidence of retouching down its left lateral edge.

Context: 1136

Flake. Prepared butt. Mid-yellow-brown, opaque. Tertiary. Fairly sharp. Not patinated.

Context: 1166

Flake. Unprepared butt. Mid to light grey, opaque. Primary. Fairly sharp. Not patinated.

Context: 1496

Thermal flake. Not modified.

Context: 1537

Flake. Unprepared cortical butt. Light honey-brown, semi-translucent. Secondary. Fairly sharp. Slightly mottled grey patina.

Chunk/chip. This piece is probably the result of a poor quality nodule shattering. As the nature of the context from which the piece was derived is unknown, it is not possible to speculate as to whether the nodule was shattered by hand or plough.

Chunk/chip. See description above.

Context: 1543

Broken flake. Butt missing. Mid to light grey, opaque. Secondary. Not sharp. Slightly patinated. Two edges have evidence of wear suggesting the piece was utilised as a scraper.

Context: 1545

Core fragment. Very poor flint with many flaws apparent. Has several negative scars indicating the removal of very poor flakes.

Thermal flake. Not modified.

Context: 1552

Flake. Unprepared butt. Mid-grey, opaque. Secondary. Fairly sharp. Mottled light grey patina. Left lateral edge has use wear.

River cobble nodule. One possible negative scar from flake removal.

Two chunks that refit to form a small river cobble nodule that exhibits two possible flake removal scars.

Context: 1562

Nodule fragment. Could be the result of the core shattering when it was tested. Equally, it could be the result of a plough strike or natural processes.

Two natural pieces.

Context: 1571

Nodule fragment. Probably natural.

Context: 1558

Core preparation flake. Unprepared butt. Mid-grey, opaque. Secondary. Fairly sharp. Partial light grey patina.

Chip. Butt missing. Mid-grey, opaque. Secondary. Fairly sharp. Mottled light grey patina.

Chip. Unprepared butt. Light-brownish-grey, opaque. Fairly sharp. Not patinated.

Flint recovered from environmental samples

Context: 1122, Sample 36

Thermal flake. Not modified.

Context: 1332, Sample 109

Retouched thermal flake. The piece is triangular and the narrowest point shows evidence of being retouched to form a piercer.

Context: 1389, Sample 130

Flake. Unprepared butt. Light grey, opaque. Tertiary. Not sharp. Not patinated.

Chip. Unprepared butt. Light grey, opaque. Tertiary. Not sharp. Mottled white patina.

Burnt Flint

Context: 1136

Burnt Flint. So heavily fired that it has turned completely white and has fractures throughout.

Context: 1558

Burnt chip. Butt missing. Reddish-brown, opaque. Tertiary. Not sharp. Not patinated.

Unstratified flint

Scraper. Unprepared butt. Reddish-brown, slightly translucent. Secondary. Fairly sharp. Not patinated. This piece has been fashioned from a flake which exhibits two arris's and three negative scars on its dorsal face. The distal end of the piece exhibits extensive abrupt

retouching forming a rounded scraping edge. More irregular semi-abrupt retouch is present on the left hand lateral side of the piece.

Discussion

The flint assemblage is of very poor quality, which is just as much a result of the poor quality of the material utilised as of the quality of the workmanship. There are no stratified diagnostic pieces present to date the assemblage, however, the use of a hard hammer which has resulted in the presence of prominent bulbs of percussion and the predominance of unprepared butts suggests a later prehistoric date.

Metalwork debris by Jane Cowgill

Two very small fragments of slag were recovered during the excavation but were deemed unworthy of note.

Jet by Ian Riddler

A partial cylindrical jet bead of non-diagnostic Late Iron Age/Romano-British date was recovered from the environmental sample taken from posthole 1566 in Area D7.

7 Environmental Record

Animal bone by Jane Richardson

In total, 849 animal bone fragments and 22 oyster shells were recovered during hand excavation and soil sampling. For the purposes of this assessment they are assigned to Phases 1 and 2 although it is acknowledged that sub-phases are present. Bones from unphased features are tabulated here but are not considered further. Given the small assemblage, all fragments were recorded but diagnostic element zones, which by definition are easily identifiable and non-reproducible, were also noted (cf. Tables 12 and 13). Only 11% of the bones were classified as zones and this reflects the fragmented nature of the assemblage. The Phase 2 assemblage falls well below the minimum reliable sample size of around 500 (with reference to a number of statistical parameters after Van der Veen and Fieller 1982, 296). As such, any comparisons by phase should be treated with due caution and may be subject to revision.

A combination of assemblage size and fragmentation precluded the assessment of metrical data, but condition, erosion, gnawing and butchery marks were noted. One pathological bone was recorded, a horse metatarsal with localised porotic damage (infection?) to the lateral side of the proximal articulation. Overall, bone preservation was adequate, but some eroded bone surfaces were noted. Gnawing by dogs affected 2% of the bones (exclusively from Phase 1), while only one bone, a cattle mandible (also from Phase 1) was butchered.

The assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat bones, with horse and pig contributing significantly fewer fragments. Presumably sheep and cattle accounted for the majority of the meat diet (with the larger cattle offering more in terms of meat weight), while pig offered a relatively rare dietary alternative. Interestingly, given the site's location, no fish bones were recovered either during hand excavation or from the soil sampling. Previous investigations in the area had highlighted the use of marine resources such as a large baleen whale and a small whale such as a pilot whale (Richardson and O'Connor 2007). Horse bones are relatively common from Phase 1 and while they might have been consumed during the Iron Age (Phase 1), Roman prohibitions against their consumption did exist. Instead they were probably used as work animals and their skins and/or bones may have been worked. Finally oysters, presumably harvested from the Humber estuary, were recovered exclusively from Phase 2 deposits.

Age data were limited, but epiphyseal fusion and dental wear data indicated the presence of sub-adult and mature cattle and sheep/goat, and sub-adult pigs from the larger Phase 1 assemblage. The presence of sub-adult animals suggests some livestock were raised specifically for their meat, while adult cattle were kept for breeding and for secondary products such as milk and traction, and sheep for their wool. Phase 2 age data were too scarce for analysis.

The animal bone assemblage has been comprehensively recorded and no further work on these particular bones is recommended. Further analysis of the data may be necessary, however, should further fieldwork be undertaken or should revisions be made to the phasing.

Table 12. Animal bone fragments by phase

Phase	Cattle	Horse	Cattle-size	Pig	Sheep	Sheep/goat	Sheep-size	Oyster	Total
1	76	18	306	2	1	72	173		648
2	13	1	64	1		1	41	22	143
Unphased	12	2	12			16	38		80
Total	101	21	382	3	1	89	252	22	871

Table 13. Animal bone zones by phase

Phase	Cattle	Horse	Cattle-size	Pig	Sheep	Sheep/goat	Sheep-size	Oyster	Total
1	35	13	1	1	1	20	14		85
2	3	1	1					9	14
Unphased	1					1			2
Total	39	14	2	1	1	21	14	9	101

Environmental samples by Diane Alldritt

Introduction

A total of 65 sample flots from the 2005 season excavations at Killingholme Area D were delivered to the author for identification and analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils including charcoal. Sorted charred material from ten retents was also examined for fragments of charcoal suitable for identification, in particular with a view to radiocarbon dating.

Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). Flots were dried and forwarded to the author for analysis. Quantities of charred material present in each processed sample were typically quite small with <2.5ml to 10ml of fragments recovered. However, these tended to be in a good state of preservation and despite the small flot sizes a very good range of cereal grains and weed seeds were recovered from some of the samples. Retent material was also well preserved but in small amounts from 2.5ml to 5ml of charcoal fragments and included occasional rhizomes. Identified plant material was bagged separately by type and some of the cereal grain, in addition to the charcoal fragments, may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

Results were divided into two tables with sample numbers 1 to 99 (contexts 1005 to 1286) given in Table A, and numbers 105 to 182 (contexts 1316 to 1519) in Table B. For this report, the tables have been combined and are presented in Appendix 4. All results are discussed below.

Discussion

The 65 samples from Killingholme Area D produced a well preserved and interesting range of carbonised plant material. There was a distinct difference between the quantities and types of material recovered from the first sample group, numbers 1 to 99, shown in Table A, to the results from group 105 to 182 given in Table B (Appendix 4). The latter group produced much smaller quantities of charred material and lacked the range of cereal grain and weeds present in the first group, but contained a far higher number of non-marine mollusc shells which were present consistently throughout each sample in Table 15. Taken overall, the samples produced large amounts of carbonised cereal grain, a good range of weed seeds, occasional charcoal fragments, and evidence for wild resource use in the form of rhizomes and burnt peat.

Carbonised cereal grain was recovered in the greatest amounts from sample numbers 4 (1042), 10 (1074) and 52 (1166) and samples 147 (1465), 157 (1489) and 182 (1519) (see Appendix 4). Sample 4 (1042) contained the best preserved material with a large number of *Avena* sp. (oat) grains, and occasional *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) and *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) present. Some of the oat cereal was still contained within its florets (chaff) allowing for the identification of *Avena sativa* (common or cultivated oat) type. This was most likely grown for use as animal fodder, whilst spelt and barley may have been for human consumption. The material in Sample 10 (1074) was not quite so well preserved producing a few grains of *Hordeum*/*Triticum* sp. (barley/wheat) and a single cf. *Avena* sp. (cf. oat) together with some indeterminate grain whilst Sample 52 (1166) contained indeterminate cereal grain only. Samples 147 (1465), 157 (1489) and 182 (1519) were slightly different, and indeed, somewhat of an anomaly in the almost cereal-free group, and this set produced *Triticum aestivum* sl. (bread/spelt wheat) only. These specimens were not distinctive enough to separate the bread from the spelt types but both types are probably represented here. Single poorly preserved specimens of *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) and *Hordeum*/*Triticum* sp. (barley/wheat) were present in samples 132 (1396) and 134 (1421) respectively. No cereal chaff was recovered from the Table B samples. However, substantial evidence for cereal processing was present throughout the Table A sample group, in particular large amounts of Cerealia/Poaceae stem fragments (cereal/grass Family) and an indeterminate glume base (chaff) which may have originated from barley or wheat, in addition to the oat chaff already discussed. The large size of the cereal/grass stem fragments suggested they were most likely cereal chaff also, probably directly from cereal processing activities, although the cutting of grass and hay production for animal fodder should not be overlooked.

Large numbers of carbonised weed seeds arriving at the site were concurrent with the processing of cereal crops and were mostly recovered from the same contexts as the actual cereal grain. These included *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), *Stellaria media* (chickweed), *Galium aparine* (cleavers), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed) and *Polygonum* sp. (knotgrasses) amongst others. Interestingly all the weeds of waste places or disturbed agricultural ground were present in the Table A sample group which also contained the greatest number and variety of cereals. The Table B group produced no weeds associated with agriculture, apart from a single *Vicia* sp. (vetches) in Sample 132 (1396) but this was more likely growing as a crop or garden species in its own right rather than being a weed. The lack of agricultural weeds in context numbers (1300) and above may suggest a change in activity over time at the site, or could represent a spatial difference reflecting where the samples were taken. It is highly likely that the grain and weeds from Sample 4 (1042) and Sample 10 (1074) originated as waste from a corn drying kiln.

In addition to weeds of agriculture it was possible to determine the use of wetlands or peat and heath land from the weed assemblage recovered from Killingholme Area D. Weeds of wet or waterlogged places included *Scirpus* (*Isolepis*) *setaceus* (bristle club-rush) and various *Carex* sp. (sedge) probably indicative of the cutting of very wet sedge or peat areas for fuel.

Slightly drier or heath land areas were suggested by *Danthonia decumbens* (heathgrass). Various small Poaceae (grass family) and *Ranunculus* sp. (buttercups) may reflect cutting of grassy turf or the presence of damp pasture. Carbonised rhizomes were recovered from samples 10 (1074), 28 (1104), 52 (1166) and 56 (1175), with burnt peat fragments also present in Sample 28 (1104). This combination of weed and rhizome evidence, together with actual pieces of burnt peat, strongly points to the cutting of wetland and heath for fuel.

Other sources of fuel most likely consisted of various types of wood charcoal with identifiable fragments found in samples 4 (1042), 10 (1074), 22 (1037), 28 (1104), 49 (1120), 52 (1166) and 99 (1286). This consisted of two types, namely *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus* (hazel) reflecting mixed deciduous woodland with oak and lighter more open areas of hazel. The hazel from samples 10 (1074) 28 (1104) and 49 (1120) would be the most suitable for radiocarbon dating purposes, whilst some of the carbonised cereal grain may allow other samples to be dated. A single piece of hazel from Sample 28 (1104) was small branch roundwood with four growth rings, indicating a young age at death, and this would be an ideal piece to date.

Conclusion

The environmental samples from Killingholme Area D produced a large number of well preserved plant remains concentrated in the lower numbered samples and contexts shown in Table A, whilst contexts above (1300) contained occasional cereal grain and a large amount of non-marine mollusc shells. Cereal grain consisted of three main types, with the use of oat far outweighing the presence of any other cereal in the samples. Barley and wheat were also present with both bread and spelt wheat types being used. The combination of cereal and weed evidence indicated an economy based around cereal agriculture with fodder production for animal feed most likely forming an important part of this activity. This was not the case with the contexts above (1300) where it would appear a clean crop of bread/spelt wheat was being used at the site, and no oat cereals were recovered.

The use of both woodland and peat or heath land resources was also indicated and the evidence strongly suggested the cutting of peat for fuel, probably as a source of fuel for corn drying processes, whilst oak and hazel were also being used at the site. Overall, the samples showed a high potential to produce a good range of carbonised plant material with many pieces suitable for dating, and any future work at the site would no doubt produce a similar range of material, albeit concentrated within specific activity areas of the site.

8 Recommendations for final reporting

The recommendations for further work given below are based on an assessment of the site archive and include a summary of the specialist recommendations.

Site Archive

- After the site plans have been fully digitized and geo-referenced it would be possible to review the site phasing in relation to the previous excavation of Areas A and B (Clough Road Realignment).
- It may be possible to combine the phasing for Areas D5 and D7 to create a single Romano British phasing structure for the site.
- After the final pottery and finds reports are completed, some minor edits are likely to be required to the phasing of all areas, but these are likely to be small scale because of the relative simplicity of the site.
- Any radiocarbon dating carried out may enable a tightening of the currently preliminary phasing.
- It is considered unlikely that any further illustrations will be required.

Artefacts

- Pottery: The homogeneity of fabric and form types in the Iron Age assemblage suggests that the excavated features all belong to a single 'ceramic phase', though no conclusions may be drawn as to the duration of such a phase. It is important that radiocarbon determinations from relevant features should be sought if at all possible This is especially desirable in respect of the pedestal bowl from contexts 1048 and 1163, a type which is a rarity in Lincolnshire and which has much potential to elucidate the Iron Age fine ware sequence in the region if supported by radiocarbon determinations.
- It is recommended that the Iron Age pottery be published in full, particularly in view of the singular importance of the pedestal bowl and its potential for regional ceramic studies. This would require an estimated 25-30 pottery illustrations. The Romano-British assemblage could be published in more summary form, though still supported by illustration. All material should be retained in an appropriate material archive.
- Flint: The flint assemblage comprises predominantly waste material with little or no evidence for tool production, the majority appears to be in residual contexts. A short report may be required.
- Animal bone: The animal bone assemblage has been comprehensively recorded and no further work on these particular bones is recommended. Further analysis of the data may be necessary, however, should further fieldwork be undertaken or should revisions be made to the phasing.

Environmental Remains

- No further analysis of the environmental samples is required.

- A number of samples have been identified that showed a high potential to produce a good range of carbonised plant material with many pieces suitable for dating. This would complement the ceramic dating which is generally quite poor and not well defined.

Publication

- Further research into Iron Age utilisation of lowland areas will sit the current site within a wider landscape framework and perhaps illuminate links between such communities.
- Are there local parallels with the proposed ritualistic 'placed deposits' identified on site?
- Further research in to the local Romano-British landscape might locate the settlement or settlements that utilised the field systems identified in Areas D5 and D7.

9 Discussion

This intervention allowed an opportunity to investigate a small portion of this lowland landscape. Although the excavation areas were only a few hundred metres apart, each area produced a different archaeological signature suggesting a shifting pattern of occupation extending over four to six centuries.

Towards the east side of the development area there was evidence for Iron Age occupation in Area D3. The archaeological remains consisted of two enclosures and three roundhouses but the full extent of the settlement was not established within the excavation area with activity extending both to the east and west beyond the limit of excavation. All activity here has been dated to some time within the Late Iron Age (3rd to 1st century BC) representing settlement development of unknown duration within this period. Three sub-phases were identified of small scale changes within an essentially static farmstead.

The finds and environmental assemblages support an interpretation of domestic occupation with crop processing taking place in the vicinity and animal fodder and food for human consumption being stored locally. There is environmental evidence to suggest that peat deposits, as well as hazel and oak wood, were exploited as sources of fuel.

Of particular interest is the pottery assemblage recovered from Ring Ditch G200. The vast majority of the assemblage was recovered from the sections excavated at the ditch termini (1043 and 1168) and the intercutting pit (1040). The fragmentary remains of several vessels were recovered including sherds of a black burnished fine ware pedestal bowl first found in British contexts dating to the 5th to 3rd centuries BC. The fine ware sherds were recovered from the southern terminus (1168) and the opposing pit (1040) suggesting they were part of a 'placed' deposit. J. D. Hill (1995) has defined such deposits as the result of a series of

intentional practices that took place episodically and according to culturally and cosmologically predetermined sequences, as components of Iron Age rituals. Suspected placed deposits recovered from Iron Age contexts have been identified a little to the north at Sutton Common (Cumberpatch forthcoming), Swillington Common (Howell 2001) and Pickburn Leys (Sydes and Symonds 1985).

The earliest Romano-British occupation of the area can be traced back to the 2nd century AD, with no evidence of 1st century AD activity. Romano-British use of the area shifted from the Iron Age focus on the east side to the previously sterile land to the west and was recorded in both Areas D5 and D7. Use of these two areas is likely to have overlapped in the 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD, although activity in Area D7 continued beyond the early 3rd century and activity in Area D5 is apparent into the 4th century AD.

There was no direct evidence for domestic occupation in Areas D5 or D7 but the pottery assemblage would suggest that domestic refuse was being deposited here with mainly utilitarian vessels represented. Presumably, the pottery was deposited across these areas during the spreading of midden material carried to site from close by settlement.

Area D5 is characterised by a sequence of overlapping rectilinear field boundaries and small paddocks/enclosures. Six sub phases representing redevelopment and changes to enclosure layout were identified although all were relatively small scale and probably of short duration. No major changes of orientation were observed. Area D7 is characterised by less intensive use of apparently longer duration with a number of linear boundaries recorded on two main alignments.

The environmental assemblage indicates that, unlike in the Iron Age settlement area, crop processing was not taking place in the vicinity of Areas D5 and D7 with little evidence for agricultural weeds or carbonized cereal grain present. What did survive suggested that processed grain was coming onto the site at this time.

What is not clear from the results of this intervention is whether this represents part of a pattern of continuous uninterrupted occupation shifting over time with changes to agricultural practice evolving over time as access to new markets and systems increases, or whether this represents occupation by two distinct groups of people with a real hiatus during the upheavals of the 1st century AD.

10 Conclusions

The excavations at Killingholme form part of a series of interventions in this area which, when combined, reveal a pattern of relatively small scale rural settlement of the lowland area from the Late Iron Age through to the 4th century AD. Evidence of this nature, particularly for Iron Age settlement in this area of North Lincolnshire, is not extensive although more recent interventions are increasing the numbers of known sites in areas previously overlooked

for investigation because their potential was not necessarily identified during non-intrusive surveys (Steedman and Foreman, 1995, 34).

The Roman activity on site is similar to the enclosures and field systems found at Chase Hill Farm, North Killingholme, prior to the construction of the new power station (Evans 1991, 35). The contemporary pottery assemblage would suggest that the two areas were occupied simultaneously. At Barton-upon-Humber excavations at Glebe Farm revealed a square enclosure with internal subdivisions and a number of structures also dating from the early 2nd century AD into the later 4th or early 5th century AD. There was some evidence for Iron Age activity on the site, but its form was not specified (Steedman, 193, 69-70). The evidence from these sites would suggest that exploitation of this lowland area, certainly within the Roman period, was much more intensive than previously thought and probably similar in nature and extent to low status rural occupation of similar lowland areas elsewhere in the county.

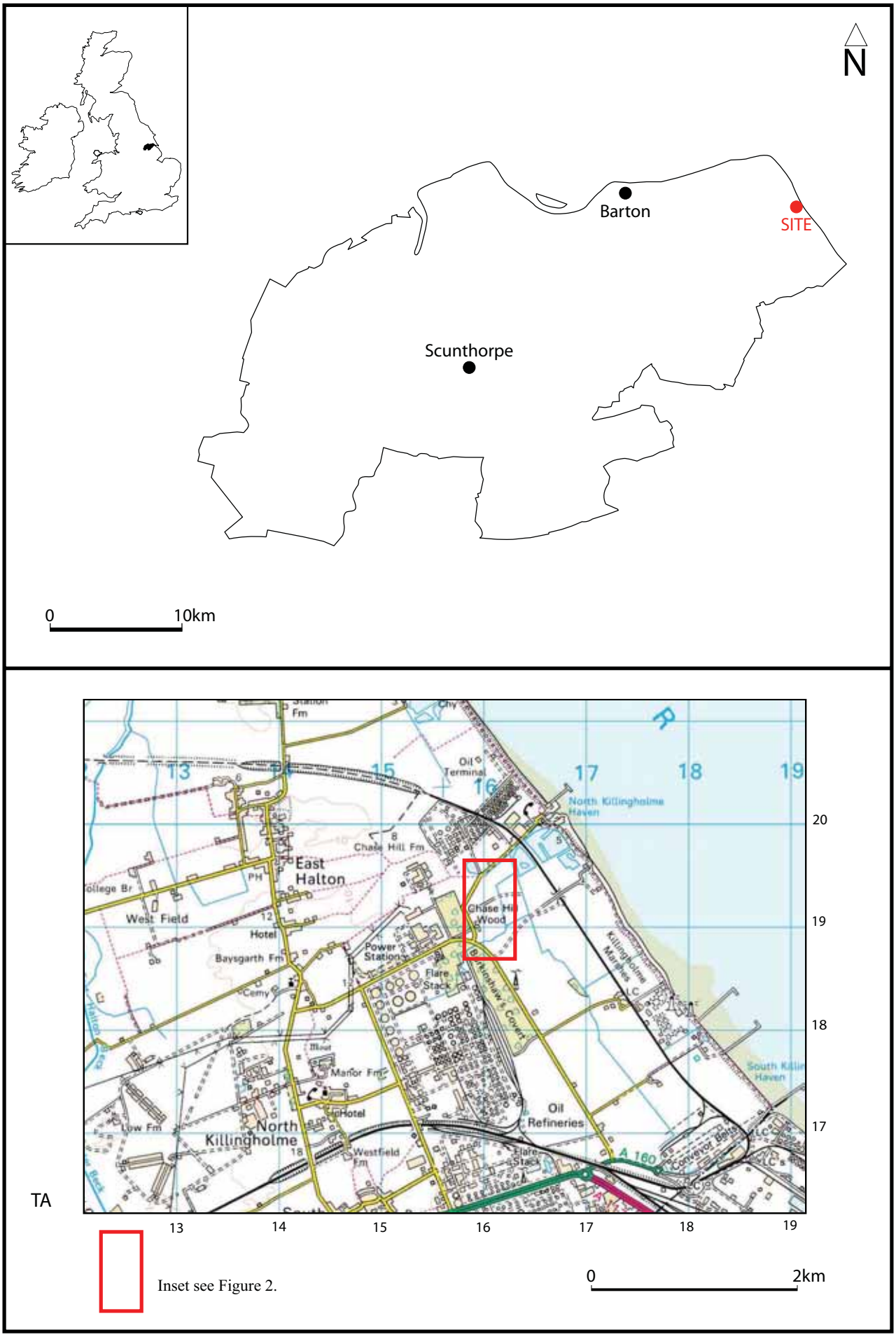

Figure 1. Site location

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Figure 2. Site location showing evaluation trenches and excavation areas (1:2500 @ A3)

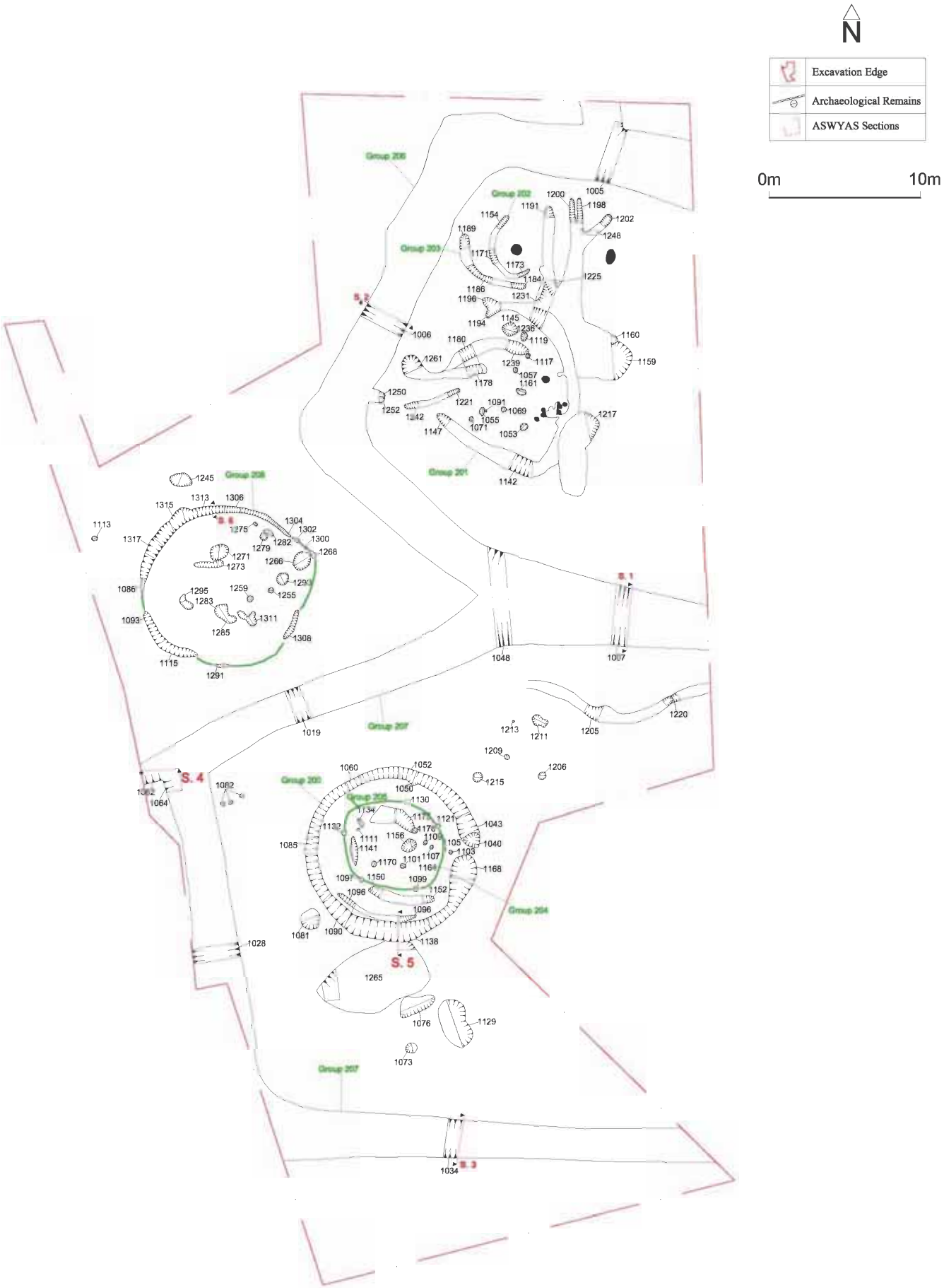

Figure 3. Area D3; excavation plan (1:250 @ A3)

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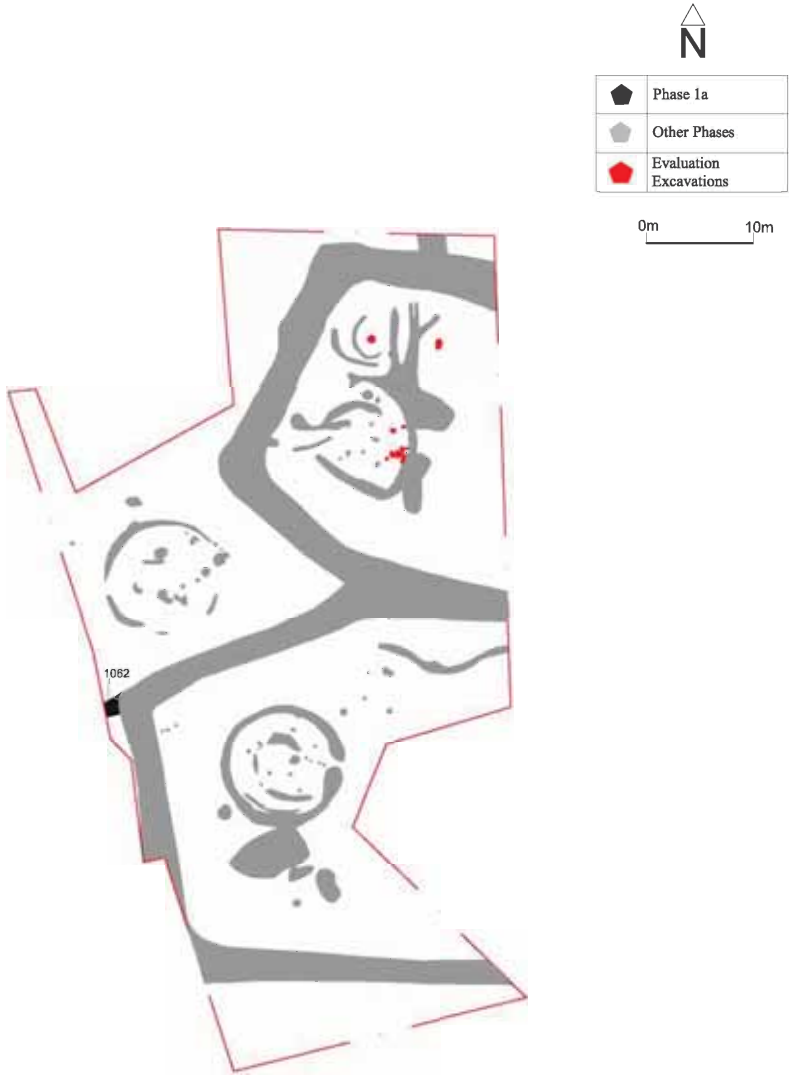

Figure 4. Area D3; phase plans (1a and 1b) (1:500 @ A3)

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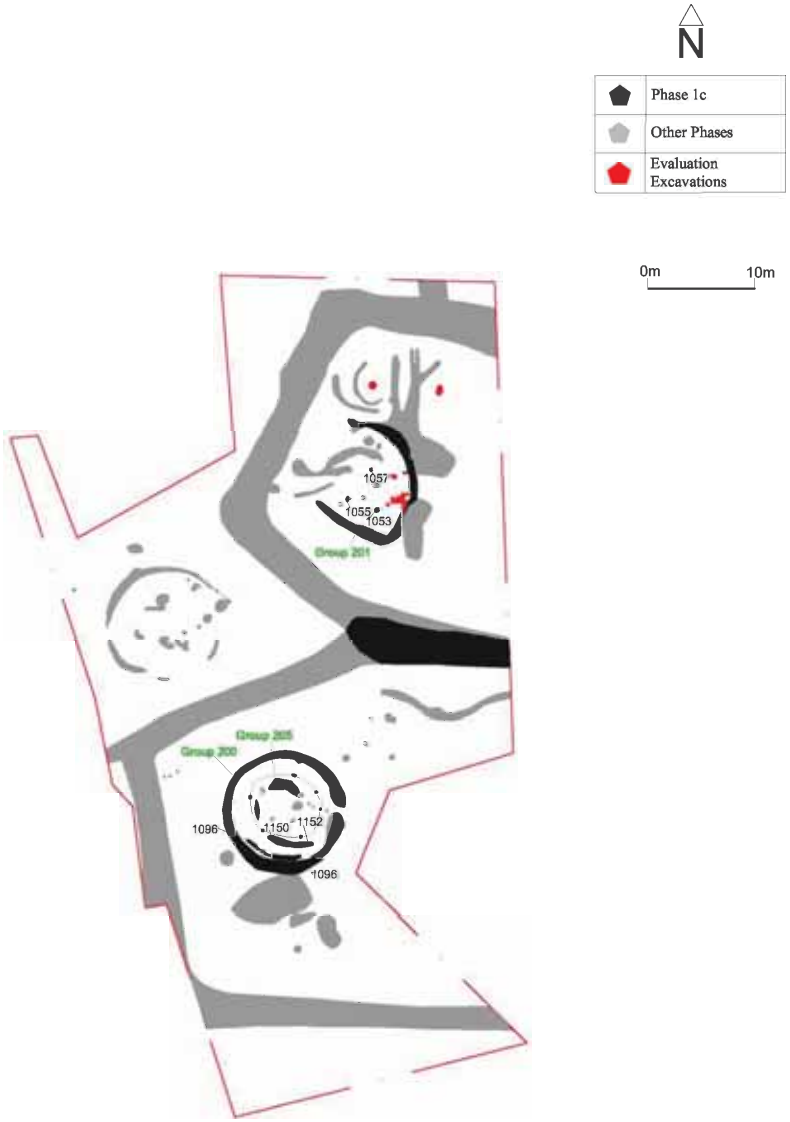

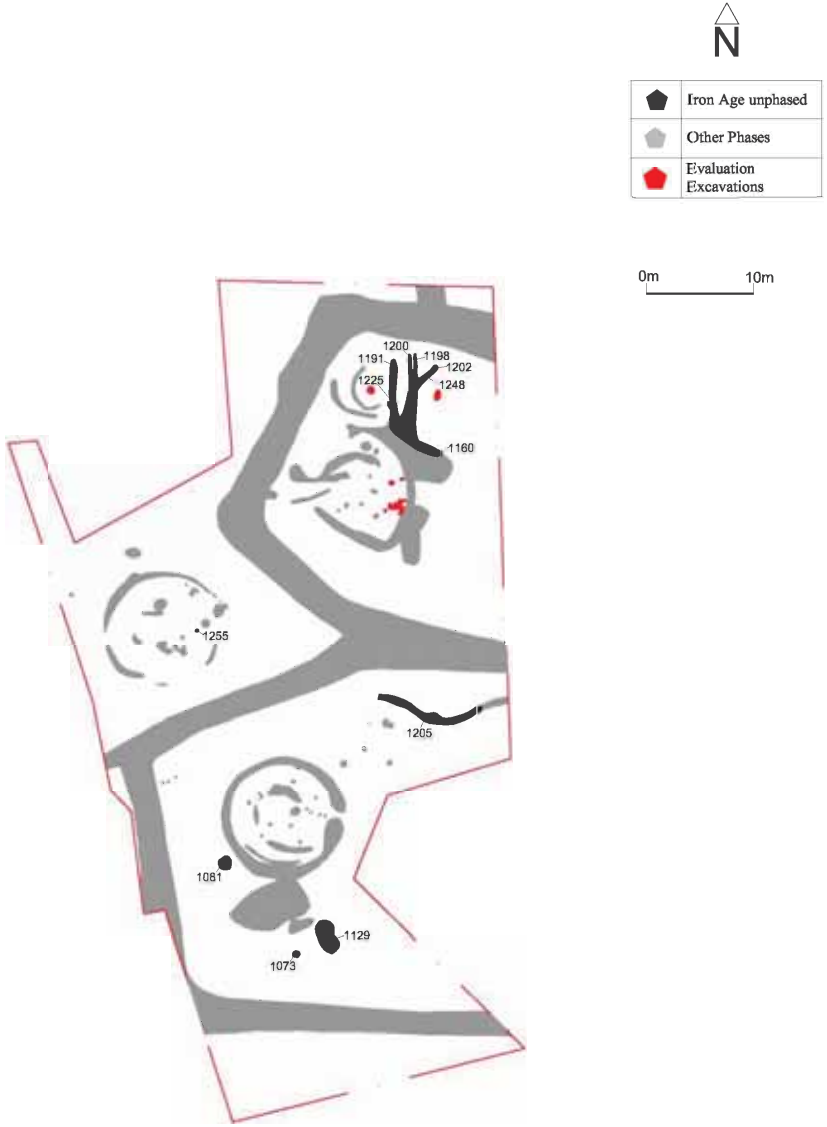

Figure 5. Area D3; phase plans(1c and unphased Iron Age) (1:500 @ A3)

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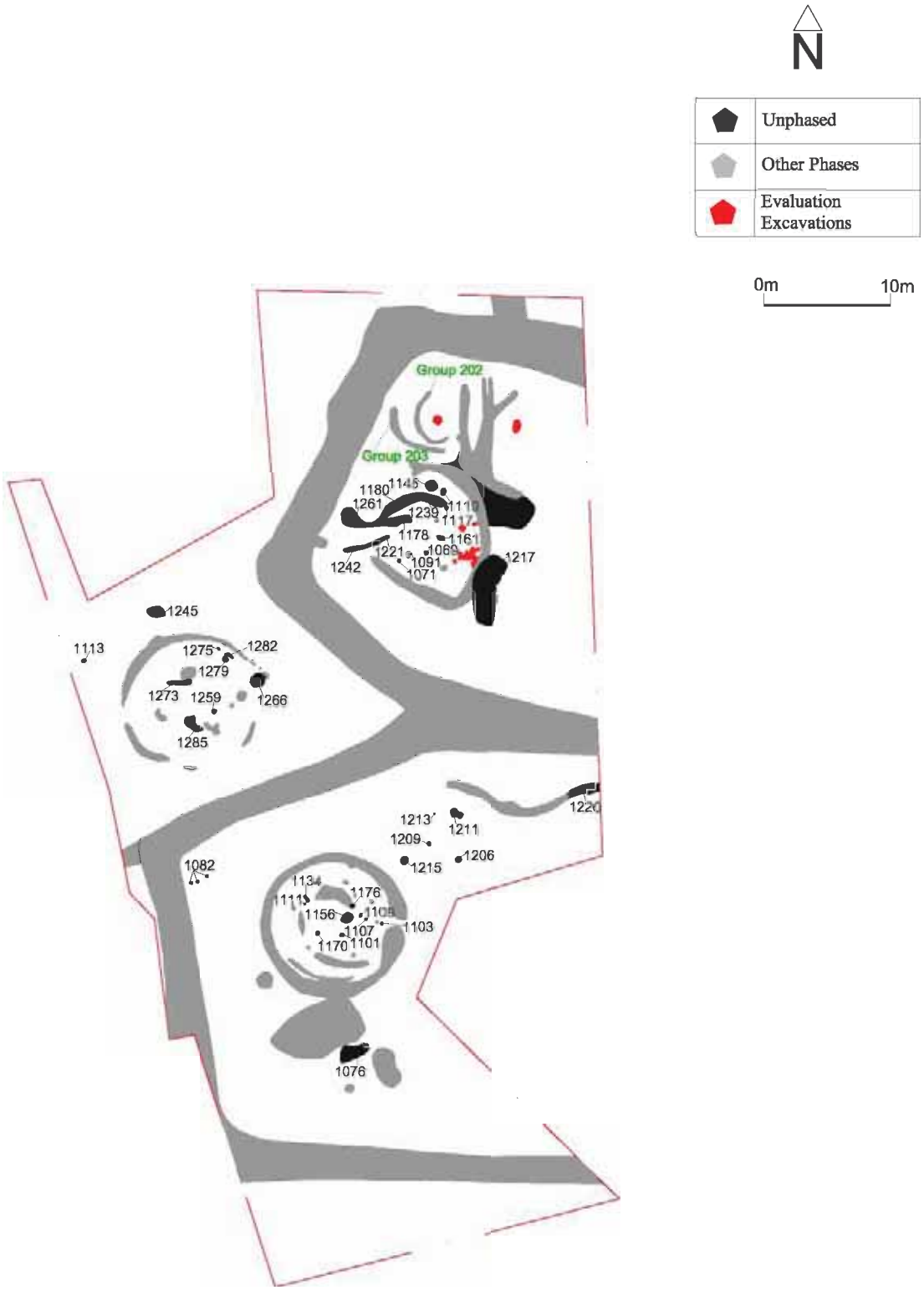

Figure 6. Area D3; (unphased) (1:500 @ A4)

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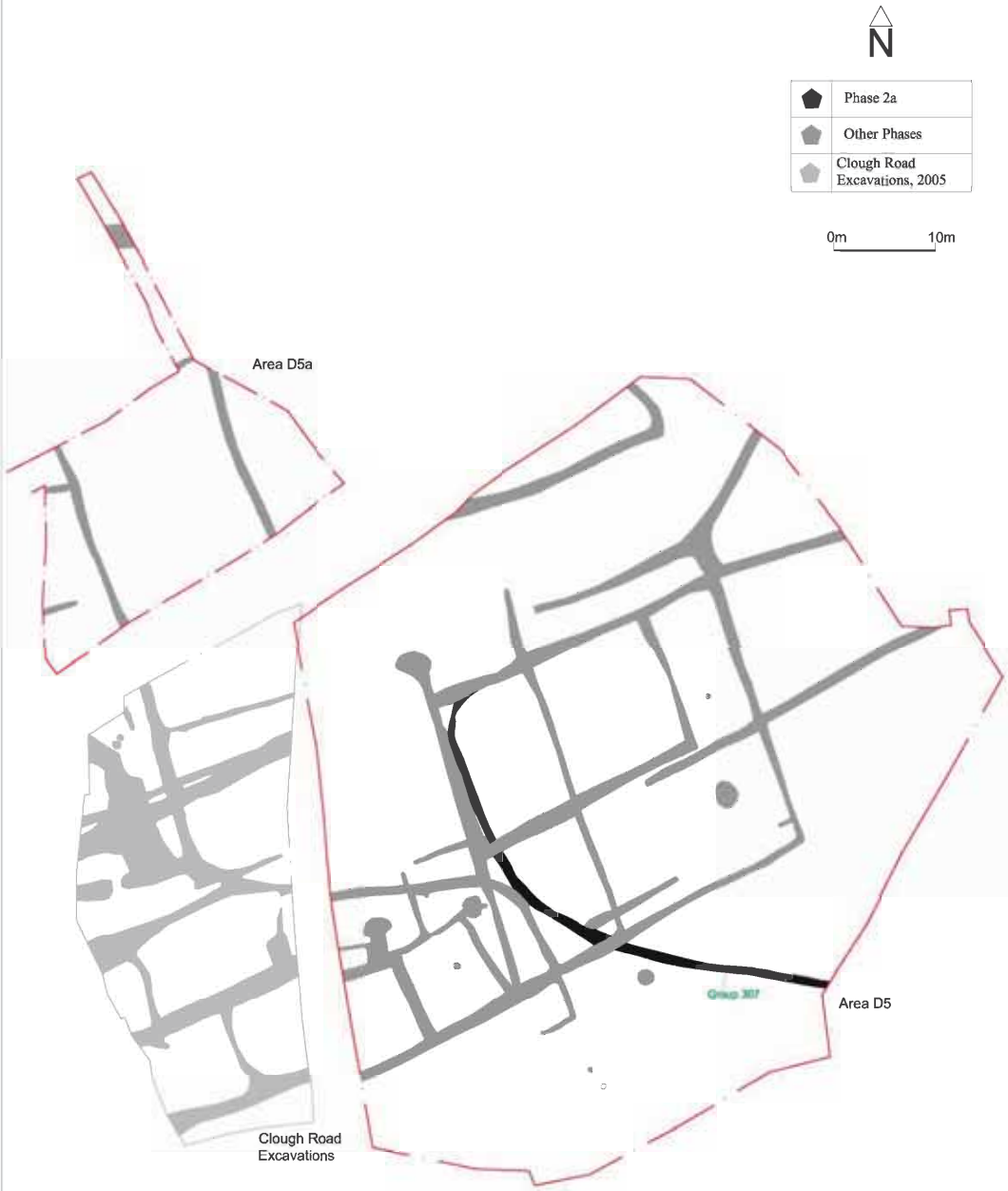
Figure 7. Areas D5 and Area D5a; excavation plans (1:250 @ A2)



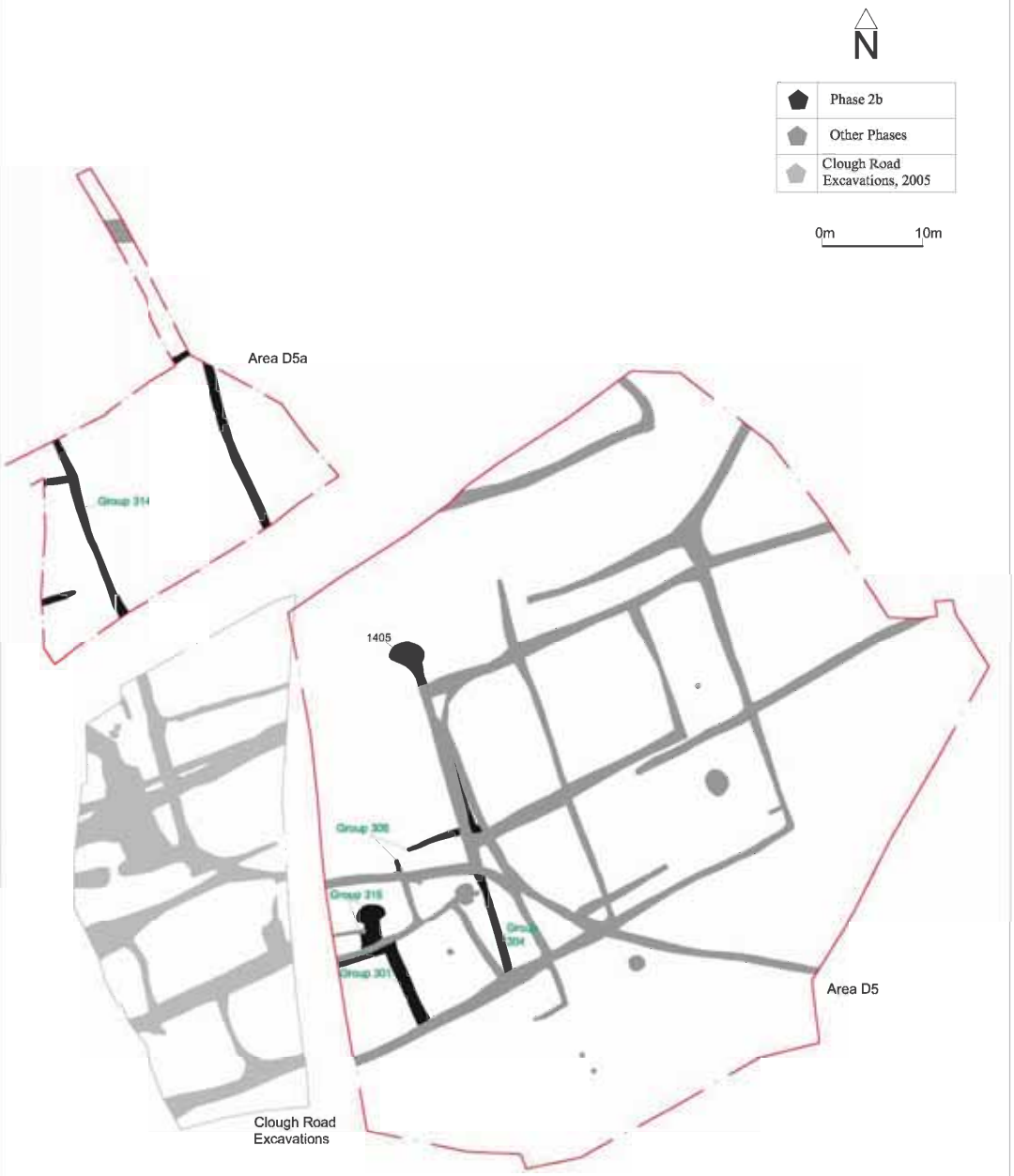


Figure 8. Areas D5 and Area D5a; phase plans (2a and 2b) (1:500 @ A3)

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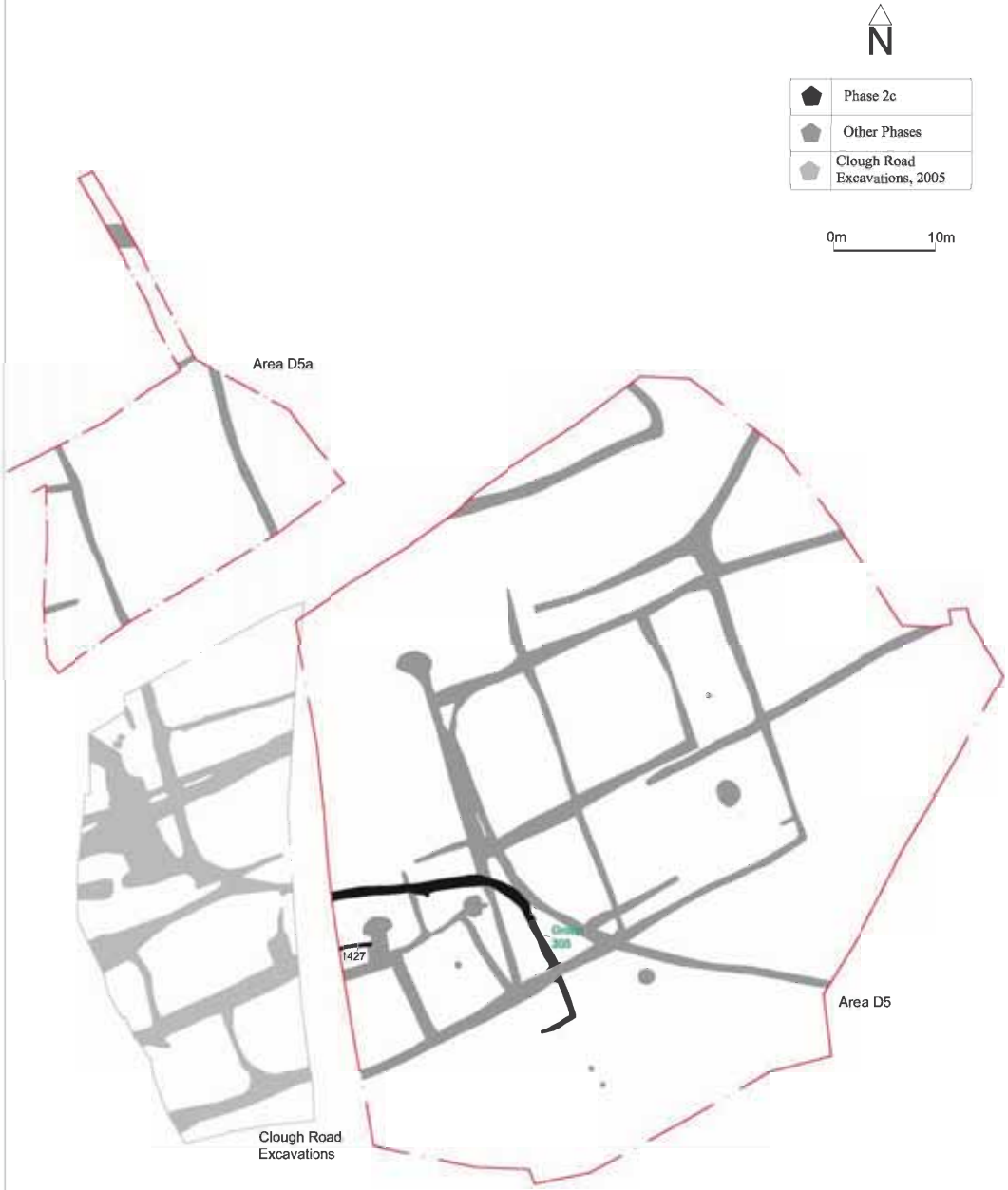

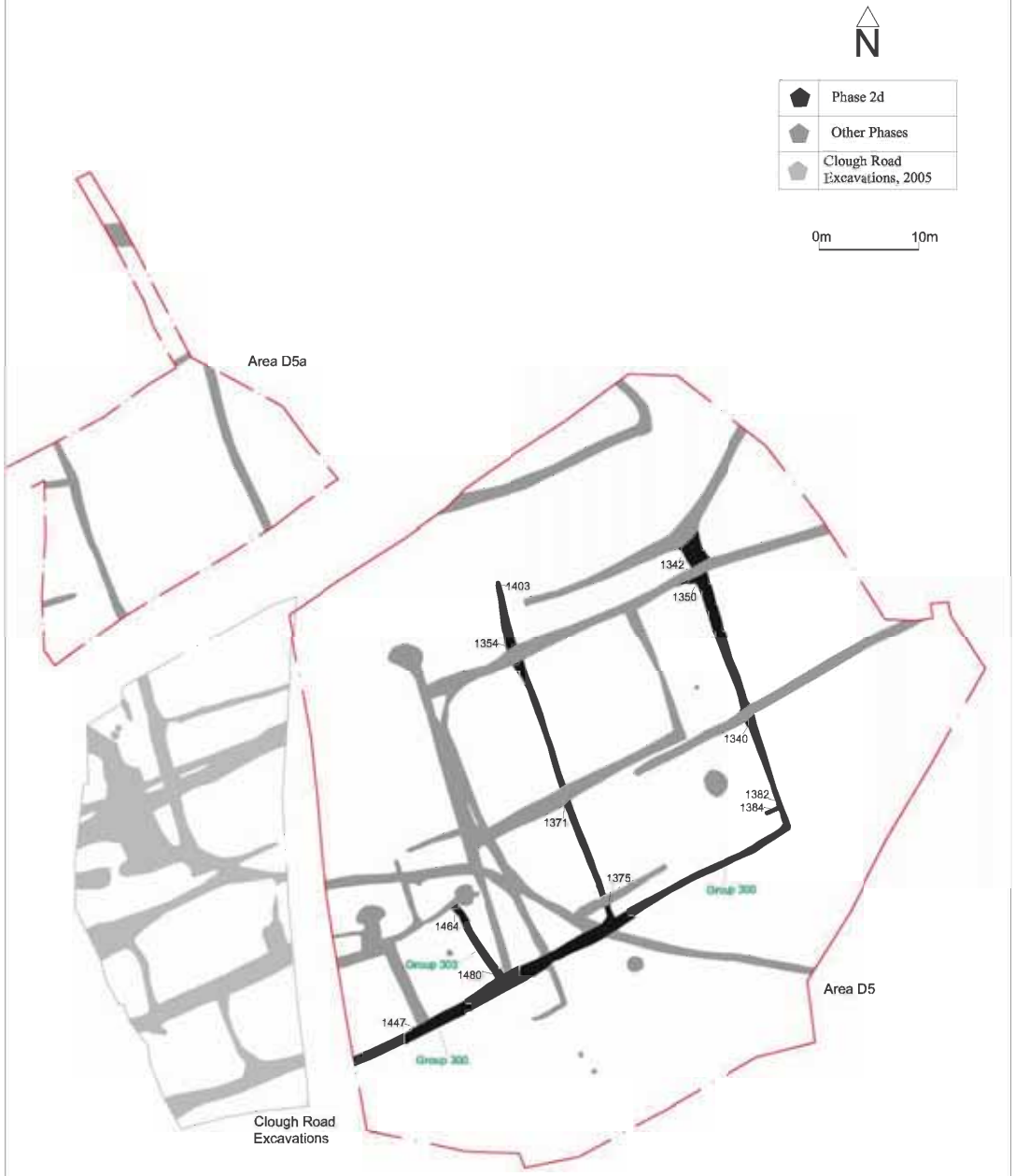

Figure 9. Areas D5 and Area D5a; phase plans (2c and 2d) (1:500 @ A3)

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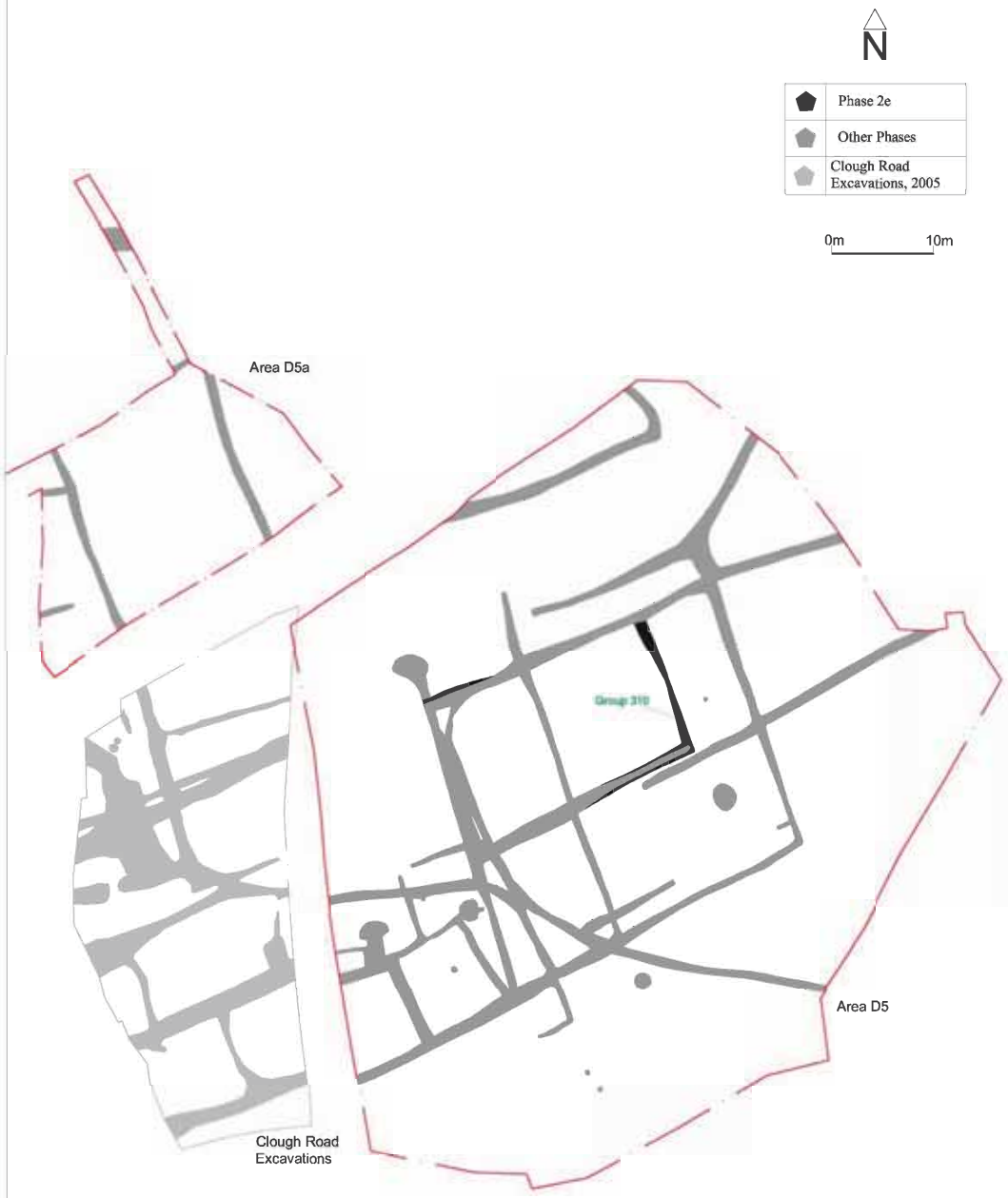

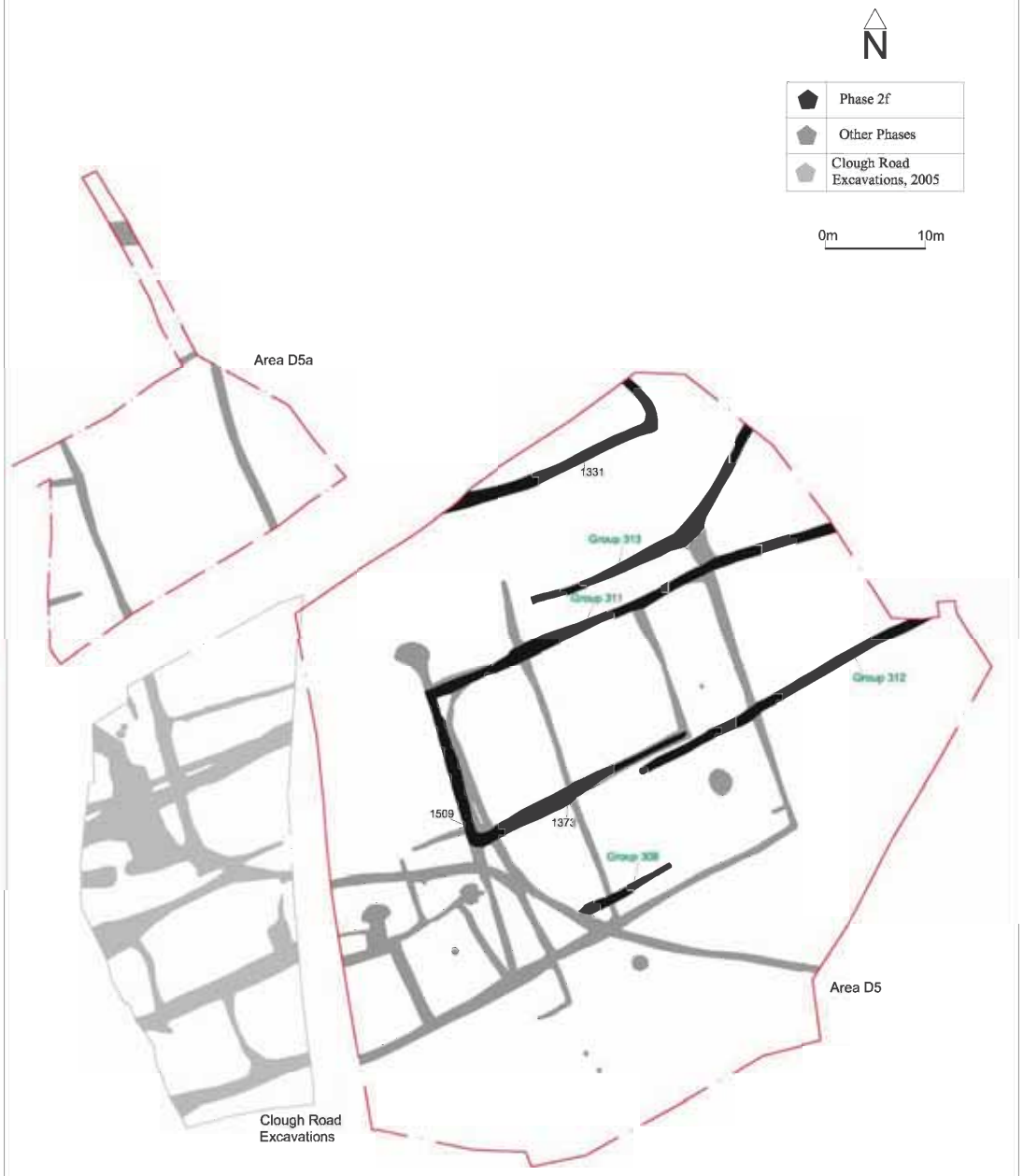

Figure 10. Areas D5 and Area D5a; phase plans (2e and 2f) (1:500 @ A3)

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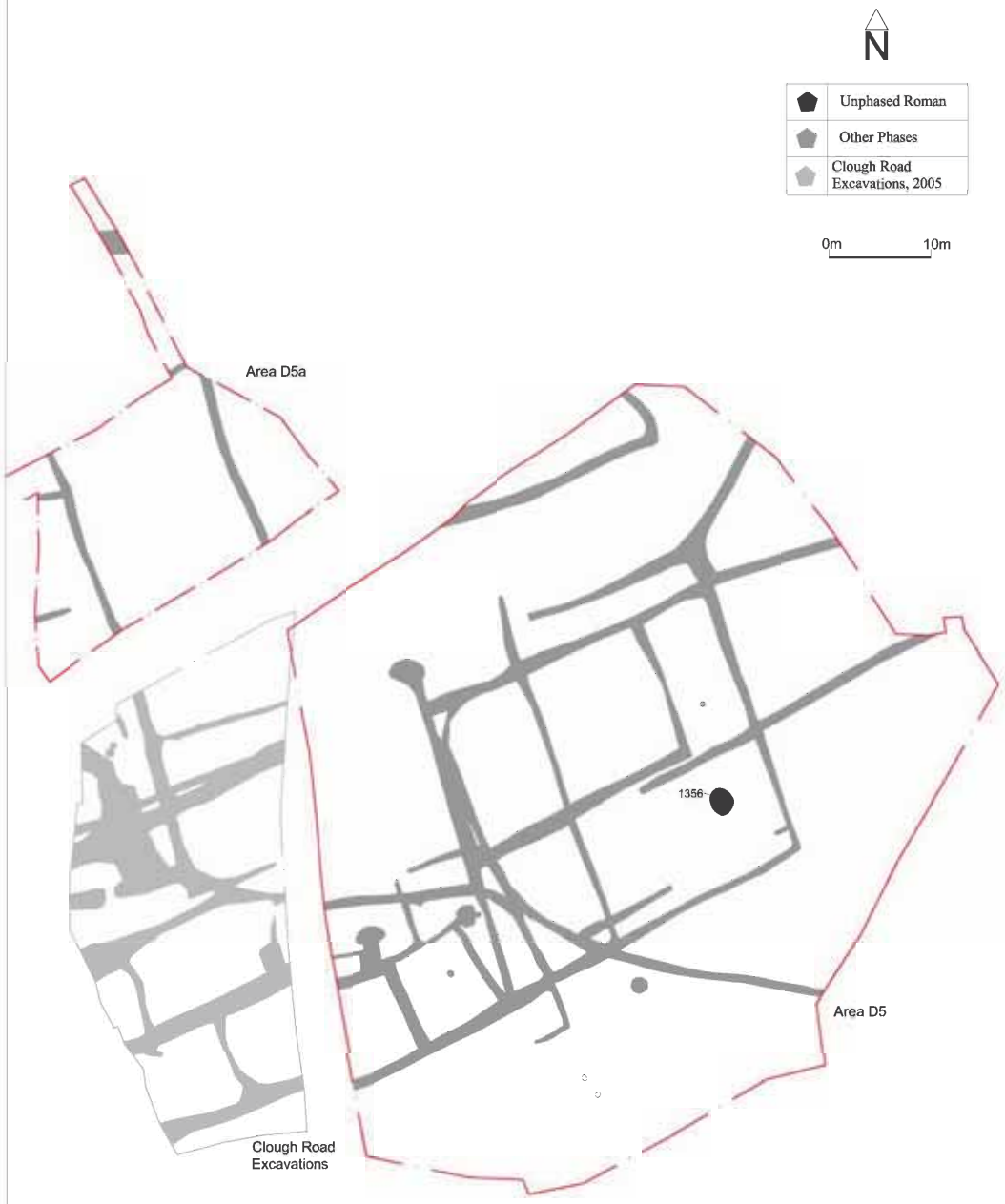

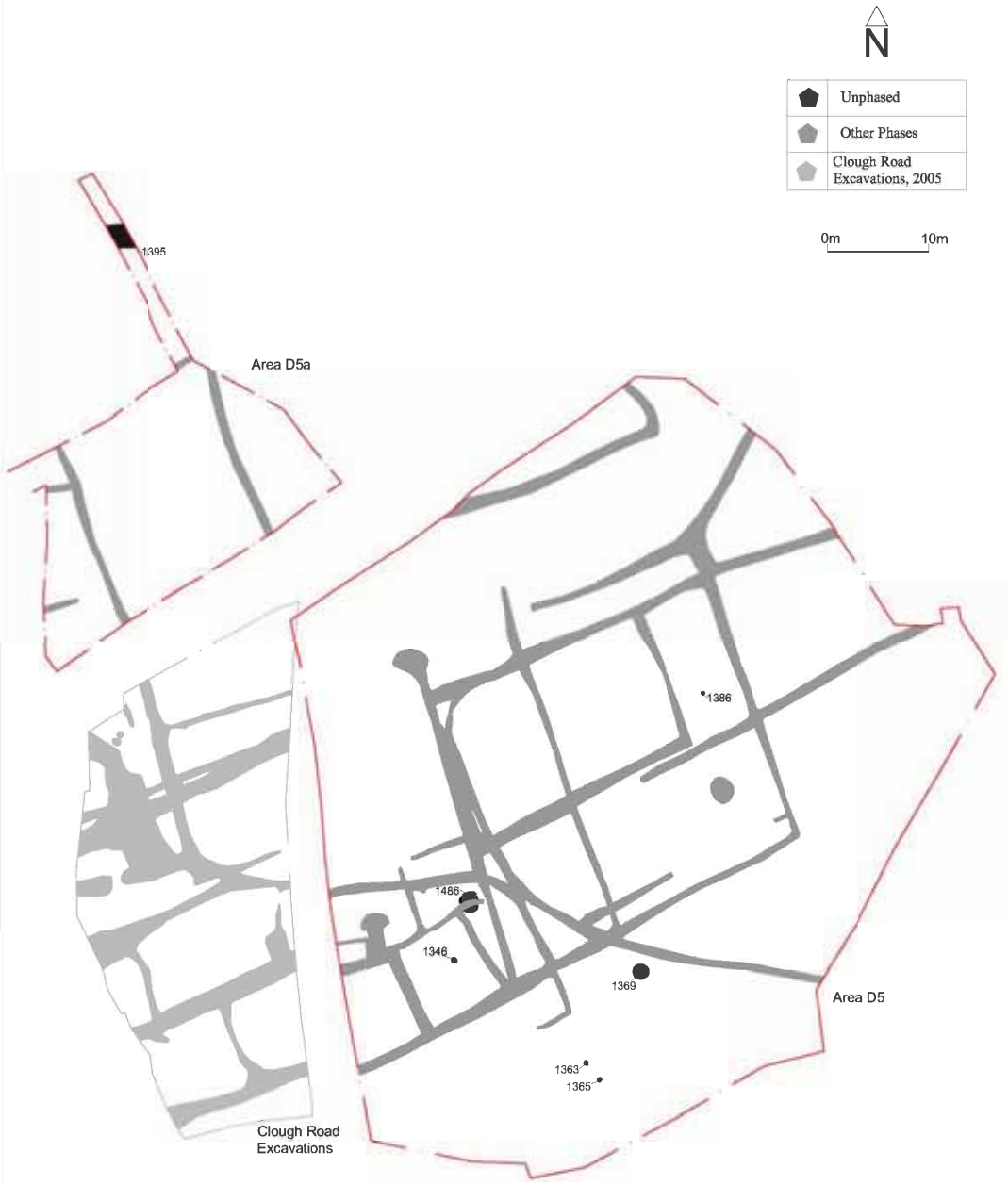

Figure 11. Areas D5 and Area D5a; phase plans (unphased Roman and unphased) (1:500 @ A3)

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Figure 12. Area D7; excavation plan (1:250 @ A3)

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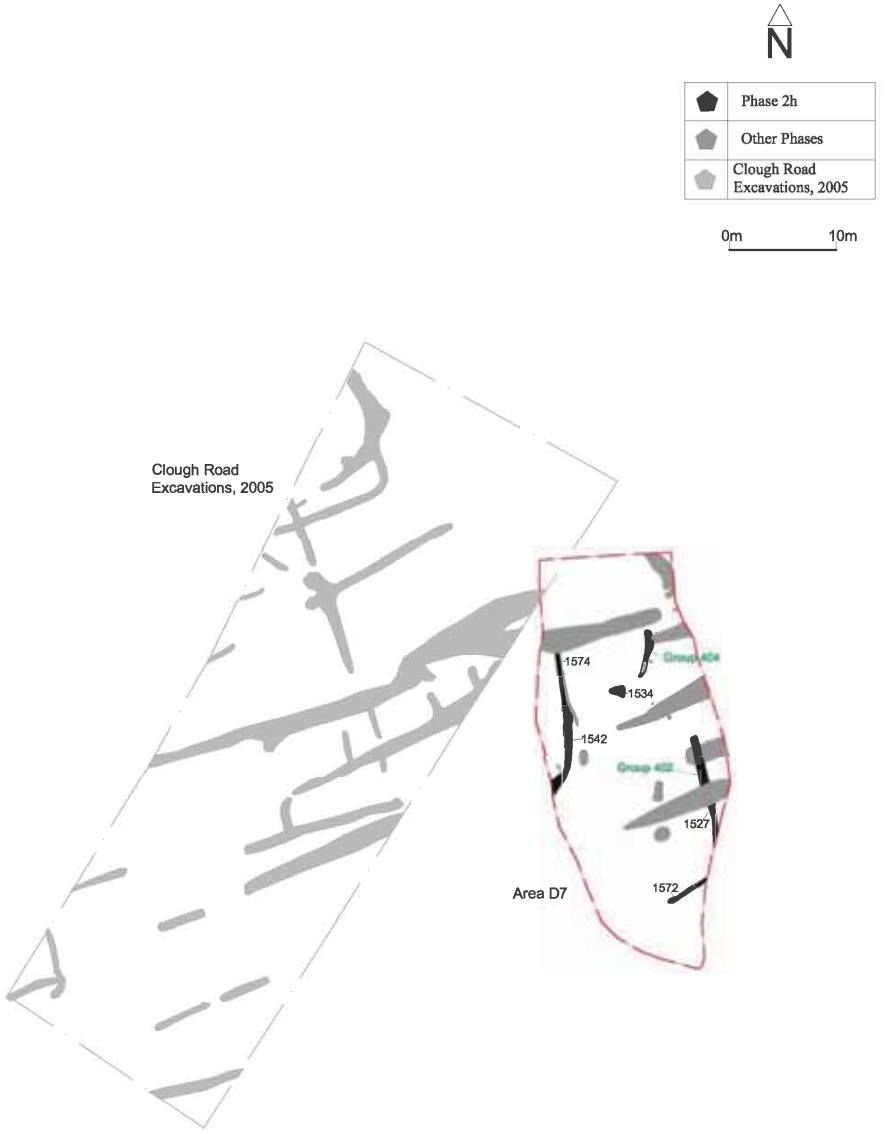

Figure 13. Area D7; phase plans (2g and 2h) (1:500 @ A3)

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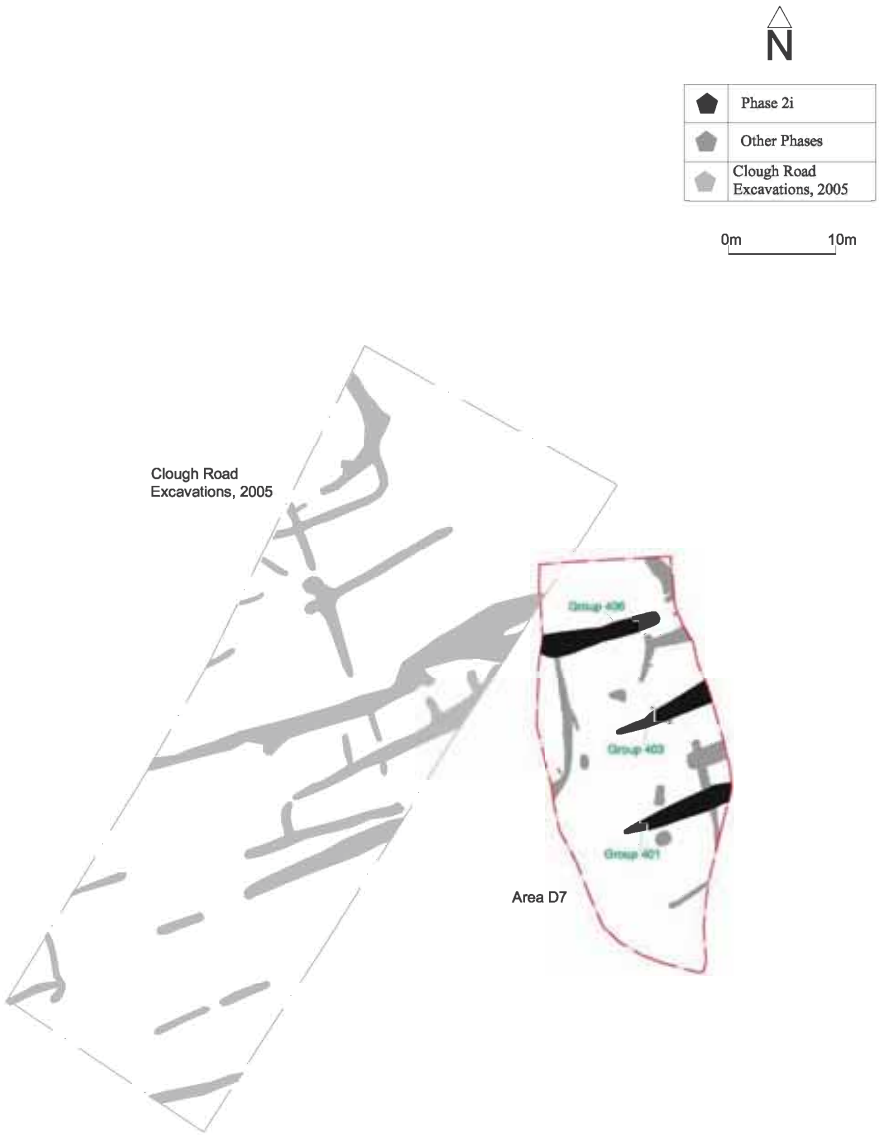

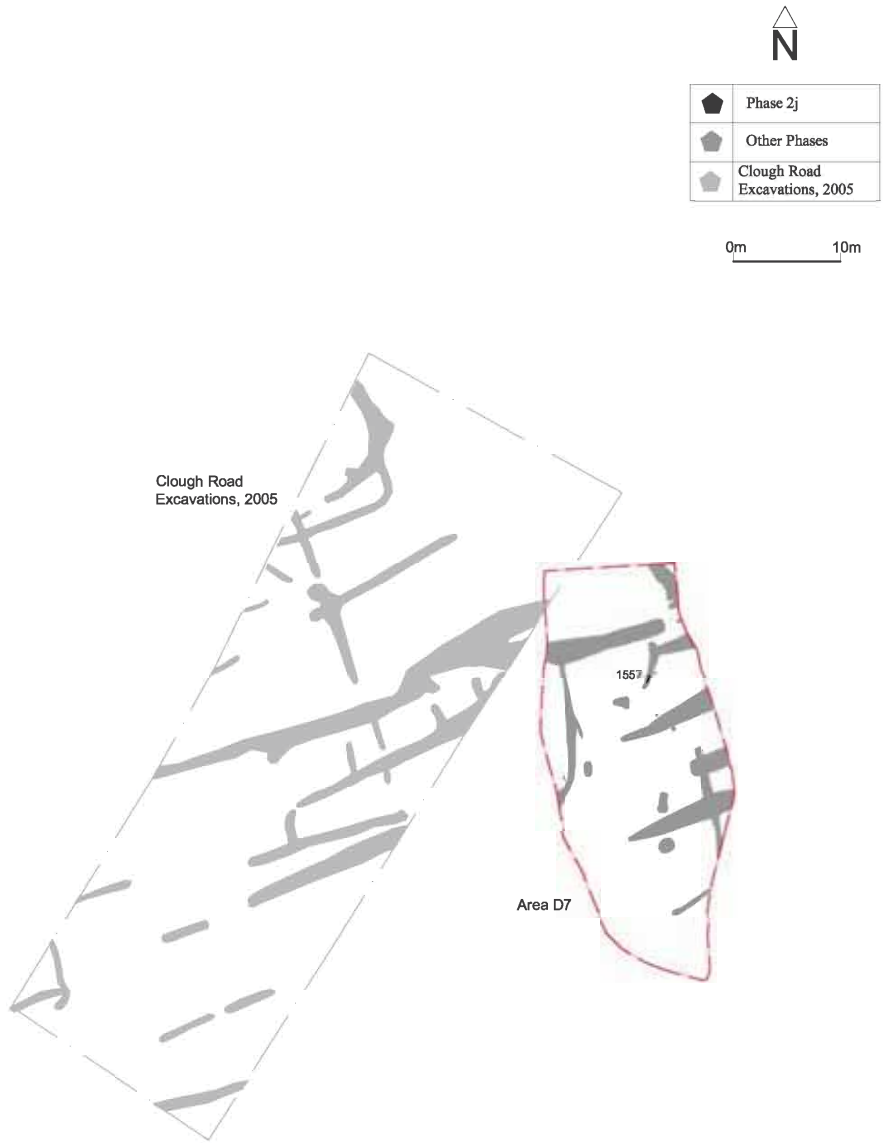

Figure 14. Area D7; phase plans (2i and 2j) (1:500 @ A3)

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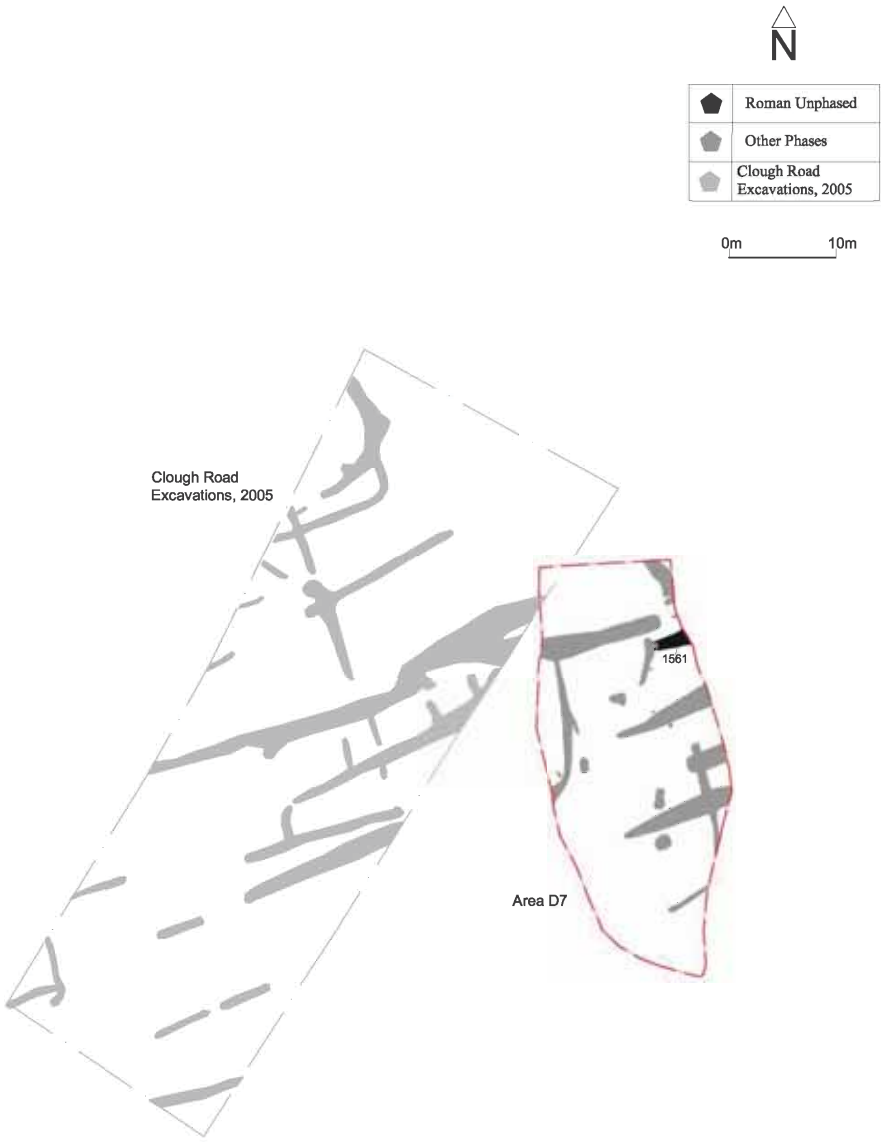

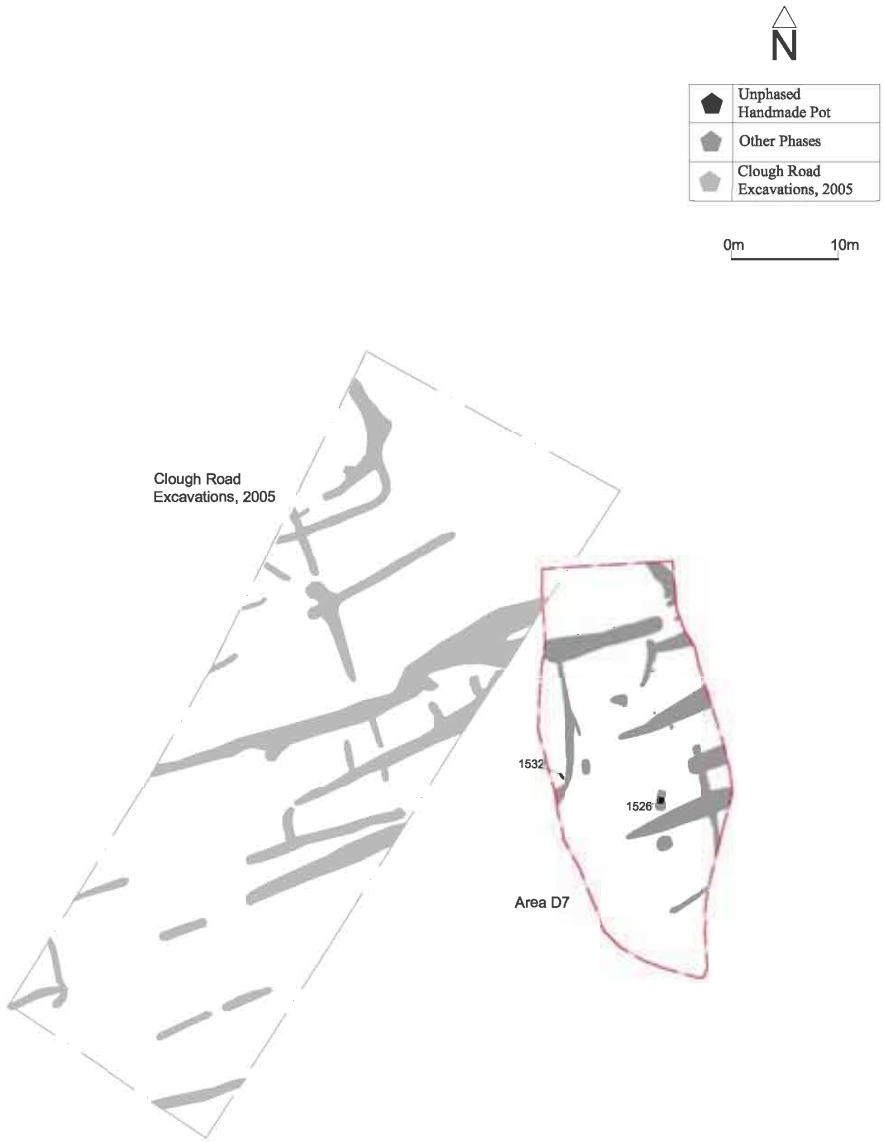

Figure 15. Area D7; phase plans (unphased Roman and unphased handmade pot) (1:500 @ A3)

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Figure 16. Area D7; phase plan (unphased remains) (1:500 @ A3)

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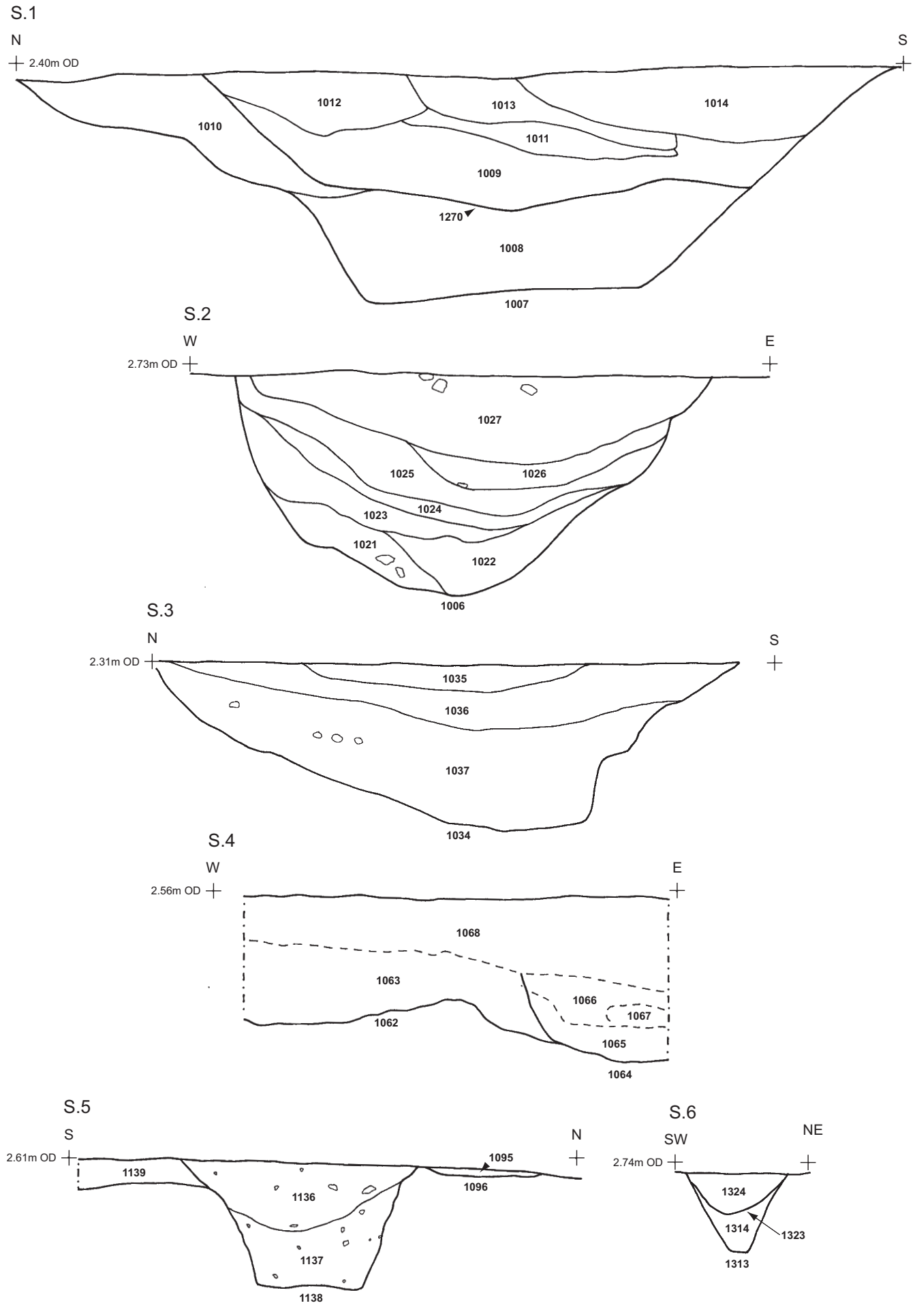


Figure 17. Area D3; sections

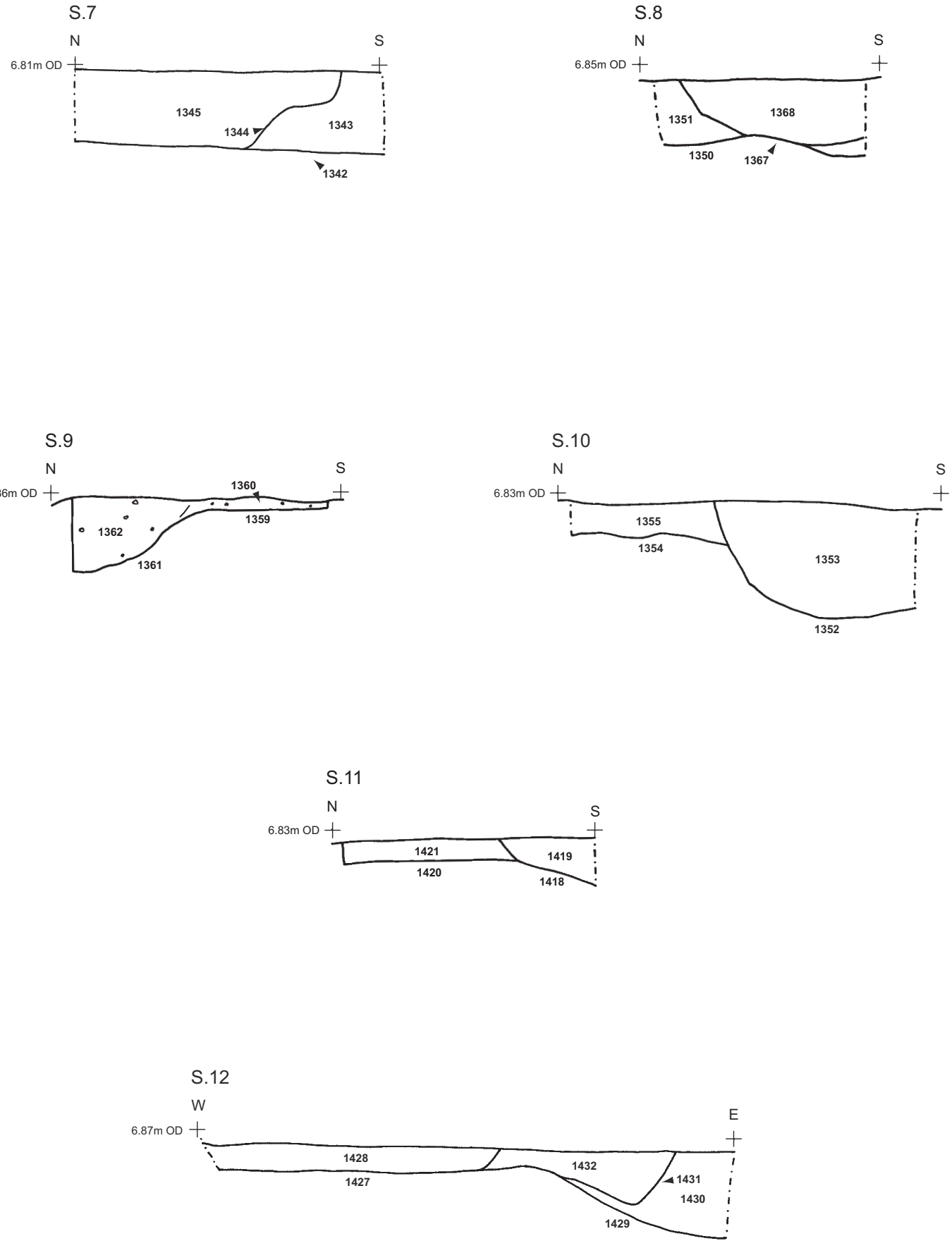


Figure 18. Area D5; sections

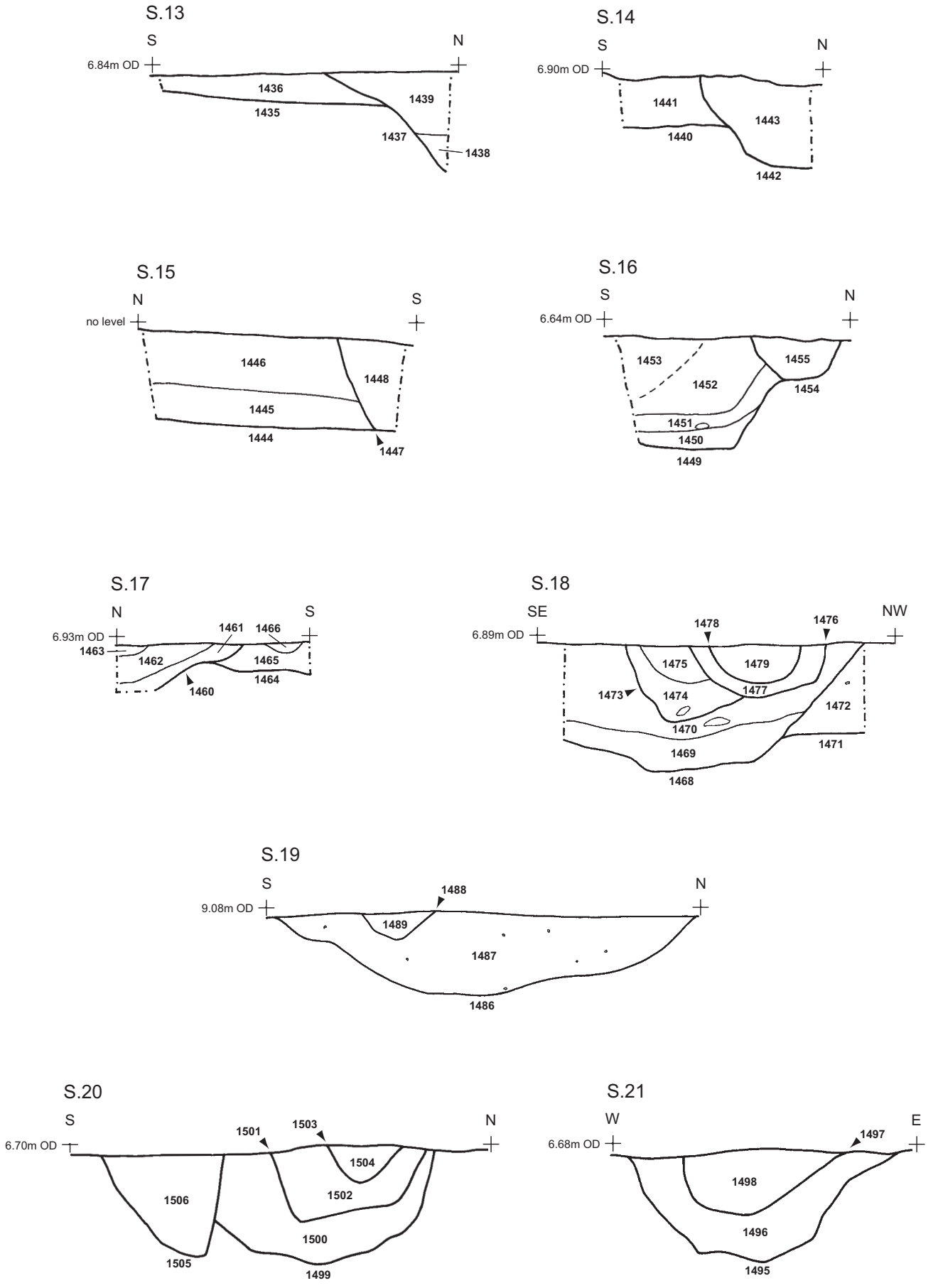
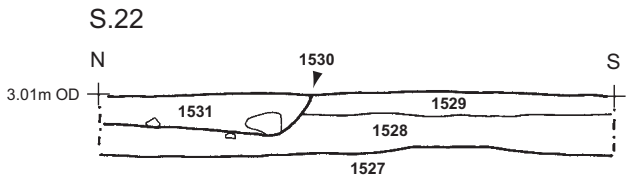
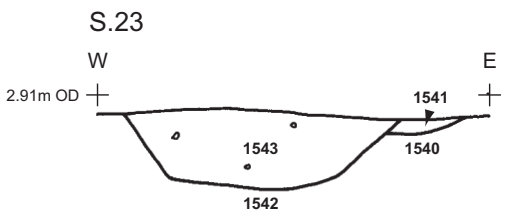
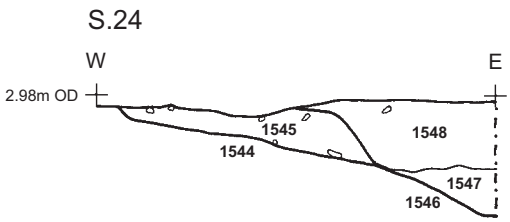
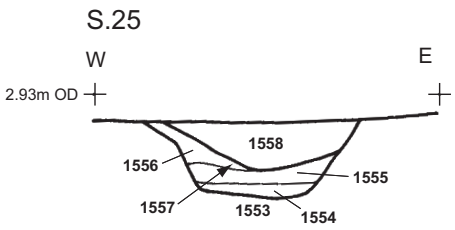


Figure 19. Area D5; sections









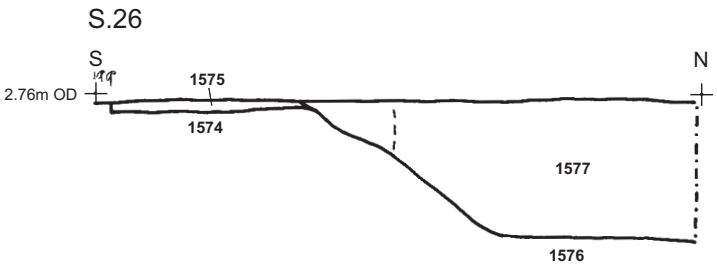


Figure 20. Area D7; sections

Plate 3: Area D3, enclosure Ditch G207 at section 1064, view north-east

Plate 4: Area D3, Iron Age Pit 1073, view east

Plate 5: Area D3, Roundhouse G200, view west

Plate 6: Area D3, Roundhouse G208, view south-east

Plate 7: Area D3, Posthole 1293 in Roundhouse G208, view north

Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive

There are three project numbers associated with KLL05:

2788 refers to Area D3

2819 refers to Areas D5 and D7

2829 is the post excavation number and subsumes all others

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Excavation	File no.1	Context register sheets	25
		Drawing sheet number record sheets	3
		Drawing register sheets	11
		Sample register sheets	7
		Finds register sheets	2
		Finds and samples record (Form B) sheets	11
		Photographic Film record sheets	2
		Photo register sheets	15
		Colour negative strips	7
		B&W negative strips	8
		B&W contact prints	6
		Level sheets	23
		Group context register sheets	3
		Group context sheets	35
Excavation	Box no. 1	Level book	1
		Copy of ASWYAS report 1425 Areas D4, 5, 6 and 7	1
		Copy of evaluation report for areas D2 and 3	1
		WSI Area D	1
		WSI for mitigation of Area D2/3	1
		Copy of email between Mark Turner and Alistair Webb regarding stripping strategy for Area D5	1
		Copy of site risk assessment	1
		Site diary	1
Excavation	File no. 2	Context sheets (nos. 1000-1200)	201
Excavation	File no. 3	Context sheets (nos 1201-1400)	200
Excavation	File no. 4	Context sheets (nos. 1401-1585)	185

Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts

(GBA = bulk sample number)

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1000	All		Topsoil	
1001	All		Subsoil	
1002	All		Alluvium	
1003	D3	G206	Cut of ditch	
1004	D3	G206	Secondary fill of ditch 1003	IA pot (6); Animal bone (22);
1005	D3	G206	Primary fill of ditch 1003	IA pot (3); Animal bone (12); GBA 1
1006	D3	G206	Cut of ditch	
1007	D3		Cut of ditch	
1008	D3		Primary fill of ditch 1007	IA pot (10); Animal bone (4); GBA 2
1009	D3		Primary fill of recut 1270	IA pot (23); CBM (5); Animal bone (57); Flint (3)
1010	D3		Secondary fill of ditch 1007	
1011	D3		Secondary fill of recut 1270	
1012	D3		Tertiary fill of recut 1270	
1013	D3		Fourth fill of recut 1270	
1014	D3		Fifth fill of recut 1270	
1015	D3	G207	Upper fill of ditch 1019	IA/RB pot (8); CBM (1); Animal bone (6);
1016	D3	G207	Tertiary fill of ditch 1019	IA pot (12); Animal bone (40);
1017	D3	G207	Secondary fill of ditch 1019	GBA 3
1018	D3	G207	Primary fill of ditch 1019	
1019	D3	G207	Cut of ditch	
1020	D3	G207	Fourth fill of ditch 1019	
1021	D3	G206	Primary fill of ditch 1006	
1022	D3	G206	Secondary fill of ditch 1006	
1023	D3	G206	Tertiary fill of ditch 1006	IA pot (1); Animal bone (41);
1024	D3	G206	Fourth fill of ditch 1006	
1025	D3	G206	Fifth fill of ditch 1006	
1026	D3	G206	Sixth fill of ditch 1006	
1027	D3	G206	Upper fill of ditch	IA pot (12); Animal bone (20);
1028	D3	G207	Cut of ditch	
1029	D3		Fill of poss animal burrow	
1030	D3	G207	Primary fill of ditch 1028	IA pot (23); Animal bone (40);
1031	D3	G207	Secondary fill of ditch 1028	
1032	D3	G207	Tertiary fill of ditch 1028	
1033	D3	G207	Upper fill of 1033	
1034	D3	G207	Cut of ditch	
1035	D3	G207	Tertiary fill of ditch 1034	IA pot (2); CBM (5);
1036	D3	G207	Secondary fill of ditch 1034	IA pot (1); Animal bone (3)
1037	D3	G207	Primary fill of ditch 1034	Animal bone (32); GBA 22
1038	-		VOID	
1039	D3		Single fill of 1040	
1040	D3		Cut of shallow depression	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1041	D3	G200	Secondary fill of roundhouse gully 1043	IA pot (21); Animal bone (6);
1042	D3	G200	Primary fill of ring gully 1043	IA pot (91); Animal bone (10); GBA 4
1043	D3	G200	Cut of ring gully terminus	
1044	D3		Secondary fill of recut 1046	
1045	D3		Primary fill of recut 1046	GBA 6
1046	D3		Recut of ditch 1048	
1047	D3		Single fill of ditch 1048	IA pot (24); Animal bone (68); Flint (2); GBA 5
1048	D3		Cut of ditch	
1049	D3		Single fill of posthole 1050	IA pot (2);
1050	D3		Cut of posthole	
1051	D3	G200	Single fill of ring gully 1052	IA pot 38); Animal bone (8); GBA 7
1052	D3	G200	Cut of ring gully	
1053	D3		Cut of posthole	
1054	D3		Single fill of posthole 1053	GBA 16
1055	D3		Cut of posthole	
1056	D3		Single fill posthole 1055	GBA 17
1057	D3		Cut of posthole	
1058	D3		Single fill of posthole 1057	Animal bone (43); GBA 18
1059	D3	G200	Single fill of ring gully 1060	IA pot (3); Animal bone (3);
1060	D3	G200	Cut of ring gully	RB pot (35)
1061	D3		Lens within ditch recut 1046	
1062	D3		Cut of ditch	
1063	D3		Single fill of ditch 1062	GBA 8
1064	D3	G207	Cut of ditch	
1065	D3	G207	Primary fill of ditch 1064	GBA 9
1066	D3	G207	Tertiary fill of ditch 1064	IA pot (11); Animal bone (17);
1067	D3	G207	Secondary fill of ditch 1064	
1068	D3	G207	Upper fill of ditch 1064	
1069	D3		Cut of stakehole	
1070	D3		Single fill of stakehole 1069	GBA 19
1071	D3		Cut of posthole	
1072	D3		Single fill of posthole 1071	GBA 20
1073	D3		Cut of pit	
1074	D3		Primary fill of 1073	IA pot (3); CBM (c. 300); Animal bone (31); GBA 10
1075	D3		Secondary fill of 1073	Animal bone (8);
1076	D3		Spread	Animal bone (11); GBA 11
1077	D3		Upper fill of 1081	
1078	D3		Tertiary fill of 1081	
1079	D3		Secondary fill of 1081	
1080	D3		Primary fill of 1081	IA pot (30); Animal bone (2); GBA 13
1081	D3		Cut of pit	
1082	D3		3 natural features	
1083	-		VOID	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1084	D3	G200	Single fill of ring gully 1085	IA pot (6); GBA 12
1085	D3	G200	Cut of ring gully	Flint (8)
1086	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1087	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1086	IA pot (130); GBA 14
1088	D3	G200	Secondary fill of ring gully 1090	IA/RB pot (1); Animal bone (1);
1089	D3	G200	Primary fill of ring gully 1090	IA pot (6); Animal bone (3); GBA 15
1090	D3	G200	Cut of ring gully	
1091	D3		Cut of scoop	
1092	D3		Single fill of scoop 1991	GBA 21
1093	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1094	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1093	IA pot (11); Animal bone (2); GBA23
1095	D3		Single fill of ring gully 1096	Animal bone (1); GBA 24
1096	D3		Cut of ring gully	
1097	D3	G205	Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1098	D3	G205	Single fill of posthole 1097	GBA 25
1099	D3	G205	Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1100	D3	G205	Single fill of post hole 1099	IA pot (29); GBA 26
1101	D3		Cut of posthole, part of poss early phase of roundhouse 200	
1102	D3		Single fill of posthole 1101	GBA 27
1103	D3		Cut of posthole, part of poss early phase of roundhouse 200	
1104	D3		Single fill of posthole 1103	CBM (4); Animal bone (4); GBA 28
1105	D3	G205	Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1106	D3	G205	Single fill of posthole 1105	GBA 29
1107	D3		Cut of posthole, part of poss early phase of roundhouse 200	
1108	D3		Single fill of posthole 1107	GBA 30
1109	D3		Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1110	D3		Single fill of posthole 1109	IA/RB pot (2); CBM (8); Animal bone (10); GBA 31
1111	D3		Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1112	D3		Single fill of 1111	GBA 32
1113	D3		Cut of pit	
1114	D3		Single fill of pit 1113	GBA 33
1115	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully terminus	
1116	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1115	GBA 35
1117	D3		Cut of pit internal feature in roundhouse 201	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1118	D3		Single fill of pit 1117	GBA 34
1119	D3		Cut of pit internal feature in roundhouse 201	
1120	D3		Secondary fill of pit 1119	CBM (3); Animal bone (6); GBA 49
1121	D3	G205	Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1122	D3	G205	Single fill of posthole 1121	IA pot (2); CBM (1); Animal bone (1); GBA 36
1123	D3		Primary fill of pit 1119	
1124	D3		Single fill of recut 1140	
1125	D3		One of two possible upper fills of pit 1129	CBM (14); Animal bone (3);
1126	D3		One of two possible upper fills of pit 1129	IA pot (12); Animal bone (7);
1127	D3		Secondary fill of pit 1129	Animal bone (13); GBA 37
1128	D3		Primary fill of pit 1129	
1129	D3		Cut of pit	
1130	D3	G205	Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	GBA 42
1131	D3	G205	Single fill of posthole 1130	CBM (1); Animal bone (3); GBA 38
1132	D3	G205	Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1133	D3	G205	Single fill of posthole 1132	GBA 39
1134	D3		Cut of posthole, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1135	D3		Single fill of posthole 1134	GBA 40
1136	D3	G200	Secondary fill of ring gully 1138	IA pot (15); Animal bone (4); Flint (2)
1137	D3	G200	Primary fill of ring gully 1138	IA pot (59); CBM (1); Animal bone (1); GBA 41
1138	D3	G200	Cut of ring gully	
1139	D3		Spread	IA pot (1);
1140	D3		Recut of pit 1124	
1141	D3		Spread, internal feature in roundhouse 200	Animal bone (2); GBA 43
1142	D3	G201	Cut of ring gully	
1143	D3	G201	Secondary fill of ring gully 1142	Animal bone (7); GBA 44
1144	D3	G201	Primary fill of ring gully 1142	IA pot (45);
1145	D3		Cut of pit	
1146	D3		Single fill of pit 1145	Animal bone (6); GBA 47
1147	D3	G201	Cut of ring gully	
1148	D3	G201	Secondary fill of ring gully 1147	
1149	D3	G201	Primary fill of ring gully 1147	GBA 45
1150	D3		Cut of curvilinear gully, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1151	D3		Single fill of gully 1150	GBA 46

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1152	D3		Cut of curvilinear gully, internal feature in roundhouse 200	
1153	D3		Single fill of gully 1152	
1154	D3	G202	Cut of ring gully	
1155	D3	G202	Single fill of ring gully 1154	
1156	D3		Cut of pit	
1157	D3		Single fill of pit	GBA 48
1158	D3		Fill of 1159 and 1160	IA pot (3); CBM (6); Animal bone (13); GBA 50
1159	D3		Cut of spread	
1160	D3		Cut of posthole	
1161	D3		Cut of scoop	
1162	D3		Single fill of scoop 1161	GBA 55
1163	D3	G204	Single fill of gully 1164	IA pot (1); GBA 51
1164	D3	G204	Cut of gully	
1165	-		VOID	
1166	D3	G200	Secondary fill of ring gully 1168	IA pot (17); CBM (99); Animal bone (25); Flint (1); GBA 52
1167	D3	G200	Primary fill of ring gully 1168	GBA 53
1168	D3	G200	Cut of ring gully	
1169	D3		Cut of posthole	
1170	D3		Single fill of posthole 1169	Animal bone (5); GBA 54
1171	D3	G202	Cut of curvilinear gully	
1172	D3	G202	Single fill of gully 1171	
1173	D3	G202	Cut of curvilinear gully	
1174	D3	G202	Single fill of gully 1173	
1175	D3		Spread	CBM (72); Animal bone (1); GBA 56
1176	D3		Cut of posthole	
1177	D3		Single fill of posthole 1176	GBA 57
1178	D3		Cut of gully	
1179	D3		Single fill of gully 1178	
1180	D3		Cut of gully	
1181	D3		Single fill of gully 1180	CBM (2); Animal bone (1); GBA 59
1182	D3		Cut of ditch	
1183	D3		Single fill of ditch 1182	GBA 58
1184	D3	G203	Cut of curvilinear gully	
1185	D3	G203	Single fill of gully 1184	IA pot (1); GBA 60
1186	D3	G203	Cut of curvilinear gully	
1187	D3	G203	Secondary fill of gully 1186	
1188	D3	G203	Primary fill of 1169	GBA 61
1189	D3	G203	Single fill of gully 1190	
1190	D3	G203	Cut of curvilinear gully	GBA 62
1191	D3		Cut of gully terminus	
1192	D3		Primary fill of gully 1191	Animal bone (4); GBA 63
1193	D3		Secondary fill of 1191	IA pot (29); Animal bone (18);

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1194	D3		Cut of ring gully	
1195	D3		Single fill of ring gully 1194	Animal bone (7); GBA 67
1196	D3	G201	Cut of ring gully	
1197	D3	G201	Single fill ring gully 1196	IA pot (4); GBA 68
1198	D3		Cut of gully	
1199	D3		Single fill of gully 1198	IA pot (4); GBA 64
1200	D3		Cut of gully	
1201	D3		Single fill of gully 1200	Animal bone (6); GBA 65
1202	D3		Cut of gully	
1203	D3		Single fill of gully 1202	IA pot (51); Animal bone (1); GBA 66
1204	D3		Single fill of linear 1205	IA pot (1); Animal bone (2); GBA 69
1205	D3		Cut of linear feature	
1206	D3		Cut of posthole	
1207	D3		Primary fill of posthole 1206	
1208	D3		Secondary fill of posthole 1206	GBA 70
1209	D3		Cut of posthole	
1210	D3		Single fill of posthole 1209	GBA 71
1211	D3		Cut of posthole	
1212	D3		Single fill of posthole 1211	GBA 72
1213	D3		Cut of posthole	
1214	D3		Single fill of posthole 1213	CBM (6);
1215	D3		Cut of posthole	
1216	D3		Single fill of posthole 1215	
1217	D3		Cut of pit	
1218	D3		Single fill of pit 1217	IA pot (7); Animal bone (27); GBA 73
1219	D3		Single fill of linear 1220	CBM (2);
1220	D3		Cut of linear feature	
1221	D3		Cut of gully	
1222	D3		Primary fill of gully 1221	GBA 74
1223	-		VOID	
1224	D3		Secondary fill of gully 1221	Animal bone (5);
1225	D3		Cut of gully	
1226	D3		Single fill of gully 1225	GBA 75
1227	D3		Cut of gully	
1228	D3		Single fill of gully 1227	IA pot (20); Animal bone (27); GBA 76
1229	D3		Cut of gully	
1230	D3		Single fill of gully 1229	GBA 77
1231	D3		Cut of gully terminus	
1232	D3		Single fill of gully terminus 1331	GBA 78
1233	D3		Cut of gully	
1234	D3		Primary fill of gully 1233	GBA 79
1235	D3		Secondary fill of gully 1233	IA pot (8); Animal bone (15);
1236	D3		Cut of gully	
1237	D3		Single fill of gully 1236	GBA 80/87

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1238	D3		Natural feature	
1239	D3		Cut of gully	
1240	D3		Primary fill of gully 1239	GBA 81
1241	D3		Secondary fill of gully 1239	
1242	D3		Cut of gully	
1243	D3		Primary fill of gully 1242	GBA 83
1244	D3		Secondary fill of gully 1242	
1245	D3		Cut of pit	
1246	D3		Primary fill of pit 1245	GBA 82
1247	D3		Secondary fill of pit 1245	CBM (2);
1248	D3		Cut of gully	
1249	D3		Single fill of gully 1249	GBA 84
1250	D3		Cut of gully	
1251	D3		Single fill of gully 1250	
1252	D3		Cut of gully	
1253	D3		Primary fill of gully 1252	
1254	D3		Secondary fill of gully 1252	
1255	D3		Cut of posthole	
1256	D3		One of two possible primary fills of posthole 1255	
1257	D3		One of two possible primary fills of posthole 1255	GBA 86
1258	D3		Secondary fill of posthole 1255	IA pot (1); CBM (27); Animal bone (5); GBA 85
1259	D3		Cut of posthole	
1260	D3		Single fill of posthole 1259	
1261	D3		Cut of gully	
1262	D3		Primary fill of gully 1261	CBM (1); GBA 89
1263	D3		Secondary fill of gully 1261	
1264	-		VOID	
1265	D3		Spread	CBM (7);
1266	D3		Scoop	
1267	D3		Single fill scoop 1266	CBM (3); Animal bone (1); GBA 88
1268	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1269	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1268	
1270	D3		Recut of ditch 1007	
1271	D3		Cut of pit	
1272	D3		Single fill of pit 1271	Animal bone (1); GBA 92
1273	D3		Cut of pit	
1274	D3		Single fill of pit 1273	GBA 93
1275	D3		Cut of discrete feature	
1276	D3		Single fill of discrete feature 1275	
1277	D3		Cut of gully	
1278	D3		Single fill of gully 1277	
1279	D3		Cut of posthole	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1280	D3		Single fill of posthole 1279	CBM (1); GBA 90
1281	D3		Single fill of posthole 1282	CBM (3); GBA 91
1282	D3		Cut of posthole	
1283	D3		Cut of pit	
1284	D3		Single fill of pit 1283	GBA 98
1285	D3		Cut of pit	
1286	D3		Single fill of pit 1285	Ceramic (1); GBA 99
1287	D3		Single fill of spread 1310	
1288	D3		Cut of pit	
1289	D3		Single fill of pit 1288	
1290	D3		Single fill of natural feature 1297	
1291	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1292	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1291	IA pot (3); GBA 95
1293	D3		Cut of pit	
1294	D3		Single fill of pit 129	GBA 94
1295	D3		Cut of pit	
1296	D3		Single fill of pit 1295	GBA 96
1297	D3		Cut of natural feature	
1298	D3		Cut of posthole	
1299	D3		Single fill of posthole 1298	
1300	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1301	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1300	
1302	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1303	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1302	IA pot (3); GBA 101
1304	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1305	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1304	IA pot (3); Animal bone (2); GBA 102
1306	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1307	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1306	IA pot (2); Animal bone (1); GBA 103
1308	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1309	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1308	IA pot (24); GBA 97
1310	D3		Cut of spread	
1311	D3		Cut of posthole	
1312	D3		Single fill of posthole 1311	GBA 100
1313	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1314	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1313	IA pot (3); Animal bone (2); GBA 104
1315	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1316	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1315	GBA 105
1317	D3	G208	Cut of ring gully	
1318	D3	G208	Single fill of ring gully 1317	IA pot (4); Animal bone (1); GBA 106
1319	D3	G209	Recut of gully 1317	
1320	D3	G209	Single fill of recut 1319	
1321	D3	G209	Recut of gully 1315	
1322	D3	G209	Single fill of recut 1321	
1323	D3	G209	Recut of gully 1313	
1324	D3	G209	Single fill of recut 1323	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1325	D5		Cut of gully terminus	
1326	D5		Single fill of gully 1325	RB pot (2);
1327	D5		Cut of gully	
1328	D5		Single fill of gully 1327	RB pot (1); Animal bone (26); Oyster shell (1); GBA 107
1329	D5	G314	Cut of ditch	
1330	D5	G314	Single fill of ditch 1329	RB pot (1); Animal bone (6); GBA 108
1331	D5		Cut of gully	
1332	D5		Single fill of gully 1331	RB pot (13); Flint (1) GBA 109
1333	D5		Cut of gully	
1334	D5		Primary fill of gully 1333	Animal bone (10); GBA 112
1335	D5		Secondary fill of gully 1333	Animal bone (1);
1336	D5	G314	Cut of ditch	
1337	D5	G314	Single fill of ditch 1336	GBA 110
1338	D5		Cut of gully	
1339	D5		Single fill of gully 1338	Slag (1); GBA 111
1340	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1341	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1341	GBA 115
1342	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1343	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1342	RB pot (8); CBM (3); Oyster shell (5); GBA 113
1344	D5	G313	Cut of ditch	
1345	D5	G313	Single fill of ditch 1344	RB pot (12); Oyster shell (1); GBA 114
1346	D5		Cut of pit	
1347	D5		Primary fill of pit 1346	
1348	D5		Secondary fill of pit 1346	
1349	D5		Tertiary fill of pit 1346	GBA 116
1350	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1351	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1350	GBA 120
1352	D5	G311	Cut of ditch	
1353	D5	G311	Single fill of ditch 1352	RB pot (8); GBA 121
1354	D5	G309	Cut of ditch	
1355	D5	G309	Single fill of ditch 1354	
1356	D5		Cut of pit	
1357	D5		Primary fill of pit 1356	IA/RB pot (3); GBA 117
1358	D5		Secondary fill of pit	GBA118
1359	D5	G310	Cut of gully	
1360	D5	G310	Single fill of gully 1359	GBA 124
1361	D5	G311	Cut of gully	
1362	D5	G311	Single fill of gully 1361	RB pot (1); Animal bone (6); Oyster shell (1); GBA 123
1363	D5		Cut of posthole	
1364	D5		Single fill of posthole 1363	GBA 122
1365	D5		Cut of posthole	
1366	D5		Single fill of posthole 1365	
1367	D5	G311	Cut of ditch	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1368	D5	G311	Single fill of ditch 1367	GBA 119
1369	D5		Cut of pit	
1370	D5		Single fill of pit 1369	GBA 125
1371	D5	G309	Cut of ditch	
1372	D5	G309	Single fill of ditch 1371	GBA 126
1373	D5	G311	Cut of ditch	
1374	D5	G311	Secondary fill of ditch 1373	
1375	D5	G309	Cut of gully	
1376	D5	G309	Single fill of gully 1375	
1377	D5	G308	Cut of gully	
1378	D5	G308	Single fill of gully 1377	IA/RB pot (1);
1379	D5	G311	Primary fill of ditch 1373	Cu Alloy object (SF1); GBA 127
1380	D5	G305	Cut of ditch terminus	
1381	D5	G305	Single fill of ditch 1380	GBA 128
1382	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1383	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1382	GBA 129
1384	D5		Cut of ditch terminus	
1385	D5		Single fill of ditch 1384	
1386	D5		Cut of posthole	
1387	D5		Single fill of posthole 1386	
1388	D5	G312	Cut of gully terminus	
1389	D5	G312	Single fill of gully 1388	Flint (2); Cu Alloy object (SF2); GBA 130
1390	D5		Single fill of pit recut 1413	Oyster shell (2); GBA 136
1391	D5	G306	Cut of gully	
1392	D5	G306	Single fill of gully 1391	
1393	D5	G306	Cut of gully	
1394	D5	G306	Single fill of gully 1393	
1395	D5		Cut of ditch	
1396	D5		Primary fill of ditch 1395	IA/RB pot (11); Animal bone (29); GBA 132
1397	D5		Secondary fill of ditch 1395	
1398	D5		Tertiary fill of ditch 1395	
1399	D5	G313	Cut of ditch	
1400	D5	G313	Single fill of ditch 1399	RB pot (1); GBA 131
1401	D5	G308	Cut of gully	
1402	D5	G308	Single fill of gully 1401	
1403	D5	G309	Cut of gully	
1404	D5	G309	Single fill of gully 1403	
1405	D5		Cut of pit	
1406	-		Void	
1407	D5		Primary fill of pit 1405	Animal bone (1);
1408	D5		Secondary fill of pit 1405	
1409	D5		Tertiary fill of pit 1405	
1410	D5		Fourth fill of pit 1405	
1411	D5		Fifth fill of pit 1405	
1412	D5		Upper fill of 1405	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1413	D5		Recut of pit 1405	
1414	D5		Cut of gully cut into pit 1405	
1415	D5		Single fill of gully 1414	RB pot (9); Oyster shell (1); GBA 163
1416	D5		Recut of gully 1414	
1417	D5		Single fill of recut 1416	CBM (1); GBA 135
1418	D5	G302	Cut of gully	
1419	D5	G302	Single fill of gully 1418	IA/RB pot (2); GBA 133
1420	D5	G306	Cut of gully	
1421	D5	G306	Single fill of gully 1420	Animal bone (3); GBA 134
1422	D5	G307	Cut of ditch	
1423	D5	G307	Secondary fill of ditch 1422	GBA 137
1424	D5	G308	Cut of gully	
1425	D5	G308	Single fill of gully 1424	GBA 138
1426	D5	G307	Primary fill of ditch 1422	GBA 139
1427	D5		Cut of gully	
1428	D5		Single fill of gully 1427	CBM (4); GBA 140
1429	D5	G315	Cut of ditch	
1430	D5	G315	Single fill of ditch 1429	RB pot (1);
1431	D5	G315	Recut of ditch 1429	
1432	D5	G315	Single fill of recut 1431	
1433	D5	G315	Cut of ditch terminus	
1434	D5	G315	Singe fill of ditch 1433	CBM (5); Animal bone (2); GBA 141
1435	D5	G306	Cut of gully	
1436	D5	G306	Single fill of gully 1435	
1437	D5	G305	Cut of ditch	
1438	D5	G305	Primary fill of ditch 1437	GBA 142
1439	D5	G305	Secondary fill of ditch 1437	
1440	D5	G305	Cut of gully	
1441	D5	G305	Single fill of gully 1440	
1442	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1443	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1442	IA/RB pot (2);
1444	D5	G301	Cut of ditch	
1445	D5	G301	Primary fill of ditch 1445	GBA 143
1446	D5	G301	Secondary fill of ditch 1445	RB pot (40); Animal bone (1);
1447	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1448	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1447	RB pot (14); GBA 144
1449	D5	G301	Cut of ditch	
1450	D5	G301	Primary fill of ditch 1449	IA type pot (4); GBA 148
1451	D5	G301	Secondary fill of ditch 1449	
1452	D5	G301	Tertiary fill of ditch 1449	
1453	D5	G301	Upper fill of ditch 1449	
1454	D5	G302	Cut of gully	
1455	D5	G302	Secondary fill of gully 1454	GBA 149
1456	D5	G304	Cut of gully	
1457	D5	G304	Single fill of gully 1456	
1458	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1459	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1458	GBA 145
1460	D5	G302	Cut of ditch	
1461	D5	G302	Primary fill of ditch 1460	GBA 146
1462	D5	G302	Secondary fill of ditch 1460	RB pot (6); Animal bone (1);
1463	D5	G302	Tertiary fill of ditch 1460	
1464	D5	G303	Cut of gully	
1465	D5	G303	Primary fill of gully 1464	RB pot (6); CBM (2); Animal bone (10); GBA 147
1466	D5	G303	Secondary fill of gully 1464	
1467	-		VOID	
1468	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1469	D5	G300	Primary fill of ditch 1468	RB pot (4); Animal bone (1); GBA 150
1470	D5	G300	Secondary fill of ditch 1468	IA/RB pot (10); Animal bone (1);
1471	D5	G307	Cut of gully	
1472	D5	G307	Single fill of gully 1471	RB pot (1); GBA 151
1473	D5		Recut of ditch 1468	
1474	D5		Primary fill of recut 1473	GBA 152
1475	D5		Secondary fill of recut 1473	
1476	D5		2nd recut of ditch 1468	
1477	D5		Single fill of recut 1476	
1478	D5		3rd recut of ditch 1468	
1479	D5		Single fill of recut 1478	
1480	D5	G303	Cut of gully	
1481	D5	G303	Single fill of gully 1480	RB pot (11); GBA 153
1482	D5	G300	Cut of ditch	
1483	D5	G300	Single fill of ditch 1482	GBA 154
1484	D5	G306	Cut of ditch	Slag (1)
1485	D5	G306	Single fill of ditch 1484	IA/RB pot (7); GBA 155
1486	D5		Cut of pit	
1487	D5		Single fill of pit 1486	GBA 156
1488	D5	G302	Cut of gully	
1489	D5	G302	Single fill of gully 1488	Animal bone (4); GBA 157
1490	D5	G313	Cut of ditch	
1491	D5	G313	Primary fill of ditch 1490	GBA 158
1492	D5	G313	Secondary fill of ditch 1490	RB pot (3); GBA 159
1493	D5	G312	Cut of ditch	
1494	D5	G312	Single fill of ditch 1493	GBA 160
1495	D5	G310	Cut of ditch	
1496	D5	G310	Single fill of ditch 1495	RB pot (2); Oyster shell (5);
1497	D5	G311	Recut of ditch 1495	
1498	D5	G311	Single fill of ditch 1497	
1499	D5	G310	Cut of ditch	
1500	D5	G310	Single fill of ditch 1499	GBA 161
1501	D5	G311	Recut of ditch 1499	
1502	D5	G311	Single fill of recut 1501	
1503	D5		2nd recut of 1499	

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1504	D5		Single fill of recut 1503	
1505	D5		Modern feature	
1506	D5		Single fill of modern feature 1505	GBA 162
1507	D5	G312	Cut of ditch	
1508	D5	G312	Single fill of ditch 1507	
1509	D5	G311	Cut of ditch	
1510	D5	G311	Single fill of ditch 1509	
1511	D7		Cut of posthole	
1512	D7		Single fill of posthole 1511	
1513	D7		Cut of posthole	
1514	D7		Single fill of posthole 1513	
1515	D7		Cut of posthole	
1516	D7		Single fill of posthole 1515	
1517	D7		Cut of pit	
1518	D7		Tertiary fill of pit 1517	
1519	D7		Secondary fill of pit 1517 and fill of stakehole 1521	CBM (4);
1520	D7		Primary fill of pit 1517	
1521	D7		Cut of stakehole	
1522	D7		Cut of pit	
1523	D7		Primary fill of pit 1522	
1524	D7		Secondary fill of pit 1522	
1525	D7		Single fill of recut 1526	IA style pot (3); CBM (2);
1526	D7		Recut of pit 1522	
1527	D7	G402	Cut of ditch	
1528	D7	G402	Primary fill of ditch 1527	
1529	D7	G402	Secondary fill of ditch 1527	RB pot (2);
1530	D7	G401	Cut of gully	
1531	D7	G401	Single fill of 1530	
1532	D7		Cut of gully	
1533	D7		Single fill of gully 1532	IA style pot (1);
1534	D7		Cut of pit	
1535	D7		Single fill of pit 1534	IA/RB pot (4);
1536	D7		Cut of pit	
1537	D7		Single fill of pit 1536	Flint (3)
1538	D7		Cut of pit	
1539	D7		Single fill of pit 1538	
1540	D7		Cut of gully	
1541	D7		Single fill of gully 1540	
1542	D7	G405	Cut of ditch	
1543	D7	G405	Single fill of ditch 1542	IA/RB pot (111); Flint (1)
1544	D7		Cut of ditch	
1545	D7		Single fill of ditch 1544	Flint (1)
1546	D7	G402	Cut of ditch	
1547	D7	G402	Primary fill of ditch 1546	RB pot (3);

Context	Trench	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1548	D7	G402	Secondary fill of ditch 1546	RB pot (4);
1549	D7	G406	Cut of ditch terminus	
1550	D7	G406	Single fill of ditch terminus 1549	RB pot (16); CBM (7); Fe object (SF3)
1551	D7	G401	Cut of ditch terminus	
1552	D7	G401	Single fill of ditch terminus 1551	Flint (4)
1553	D7	G404	Cut of ditch terminus	
1554	D7	G404	Primary fill of ditch 1553	
1555	D7	G404	Secondary fill of ditch 1553	
1556	D7	G404	Tertiary fill of ditch 1553	
1557	D7		Recut of ditch 1553	
1558	D7		Single fill of recut 1557	RB pot (35); CBM (5); Animal bone (6); Flint (1)
1559	D7		Cut of posthole	
1560	D7		Single fill of posthole 1559	
1561	D7		Cut of ditch	
1562	D7		Single fill of ditch 1561	RB pot (1); CBM (1);
1563	D7	G404	Cut of ditch terminus	
1564	D7	G404	Primary fill of ditch 1563	IA/RB pot (6);
1565	D7	G404	Secondary fill of ditch 1563	
1566	D7		Cut of posthole	
1567	D7		Single fill of posthole 1566	IA/RB pot (34); Animal bone (19); Jet bead (SF4)
1568	D7		Tertiary fill of ditch	
1569	D7	G402	Cut of ditch terminus	
1570	D7	G402	Primary fill of ditch 1569	RB pot (2);
1571	D7	G402	Secondary fill of ditch 1569	
1572	D7		Cut of gully	
1573	D7		Single fill of gully 1572	
1574	D7	G405	Cut of gully	
1575	D7	G405	Single fill of gully 1574	
1576	D7	G406	Cut of ditch	
1577	D7	G406	Single fill of ditch 1576	RB pot (12);
1578	D7	G403	Cut of ditch terminus	
1579	D7	G403	Single fill of ditch terminus	
1580	D7	G403	Cut of ditch	
1581	D7	G403	Single fill of ditch 1580	
1582	D7		Cut of gully terminus	
1583	D7		Single fill of gully 1582	
1584	D7		Cut of ditch	
1585	D7		Single fill of ditch 1584	

Appendix 3: Pottery catalogue and fabric codes

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
	US	US	DAUB?	2	2	Bag marked 'Quad V'. Soft reduced amorphous crumbs. Could be pot.
	US	US	H2	7	324	Bodies, all same vessel. Thick-walled vessel (up to 16mm). Reduced with partly reduced exterior. Abundant light-coloured igneous (?) rock fragments, many 7mm.
	US	US	H2	17	38	Worn fragments, same pot, Includes basal angle, but mainly flakes grey with buff exterior, moderate grey granular inclusions.
	US	US	H2	1	3	Body, reduced with red surfaces, 12mm wall. Separated from marked bag and now unstratified.
	US	US	H2	13	130	Bodies, scrap, 2 jar bases, varied fabrics.
	US	US	H4	1	15	Bag marked 'Quad V'. Body. Vesicular but one angular flint extant.
	US	US	RG	2	63	Base sherds, 2nd/3rd style fabrics.
D3	D1003.1	1005	H2	3	29	RETENT. <1>. Jar base and two bodies.
D3	D1003.2	1004	H2	5	128	Mainly relatively coarse, one reduced fine sand.
D3	D1003.2	1004	H4	1	9	Body.
D3	D1006.3	1023	H2	1	26	Body, fully reduced, sparse ill-sorted rock fragments, up to c. 6mm.
D3	D1006.u	1027	H0	7	18	No significant temper extant, occasional sand, voids. Dark soapy ware, externally well smoothed.
D3	D1006.u	1027	H1-a	3	40	Bodies, reduced with pink exterior, large chalk to c. 6mm.
D3	D1006.u	1027	H2	2	130	Rim and body, two vessels, both coarse sandy and with visible mica flakes. Rim reduced, body has oxidised exterior. Jar rim has curved outbent rim with thumb decoration. Profile like Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 48, no. 8 (Normanby), 41/3 (Saltshouse
D3	D1007.1	1008	H2	10	132	Bodies, very mixed. Mainly coarse. Temper includes quartz, basic igneous rock, grey sandstones (?) etc.
D3	D1019.3	1016	H1-b	8	65	Bodies, mainly one vessel.
D3	D1019.3	1016	H2	4	99	Bodies, two vessels. One with abundant granular grey inclusions to c. 6mm.
D3	D1019.3	1016	NONCER	0	0	Tabular fragment of pink sandy material which reacts with dilute HCl - mortar? 5 grams.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D3	D1019.u	1015	DAUB?	1	2	Amorphous oxidised fragment.
D3	D1019.u	1015	H1-b/RSH	3	44	Jar rim/upper body, and two bodies from different vessels. Jar rim diam. c. 260mm, short everted rim, steep shoulder. Rather regularly finished, well smoothed interior, possibly with residue/sooting. Exterior largely worn. Shell to 3mm visible in face
D3	D1019.u	1015	H2	1	47	Body, hard black fabric with mixed rock fragments to c. 5mm.
D3	D1019.u	1015	RG-c	4	60	Horizontally everted rim, diam. c. 200, and fragments from second vessel.
D3	D1028.1	1030	H1-b	5	29	Bodies and probable insloping rim, rather thin-walled small barrel jar, abundant ill-sorted shell. Fully reduced.
D3	D1028.1	1030	H2	18	60	One body is sandy with sparse larger grits; rest are same vessel, a jar with short upright flat-topped rim. Black with yellowish exterior. Abundant large mixed erratic grits, extrusive through exterior. Creyke Beck 181, CH 39/7 (Faxfleet 'A'), or 38/5
D3	D1034.2	1036	H2	1	56	Body, 16mm. Reduced with reddish exterior. Moderate light-coloured igneous (?) rock fragments, mainly 3-6mm.
D3	D1034.3	1035	DAUB	5	17	Amorphous oxidised lumps.
D3	D1034.3	1035	H0/H2?	1	1	Upright flat-topped rim fragment, small thin-walled vessel, sandy (?) grey with reddish surfaces.
D3	D1034.3	1035	H2	1	24	Base/lower body, moderate pale angular fragments, reduced with oxidised surfaces.
D3	D1048	1047	H1-b	5	140	Two rims and a body from two classic Dragonby 'stubby rim jar' forms, cf. Dragonby 484, which is Ceramic Stage 4 or earlier (i.e.2nd BC or earlier); they go on till Conquest period. Also large thick-walled barrel form (?), slightly thickened below rim o
D3	D1048	1047	H2	19	363	Various coarse fabrics with extrusive temper.
D3	D1048	1047	NONCER	0	0	Bone fragment.
D3	D1064.3	1066	H2	11	123	Bodies, probably one vessel. 10mm wall, fully reduced with red/orange exterior. Moderate dark angular fine-grained stone fragments, most < 5mm.
D3	G1164	1163	H1-b	1	9	Body. Reduced with dark red surfaces.
D3	G1180	1181	DAUB	2	9	Lump and crumb.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D3	G1184	1185	H0/H2	1	4	Black, thin-walled, upright jar rim. Soapy. Occasional lumpiness masking stone grits?
D3	G1198	1199	H2	4	59	Bodies, very similar to material in 1066. Smallest is < 1 gram.
D3	G1202	1203	H2	51	239	Much small scrap and five jar rim fragments. Possibly all one vessel. Very irregular thin-walled jar with medium length simple upright rim. Moderate black/white speckled granular temper, extrusive. Reduced with patchy reddish brown surfaces. Form cf.
D3	G1227	1228	H2	20	527	Very varied fabrics, several vessels. Some sherds look 'late'. Two jar rims, one simple thinned, the other squarish stubby outbent on rounded shoulder. For first broadly cf. CH 41/2 (Saltshouse, Hull). Simple thinned rims occur on Arras Culture cemete
D3	G1233.2	1235	H2	8	109	Bodies, at least four vessels. Assorted temper, largest sherd with angular clear quartz c. 2-7mm. Mainly 5-7. Extrusive both surfaces. Reduced with red exterior.
D3	G1261.1	1262	DAUB?	1	2	Amorphous lump, reduced with pink surface.
D3	GT1191.2	1193	H2	29	1310	Bases and bodies, mainly same very large jar. 14mm wall, grey with oxidised yellow/buff/pink exterior. Moderate dark granular inclusions, extrusive through exterior.
D3	LIN1205	1204	H2	1	22	Rim of barrel jar. Incurving, square cut. Abundant stone temper c.2-5mm, much a reddish igneous rock (?). Harsh surfaces, sooted exterior. Wall 11mm. Reduced with pinkish yellow areas on rim and upper interior.
D3	LIN1220	1219	DAUB	2	7	Crumbs.
D3	P1073.1	1074	DAUB	300	8	RETENT. <10>. Crumbs and powder, count only approximate.
D3	P1073.1	1074	H2	3	70	Bodies, moderate coarse sand. Reduced with patchy buff and orange surfaces, well smoothed, wipe marks. 10mm walls.
D3	P1081.1	1080	H2	30	151	Bodies, mainly relatively thin-walled and fairly soft, with yellowish surface and sparse to moderate polymineralic inclusions. Possibly two vessels, one with thicker walls and more varied temper.
D3	P1119.2	1120	DAUB	3	11	RETENT. <49>.
D3	P1129.u	1125	DAUB	14	17	Amorphous lump and crumbs, m0st oxidised reddish orange, and fairly soft.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D3	P1129.u	1126	H2	12	412	Assorted bodies and scrap, with two larger jar bases and a barrel jar rim. Larger base is reduced with red surfaces and mixed stone temper to 9mm, rim similar and is extensively sooted, perhaps same vessel?
D3	P1217	1218	H1-b	2	6	Bodies, same vessel. Reduced with darkish red exterior, abundant fine shell.
D3	P1217	1218	H2	5	107	Mainly bodies with coarse angular temper, but one upright simple rim fragment with well masked temper, fully reduced. Small jar? One large body with marked horizontal grooving on exterior.
D3	P1245.2	1247	DAUB	2	3	Crumbs.
D3	P1285	1286	UNAT	1	1	RETENT. <99>. Ceramic chip, much < 1 gram.
D3	PH1050	1049	H2	2	20	Bodies, different pots. Both reduced with one or both surfaces oxidised. Both dark speckled light-coloured (basic igneous?) rock fragments. Largest 10mm.
D3	PH1099	1100	H2	29	140	Much fragmentary and very worn, but several from base of same jar. Typical are black angular, rather granular inclusions c. 5mm.
D3	PH1103	1104	DAUB	4	3	RETENT. <28>. Crumbs, may include pot.
D3	PH1109	1110	DAUB	8	5	RETENT. <26>.
D3	PH1109	1110	H2	1	2	RETENT. <26>.
D3	PH1109	1110	RG	1	2	RETENT. <26>.
D3	PH1121	1122	DAUB	1	1	RETENT. <36>. Crumb, much < 1 gram.
D3	PH1121	1122	H2	1	1	RETENT. <36>. Flake, < 1 gram.
D3	PH1121	1122	H2	1	18	Large mixed angular stone fragments, but could just be an early coarse RG? Sooting.
D3	PH1130	1131	DAUB	1	1	RETENT. <38>. < 1 gram.
D3	PH1213	1214	DAUB	6	15	Most reduced.
D3	PH1255.2	1258	DAUB	27	6	RETENT. <85>. Crumbs.
D3	PH1255.2	1258	H2	1	9	Body, reduced, sparse large angular stone fragment(s?).
D3	PH1279	1280	DAUB	1	3	Crumb.
D3	PH1282	1281	DAUB	3	1	RETENT. <91>. Crumbs.
D3	RC1270.1	1009	DAUB	2	21	Amorphous lumps, light red, not dense..
D3	RC1270.1	1009	DAUB?	3	17	Or very worn amorphous lumps of pot.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D3	RC1270.1	1009	H2	23	427	Bodies, flakes, scrap, crumbs. Several vessels. Mainly large angular grey or light-coloured non-soluble temper.
D3	RG1052	1051	H2	38	850	Most coarse and thick-walled. But also jar with slender upright rim, flat-topped with fingertip decoration (2 joining sherds, much of profile). External profile cf. CH 39/7, Faxfleet 'A', but latter has marked internal rim/neck distinction, and the KLL
D3	RG1060	1059	H2	3	42	Rim and two bodies, fairly coarse, three vessels. Rim is of thick-walled vessel and is slightly modified upright rim barrel form. Very irregular but perhaps essentially CH 33/2 (Garton Slack), cf. also Creyke Beck 14.
D3	RG1060	1060	RDW	26	310	May be mainly one jar, includes joining and drawable rim/shoulder.
D3	RG1060	1060	RG	8	30	Worn bodies and a base, estimated five vessels. Mainly sandy blue-grey, two dark faced redwares, one fairly coarse with chalk/shell fragments.
D3	RG1060	1060	RS	1	4	Body.
D3	RG1085	1084	H2	6	62	Bodies and flakes, probably three vessels. Largest sherds have moderate angular grey temper.
D3	RG1086	1087	H2	16	271	One vessel, jar with near complete profile. Coil built. Fairly upright wall, rim upright to slightly everted, hollowed on interior. Black, quartz sandstone (?), extrusive in places. Not really matched at Weelsby Ave (unless by Elsdon 1993, C6, Phase 2
D3	RG1086	1087	H2	109	922	Large number of bodies, and scrap. Most thick-walled, 15mm, coarse sandy/gritty redware with grey core in places, and grey brown interior, perhaps with sooting or other residue. Quartz, ferrous inclusions etc.
D3	RG1086	1087	H2	5	484	One vessel, large diameter (340mm) almost straight-with sided jar with upright flat-topped rim, fingertip decoration. Dark grey with red margins and patchy oxidised surfaces. Some grooving but poss. from manufacture, not nec. scored ware. Some external
D3	RG1090.1	1089	H2	6	64	Thick simple rim fragment and bodies, probably all separate vessels. Varied temper.
D3	RG1090.2	1088	H1-b/RSH?	1	28	Body. Rather than RSH? Grey core, reddish surfaces, abundant very ill-sorted shell to 10mm.
D3	RG1093	1094	H2	11	28	Possibly all same pot. Fully reduced with moderate ill-sorted sandstones to c. 5mm.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D3	RG1138.1	1137	DAUB	1	3	Amorphous lump, fine-grained and pinkish.
D3	RG1138.1	1137	H2	59	1025	Mainly thick-walled bodies and bases with moderate to abundant basic igneous (?) temper. But includes two rim sherds from finer grained black vessel with brown/grey interior. Slope-shouldered jar with 'bead' rim, but very irregular. Cf. Wharram North M
D3	RG1138.2	1136	H2	15	528	Mainly large thick-walled bodies. Minimum of two vessels. Rather globular jar with short upright/everted round-ended rim. Profile not unlike CH 52/3 (Costa Beck), very close to 41/3 (Salthouse, Hull), 38/2 (Driffield Aerodrome) etc. And barrel with fi
D3	RG1142.1	1144	H2	45	457	Bodies and flakes, several vessels. Most fairly coarse with large dark angular temper.
D3	RG1168.2	1166	DAUB	90	19	RETENT. <52>. Crumbs and one amorphous lump.
D3	RG1168.2	1166	DAUB	9	52	Amorphous lumps, scrap.
D3	RG1168.2	1166	H1-b	1	8	Body, though now mostly vesicular.
D3	RG1168.2	1166	H2	3	10	RETENT. <52>. Bodies.
D3	RG1168.2	1166	H2	10	203	Bodies/scrap.
D3	RG1168.2	1166	IAFW	3	118	Joining rim/shoulder sherds of the vessel in 1042.
D3	RG1196	1197	H2	4	33	Bodies, three different vessels. Two quite coarse, one black and fine sandy, with girth groove on exterior.
D3	RG1291	1292	H2	3	314	Lower bodies/base of large coarse jar. Reduced with patchy reddish surfaces. Mixed angular stone temper to c. 10mm, in particular red and grey sandstones (?).
D3	RG1302	1303	H2	3	82	Bodies, same vessel. Very coarse with reduced core, pinkish brown interior and brownish exterior, the latter sooted. Numerous angular stone inclusions including basic igneous rock (?) and sandstones (?), many 4-6mm. Wall 12mm. NB 4 crumbs/flakes weighi
D3	RG1304	1305	H0	1	3	Reduced flake, soapy, no significant temper.
D3	RG1304	1305	H2	2	14	Bodies, same vessel. 14mm. Fully reduced with reddish brown exterior. Moderate angular stone temper to c. 6mm.
D3	RG1306	1307	H2	1	12	Body, 12mm. Reduced with reddish exterior. Moderate ill-sorted angular light-coloured temper to c. 10mm.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D3	RG1306	1307	H4	1	12	Body, 10mm wall. Reduced with orange exterior. Could equally be RB.
D3	RG1308	1309	H2	24	326	Jar bodies and bases, uncertain number of vessels, but most of the coarse fabrics include visible mica flakes (acid igneous rock?).
D3	RG1313	1314	H2	3	12	Flakes/bodies from same vessel, possibly basal sherd. Reduced with pale greyish brown surface. Occasional large angular rock fragments to c. 6mm.
D3	RG1317	1318	H2	4	25	Bodies, two vessels? Black, hard, sparse to moderate fine white quartz, and other grits.
D3	RHG1043.1	1042	DAUB/POT	12	4	RETENT. <4>. Crumbs.
D3	RHG1043.1	1042	H1-b	13	153	Worn bodies, probably mainly one vessel. Still extant shell.
D3	RHG1043.1	1042	H1-b	1	1	RETENT. <4>. Body.
D3	RHG1043.1	1042	H2	12	691	Rims of estimated six vessels (11 sherds), and a jar base c. 100 mm diam. Large barrel with incurved rim, everted jar rim with fingertipping cf. CH 29/3 (Atwick), two modified barrels with upright or slightly everted rims, and a possible jar with slightl
D3	RHG1043.1	1042	H2	1	2	RETENT. <4>. Body.
D3	RHG1043.1	1042	H2	59	1532	Bodies, several jars, see 'rims' entry and text.
D3	RHG1043.1	1042	IAFW	5	521	Complete profile and c. 2/3 vessel - pedestal bowl in sandy blackware, externally burnished. See text. Other sherds from same vessel in 1166.
D3	RHG1043.2	1041	H2	21	908	Coarse thick-walled jars with extrusive temper. Two vessels represented by rims, maybe six or seven present. One with dark internal residues, a second with possible pale internal deposits. Eleven sherds from jar with base diameter c. 85mm. Upright/ever
D3	HO1266	1267	DAUB	3	4	Crumbs.
D3	SP1139	1139	H2	1	9	Body. 10mm. Reduced with reddish brown surfaces. Moderate angular dark stone inclusions c. 5mm, extrusive.
D3	SP1159/PH1160	1158	DAUB	6	16	Or some may be worn pot fragments, amorphous lumps.
D3	SP1159/PH1160	1158	H2	3	26	Different vessels, all coarse with angular grey granular temper, up to c. 8mm.
D3	SP1175	1175	DAUB	72	2	RETENT. <56>. May includes crumbs of pot.
D3	SP1265	1265	DAUB?	7	14	Rather tabular fragments but probably only one original surface is extant. Soft sandy red orange ceramic.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D5	D1329	1330	RS	1	33	Complete footring base, stamped [MARCUSF]. A MARCUS of Besay-sur-Allier is listed by Stansfield and Simpson (1958, 214) as having made figured samian in the second century. Form uncertain (33?).
D5	D1342	1343	DAUB	3	1	RETENT. <113>
D5	D1342	1343	RG	2	47	Bodies
D5	D1342	1343	RG	1	50	Horizontally outbent rim, very dark grey with brown margins and black surfaces. Like a slightly coarser version of RG(a). Rim diameter c. 340mm. Cf. Glebe Farm 70 (Phase , 125/150-200)
D5	D1342	1343	RG	3	33	Joining shoulder sherds of narrow-/medium-mouthed jar with low cordon defined by grooves, fairly fine black fabric with pale brown surfaces, occasional shell inclusions.
D5	D1342	1343	RG-b	2	71	Bodies, one with double girth groove.
D5	D1344	1345	RG	6	53	All one vessel, rims and bodies in worn sandy fabric with light grey core, buff margins and possibly black surfaces originally. Necked bowl (?) diam.c. 200mm., possibly cf. Roxby Form F or related.
D5	D1344	1345	RG	1	325	Base of large jar, diam. c. 140mm. Black with pale brown margins, hard, dense, abundant greensand and occasional calcareous fragments.
D5	D1344	1345	RG	4	18	Black fabrics.
D5	D1344	1345	RG-c?	1	49	Most of calcareous temper leached away, but similar coarse fabric. Vessel with horizontally everted rim, diam. c. 320.
D5	D1352	1353	RG	8	1106	Resembles coarser version of RG(b), and appears to contain greyware grog. Lower 2/3 to 3/4 of profile of large jar, possibly a wide-mouthed type. Turned base. Well-finished black exterior surface, pale interior. Basal diameter 120mm.
D5	D1395.1	1396	H2?	10	32	Scrap, crumbs.
D5	D1395.1	1396	RG-c	1	124	Rim of large vessel with horizontally everted rim, rim diam. c. 320mm. Cf. Glebe Fm nos 70-72, Phase 1; Winterton 19, Old Winteringham 76 etc. See text. Hard very dark grey fabric with pale margins, quartz with added larger shell to c. 4mm.
D5	D1399	1400	RG	1	65	Dense sandy black fabric with pale brown margins. Open form, rim diam. c. 340. Has down-turned rim flange with flattened top.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D5	D1429	1430	RG-b	1	20	Body.
D5	D1433	1434	DAUB	5	1	RETENT. <141>. < 1 gram. Includes chalk?
D5	D1442	1443	H2/RG	1	24	Body, manufacture uncertain. Reduced with brown exterior. Fine sandy with shell fragments and a large flint inclusion c. 7mm.
D5	D1442	1443	RS	1	17	Rim of 37, apparently Central Gaulish. Ovolo and figure types extremely worn. AD 70 to late 2nd.
D5	D1445	1446	RG	1	1	Fragment, fine dark grey with light blue-grey surfaces.
D5	D1445	1446	RG-a	38	1140	Wide-mouthed jar, cf. that in 1448, identical, and possibly same vessel. Rims, bases, bodies. Base not smoothed.
D5	D1445	1446	RSH	1	1	Body, possibly RDW, which has dating implications.
D5	D1447	1448	RG-a	14	423	Rims and bodies of wide-mouthed jar with two girth grooves. Silky black surfaces, buff/brown margins, grey core. Sandy. Second to earlier third century. Cf. May 1996, fig. 20.20, no. 1176, amongst many others. Cf. also 1446.
D5	D1449.1	1450	H2	4	5	Fragments, same vessel, coarse sand and occasional larger stone inclusion, e.g. flint.
D5	D1460.2	1462	RG	1	74	Base in rather coarse very dark grey sandy fabric with buff margins and dark surfaces.
D5	D1460.2	1462	RG-b	4	65	Jar rim and bodies in similar fabric with pale grey surfaces. Jar rim is 140mm, medium mouthed, everted, and not particularly chronologically diagnostic - could be from a number of forms including barrel jars in region from early second e.g. Dragonby 833
D5	D1460.2	1462	RS	1	15	Large body of cup 33a (internal moulding at basal angle) and a tiny simple rim fragment, probably same vessel. First century or second up until Hadrianic period. South Gaulish fabric (but looks rather coarse).
D5	D1468.1	1469	RG	4	47	Two bodies, two rims, four vessels. One rim of a bowl, cf. Roxby Form F and Winterton no.4, though fabric is very dark grey with buff margins and contains occasional large shell (near RG-c?). Other is a fragment from a vessel with horizontally everted r
D5	D1468.2	1470	H3	1	2	Body, grey core with brownish interior and red exterior. Mixed sandstone or igneous rock, and shell.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D5	D1468.2	1470	RG	1	28	Bowl base in dense black slightly sandy fabric, externally burnished and sooted, internally greyish brown. Deep central well. Very close to Dragonby 1164, Phase III/IV?.
D5	D1468.2	1470	RG	3	13	Bodies, three vessels, sandy black-faced wares.
D5	D1468.2	1470	RG?	2	14	Bodies, dark-faced with mixed sand and shell?
D5	D1468.2	1470	RG-a	2	53	Jar rim and joining flake. Medium-mouthed, everted rim, groove on shoulder, diam. c. 160mm. Cf. Roxby Form C, Dragonby barrel jars (fig. 20/13) etc. Antonine.
D5	D1468.2	1470	RG-b	1	13	Body.
D5	D1484	1485	H3/RG?	5	9	Scrap, most apparently with mixed sand and calcareous.
D5	D1484	1485	RG	2	26	Horizontally outbent rim and joining flake, very dark grey with brown margins and black surfaces. Like a slightly coarser version of RG(a). Cf. Winterton 87, Antonine.
D5	D1490.2	1492	RG	2	3	Scrap, fine sandy blue grey with lighter surfaces.
D5	D1490.2	1492	RG-a	1	10	Body, two girth grooves, perhaps from vessel like those in 1446, 1448.
D5	D1495	1496	RG-b	1	9	Neat turned base of small jar.
D5	D1495	1496	UNAT	1	2	Flake, sandy grey fabric, brown exterior.
D5	G1325	1326	RG	2	15	Bodies, same vessel. Very coarse dark grey with red to brown surfaces. Large greensand and worn pebbles to c. 5mm.
D5	G1327	1328	RG	1	70	Body, hard sandy black fabric with light surfaces.
D5	G1331	1332	DAUB	1	1	Crumb.
D5	G1331	1332	RG	2	22	Joining jar rims, Roxby form A, Antonine. Greensand.
D5	G1331	1332	RG	4	152	Smooth dense fine greyware with black surfaces. Complete profile simple rim dish, no basal chamfer.
D5	G1331	1332	RG	1	29	Jar with horizontally everted rim, cf. Phase 1 types at Glebe Farm, 125/150-200. Dragonby Kiln 3, no. 4, Winterton no. 19 etc.
D5	G1331	1332	RG	3	6	Scrap.
D5	G1331	1332	RG-b	3	29	Rim and joining bodies, bowl cf. Brough 290, residual in late 3rd-century context. Worn original dark surfaces.
D5	G1361	1362	RG	1	39	Body from fairly large vessel, girth groove.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D5	G1377	1378	UNAT	1	24	Very battered jar rim, hard, dense very dark grey fabric. Sandy and close-grained, occasional larger fragments. Difficult to orient in present state, possibly a narrow-mouthed jar with heavy bead rim. H2/RG?
D5	G1414	1415	RG-a	6	48	Much of profile of normal 'Antonine' carinated jar. Broken just below rim, and lower body/base missing. Well burnished exterior.
D5	G1414	1415	RG-b	3	56	Bodies, same vessel. Dark grey sandy core with light greyish brown surfaces (or margins?). Sandy granular surface with much black mineral.
D5	G1418	1419	H3?	1	5	Body, apparently hand-made, hard sandy fabric with both quartz and shell. Could be an RB coarseware.
D5	G1418	1419	RG	1	22	Body, sandy hard dark grey with reddish exterior.
D5	G1427	1428	DAUB	4	5	
D5	G1464.1	1465	DAUB	2	2	RETENT. <147>.
D5	G1464.1	1465	RG	1	3	Small high-shouldered jar, cf. Dragonby (1134 and) 1135. Horizon III-IV.
D5	G1464.1	1465	RSH	5	19	RETENT. <147>. Flakes, thin-walled vessel.
D5	G1471	1472	RG	1	2	Fragment, sandy buff with black surfaces, thin-walled vessel.
D5	G1480	1481	RG	2	9	Bodies, one a fairly coarse sandwich fabric, the other a finer blue-grey ware.
D5	G1480	1481	RG-a	2	11	Joining rim/ body, dish/bowl as in 1535.
D5	G1480	1481	RG-b	7	89	Shallow dish, rim lightly beaded by external groove. Complete profile. Cf. Winterton 77 (Antonine), Dragonby 897 (Horizon IIIb-IIIc), 947, 947 (Horizon IIIc-IV).
D5	P1356.1	1357	H2?	1	2	Flake, very dark grey with reddish exterior.
D5	P1356.1	1357	RG-a	2	20	Horizontally outbent rims, different vessels.
D5	RC1416	1417	DAUB	1	12	Pinkish brown, one flattish surface.
D5	US	US	HUM1	1	21	Body, 14th-16th century.
D5	US	US	MED	1	12	Body. A fine slightly sandy Orangeware with brownish grey interior and faint trace of lead (?) glaze on interior. Compares to Beverley-type products of c. 12th to mid 14th century.
D5	US	US	RG-a	1	32	Bowl rim/body, profile as far as basal angle. Very faintest suggestion of linear burnished decoration??? Essentially Winterton 118, Severan.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D7	D1527.2	1529	RG	2	26	Bodies, two vessels. One fine sandy light grey with dark surfaces, other dark grey with light brownish surfaces.
D7	D1542	1543	H4	6	67	Bodies and possible basal angle. Probably originally H1b. Dark red, lower walls 10mm.
D7	D1542	1543	RDW	1	3	Dalesware jar rim.
D7	D1542	1543	RG	2	53	Rim sherds, lipped bowl. Sooted. Cf. Winterton 137, and the bowls from Severan groups at Winterton in general.
D7	D1542	1543	RG	1	2	RETENT. <170>.
D7	D1542	1543	RG	3	395	Lower body base of large vessel, sandy very dark grey, reddish brown margins, black surfaces. NB cheese-wire marks on base, so likely to be 3rd. Also 'bead' rim of closed form c. 120mm, in burnished blue-grey ware with very dark grey core. Date uncerta
D7	D1542	1543	RSH	98	641	Bodies, bases, much almost certainly DW. Two simple everted rims of non-DW jars
D7	D1546.1	1547	RSH	3	7	RETENT. <172>. Bodies.
D7	D1546.2	1548	RDW?	2	18	Jar shoulder and body, same vessel.
D7	D1546.2	1548	RG	1	5	Body, fine black-faced redware.
D7	D1546.2	1548	RG-a	1	28	Basal plate, edge of chamfer just discernible.
D7	D1561	1562	DAUB	1	1	Crumb.
D7	D1561	1562	RG	1	5	RETENT. <177>. Body, sandy dark-faced redware.
D7	D1563.1	1564	H2	2	3	RETENT. <178>. Flakes.
D7	D1563.1	1564	RSH?	4	44	Bodies, lightly shell-tempered, dark-faced and fairly thin-walled. Externally sooted and well finished.
D7	D1569.1	1570	RG	2	85	Joining rim and body, bowl with thickened heavy bead rim. Post late 2nd.
D7	D1576	1577	RDW	4	36	Two jar rims, same vessels, and two bodies.
D7	D1576	1577	RG	2	433	Large vessel base, and body second vessel.
D7	D1576	1577	RG-a	1	9	Body.

Area	Feature	Context	Fabric	No	WT	Remarks
D7	D1576	1577	RSS	5	165	Joining sherds of dish/platter with externally grooved rim. Essentially a self-slipped ware rather than a colour coat, grey core, pale margins, orange/brown polished surfaces, rather patchy. Form derived from samian 79, which was AD 160 until the end of
D7	DT1549	1550	DAUB	7	23	Mainly oxidised, some with vegetable voids.
D7	DT1549	1550	RDW	1	6	Dalesware jar rim.
D7	DT1549	1550	RG	7	34	Mainly scrap, various fabrics, but includes curved outbent rim fragment c. 220mm, cf. Dragonby Horizon III/IV wide-mouthed jar/bowl types e.g. no. 1177.
D7	DT1549	1550	RSH	8	38	Scrap, but two joining shoulders probably DW jar.
D7	G1532	1533	H2?	1	4	RETENT. <166>. Simple thinned rim fragment. Coarse sand.
D7	P1517.2/SH1521	1519	DAUB	4	6	RETENT. <182>.
D7	P1534	1535	H4?	2	2	Scrap flakes.
D7	P1534	1535	RG	1	6	RETENT. <167>. Body, black-faced with red margins and light grey core.
D7	P1534	1535	RG-a	1	41	Bowl with heavy externally thickened rim. Cf. late 2nd- to early3rd-century groups at Winterton (Winterton nos 118, 137).
D7	PH1566	1567	H1-b	3	13	RETENT. <179>. Bodies, probably same vessel.
D7	PH1566	1567	RDW	31	203	Two large joining jar rim sherds, and bodies/scrap from other vessels. Rims rather deeply grooved on exterior.
D7	RC1526	1525	DAUB	2	4	Crumbs, possibly includes some pot.
D7	RC1526	1525	H2	1	7	Body, reduced with brown outer, mainly sand, relatively soft, 11mm wall.
D7	RC1526	1525	H2?	2	3	Black fragments.
D7	RC1557	1558	DAUB	5	22	Amorphous lumps.
D7	RC1557	1558	RG	1	25	Jar rim, fabric similar to RG(b). Lid-seated jar virtually identical to Rookery Lane 15, Swanpool C40, which should suggest first half of fourth century.
D7	RC1557	1558	RSH/RDW?	34	69	Small bodies, scrap, crumbs. Vesicular originally shell-tempered. DW seems likely if contemporary with the RG from this context.
D7	US	US	RG	3	92	Joining jar bases and lower body, diam. c. 80mm. Fairly fine sandy greyware, dark core and lighter surfaces. Turned base. Wall thickness 10mm.

A. Fabrics

H0	hand-made wares in the Iron Age tradition, without significant tempering
H1	calcareously tempered wares in the Iron Age tradition (H1-a with chalk/calcite, H1-b with shell)
H2	stone and sand-tempered wares in the Iron Age tradition
H3	wares with mixed calcareous/stone tempering in the Iron Age tradition
H4	vesicular wares in the Iron age tradition
IAFW	Iron Age fine ware (see text)
HUM1	West Cowick-type Humber ware (fourteenth- to sixteenth-century)
NONCER	non-ceramic
MED	unattributed medieval
RDW	Dales ware
RG	grey ware
RS	samian
RSH	shell-tempered other than Dales ware
RSS	self-slipped, polished ware
UNAT	unattributed material

B. Feature types

D	ditch
DT	ditch terminus
G	gully
GT	gully terminus
LIN	linear feature
P	pit
PH	post-hole
RC	recut
RG	ring gully
RHG	roundhouse gully
SC	scoop
SH	stake-hole
HO	Hollow

Appendix 4 Environmental Sample catalogue: Table a

	Sample	1	4	10	16	22	24	25	26	28	36	38
	Context	1005	1042	1074	1054	1037	1095	1098	1100	1104	1122	1131
	Total CV	<2.5ml	5ml	5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	7.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain and Chaff	**Common Name**											
Avena sativa grain in florets	common/cultivated oat		6									
Avena sp.	oat		57									
cf. Avena sp.	cf. oat		13	1								
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat		3									
Triticum aestivum sl.	bread / spelt wheat											
Hordeum / Triticum sp.	barley / wheat			3								
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley		16									
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)			28	4								
Cerealia / Poaceae stem	cereal / grass stem		4	23						6		2
Indeterminate cereal glume bases	cereal chaff		1									
Charcoal												
Quercus	oak		2 (0.08g)									
Corylus	hazel			1 (0.04g)		2 (0.28g)				1 (0.2g)		
Indeterminate				2 (0.08g)								
Carbonised Weeds												
Stellaria media	chickweed		1	1	1					3		
Chenopodium album	fat hen			1								1
Chenopodium sp.	goosefoots		1	2								
Ranunculus sp.	buttercups		1									1
Rumex sp.	docks			1								
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses			1								
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed		2									
Persicaria maculosa	redshank											
Galium aparine	cleavers			1								
Fumaria sp.	fumitories			1								
Chrysanthemum coronarium	crown daisy					1						
Carex sp.	sedges			1								
Scirpus (Isolepis) setaceus	bristle club-rush			9		1						1
Danthonia decumbens	heathgrass											1
Small Poaceae	grass Family		2	2						2		
Vicia sp.	vetches											
Bromus sp.	bromes											
Indeterminate weed			2				1			1		
Carbonised Wild Resources												
Burnt peat										1 (0.15g)		
Rhizomes				7 (0.06g)		1 (<0.01g)				2 (<0.01g)		
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell			1 (0.06g)								
Whole buds										1		
Other Remains												
Non-marine mollusc shell										10+		
Fungal spores									10+		30+	
Earthworm egg capsules												

	Sample	39	44	49	50	52	54	56	60	63	85	91	92	99
	Context	1133	1144	1120	1158	1166	1170	1175	1185	1192	1258	1281	1272	1286
	Total CV	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	10ml	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml
	Modern	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	10ml	5ml	2.5ml	0	5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain and Chaff	**Common Name**													
Avena sativa grain in florets	common / cultivated oat													
Avena sp.	oat										1			
cf. Avena sp.	cf. oat													
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat													
Triticum aestivum sl.	bread / spelt wheat													
Hordeum / Triticum sp.	barley / wheat												1	
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley													
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)						7								
Cerealia / Poaceae stem	cereal / grass stem					12								
Indeterminate cereal glume bases	cereal chaff													
Charcoal														
Quercus	oak					1 (0.33g)								3 (0.13g)
Corylus	hazel			3 (0.26g)										
Indeterminate						1 (0.15g)								
Carbonised Weeds														
Stellaria media	chickweed	1										1		
Chenopodium album	fat hen											1	1	1
Chenopodium sp.	goosefoots										1			
Ranunculus sp.	buttercups					2		1						
Rumex sp.	docks													
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses									1				
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed					1		1						
Persicaria maculosa	redshank	1												
Galium aparine	cleavers													
Fumaria sp.	fumitories					1								
Chrysanthemum coronarium	crown daisy													
Carex sp.	sedges					1								
Scirpus (Isolepis) setaceus	bristle club-rush													
Danthonia decumbens	heathgrass													
Small Poaceae	grass Family	1												
Vicia sp.	vetches					1								
Bromus sp.	bromes													
Indeterminate weed						2					1			
Carbonised Wild Resources														
Burnt peat														
Rhizomes						10 (0.35g)		1 (0.03g)						
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell													
Whole buds														
Other Remains														
Non-marine mollusc shell					10+					1				
Fungal spores											30+			
Earthworm egg capsules					1									

Appendix 4 Environmental Sample catalogue: Table b

	Sample	105	107	108	109	111	112	113	114	116	117	122	123	125	126	127
	Context	1316	1328	1330	1332	1339	1334	1343	1345	1349	1357	1364	1362	1370	1372	1379
	Total CV	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	0	<2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	0	0	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	2.5ml	5ml	<2.5ml	20ml	<2.5ml	5ml	10ml	5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain and Chaff	**Common Name**															
Avena sativa grain in florets	common/cultivated oat															
Avena sp.	oat															
cf. Avena sp.	cf. oat															
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat															
Triticum aestivum sl.	bread / spelt wheat															
Hordeum / Triticum sp.	barley / wheat															
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley															
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		1														
Cerealia / Poaceae stem	cereal / grass stem															
Indeterminate cereal glume bases	cereal chaff															
Charcoal																
Quercus	oak															
Corylus	hazel															
Indeterminate																
Carbonised Weeds																
Stellaria media	chickweed															
Chenopodium album	fat hen															
Chenopodium sp.	goosefoots															
Ranunculus sp.	buttercups															
Rumex sp.	docks															
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses															
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed															
Persicaria maculosa	redshank															
Galium aparine	cleavers															
Fumaria sp.	fumitories															
Chrysanthemum coronarium	crown daisy															
Carex sp.	sedges															
Scirpus (Isolepis) setaceus	bristle club-rush															
Danthonia decumbens	heathgrass															
Small Poaceae	grass Family															
Vicia sp.	vetches															
Bromus sp.	bromes															
Indeterminate weed																
Carbonised Wild Resources																
Burnt peat																
Rhizomes																
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell															
Whole buds																
Other Remains																
Non-marine mollusc shell			50+	3	30+	3	10+	10+	10+		20+		20+	5	2	
Fungal spores										10+	20+					
Earthworm egg capsules		3							10+			1	1			

	Sample	128	130	132	134	135	136	138	141	147	148	151	156
	Context	1380	1389	1396	1421	1417	1390	1425	1434	1465	1450	1472	1487
	Total CV	<2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	0	2.5ml	0	0	0
	Modern	5ml	2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain and Chaff	**Common Name**												
Avena sativa grain in florets	common / cultivated oat												
Avena sp.	oat												
cf. Avena sp.	cf. oat												
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat												
Triticum aestivum sl.	bread / spelt wheat									5			
Hordeum / Triticum sp.	barley / wheat				1								
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley			1									
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)													
Cerealia / Poaceae stem	cereal / grass stem												
Indeterminate cereal glume bases	cereal chaff												
Charcoal													
Quercus	oak												
Corylus	hazel												
Indeterminate													
Carbonised Weeds													
Stellaria media	chickweed												
Chenopodium album	fat hen												
Chenopodium sp.	goosefoots												
Ranunculus sp.	buttercups												
Rumex sp.	docks												
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses												
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed												
Persicaria maculosa	redshank												
Galium aparine	cleavers												
Fumaria sp.	fumitories												
Chrysanthemum coronarium	crown daisy												
Carex sp.	sedges												
Scirpus (Isolepis) setaceus	bristle club-rush												
Danthonia decumbens	heathgrass												
Small Poaceae	grass Family												
Vicia sp.	vetches			1									
Bromus sp.	bromes												
Indeterminate weed					1								
Carbonised Wild Resources													
Burnt peat													
Rhizomes													
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell												
Whole buds													
Other Remains													
Non-marine mollusc shell		10+	10+	50+	5	10+	3	10+	30+	10+		20+	2
Fungal spores													10+
Earthworm egg capsules													

	Sample	157	165	166	167	168	170	172	173	177	178	179	180	181	182
	Context	1489	1531	1533	1535	1537	1543	1547	1550	1562	1564	1567	1581	1585	1519
	Total CV	<2.5ml	0	0	0	0	<2.5ml	0	0	0	0	0	<2.5ml	0	2.5ml
	Modern	<2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	0	2.5ml	5ml	0	<2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	0
Carbonised Cereal Grain and Chaff	**Common Name**														
Avena sativa grain in florets	common / cultivated oat														
Avena sp.	oat														
cf. Avena sp.	cf. oat														
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat														
Triticum aestivum sl.	bread / spelt wheat	2													18
Hordeum / Triticum sp.	barley / wheat														
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley														
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)													1		13
Cerealia / Poaceae stem	cereal / grass stem														
Indeterminate cereal glume bases	cereal chaff														
Charcoal															
Quercus	oak														
Corylus	hazel														
Indeterminate															
Carbonised Weeds															
Stellaria media	chickweed														
Chenopodium album	fat hen														
Chenopodium sp.	goosefoots														
Ranunculus sp.	buttercups														
Rumex sp.	docks														
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses														
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed														
Persicaria maculosa	redshank														
Galium aparine	cleavers														
Fumaria sp.	fumitories														
Chrysanthemum coronarium	crown daisy														
Carex sp.	sedges														
Scirpus (Isolepis) setaceus	bristle club-rush														
Danthonia decumbens	heathgrass														
Small Poaceae	grass Family														
Vicia sp.	vetches														
Bromus sp.	bromes														
Indeterminate weed															
Carbonised Wild Resources															
Burnt peat															
Rhizomes															
Corylus avellana nutshell	hazel nutshell														
Whole buds															
Other Remains															
Non-marine mollusc shell		5+													
Fungal spores															
Earthworm egg capsules										1					

Appendix 5: Flint terminology index

(after Andrefsky 1998, xxi-xxvii and Butler 2005, 202-209)

Arris (Ridge): Intersection of two negative scars on the dorsal face of a blade, flake or core.

Biface thinning flake: A distinctive type of flake produced during the manufacture of a bifaced tool such as an axe, a adze, a sickle or some types of arrowhead. Such flakes will exhibit a curved profile which follow the shape of the tool roughout. Negative flake scars on the dorsal face will be present, indicating the removal of flakes from around the edge of the roughout.

Blade: A flake with a length more than twice its width. A blade will also have parallel sides and have ridge(s) down the dorsal face.

Bulb of percussion: The bulbar shape that forms on the ventral face of a flake or blade generally radiating out from the butt of the piece where percussion or pressure was exerted.

Butt: Term for the proximal end of the flake or blade. The butt may exhibit evidence of platform preparation on its dorsal face in the form of trimming.

Chip: A waste piece deriving from the reduction process.

Core: Flint nodule from which blades or flakes are struck.

Cortex: The outer chalky skin on a flint nodule.

Flake: General term for fragments struck from cores. Flakes may be simply debitage (waste) or may be modified into cutting or scraping tools.

Hinge termination: Distinctive rounded or hinged termination of flake or blade indicating not enough force was used when piece was struck causing the force to exit out through the face of the core.

Left and right lateral sides: Are defined by the butt of the piece pointing towards the viewer with the dorsal face uppermost.

Negative flake scars: The scar left on a core or the dorsal face of a flake, or from retouching, following the removal of a flake.

Overshoot termination: Distinctive termination of flake or blade indicating too much force was used when piece was struck

Platform: The flat, natural or prepared surface on a core, which is struck in order to remove flakes or blades.

Primary: Initial flakes removed from a core (i.e. core preparation flake), primarily to remove the cortex and will therefore be fully or partially cortical on dorsal face.

Secondary: A flake or tool exhibiting less than 50% cortex on its dorsal face.

Tertiary: A flake or tool exhibiting no cortex.

Thermal Flake: Any flake produced by natural processes, e.g. frost fracture.

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