

NORTH Lincs MUSEUM  
SOURCE REPORTS

SLS NUMBER: 3503

SLS 35 03  
ELS 2943



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

**Clough Road Realignment  
North Killingholme  
North Lincolnshire**

*Archaeological Strip and Record Excavation*

*July 2006  
Revised January 2007*

*Report No. 1636*

CLIENT

North Lincolnshire Council Highways and Transport Services

# Clough Road Realignment

## North Killingholme

## North Lincolnshire

### *Archaeological Strip and Record*

#### Contents

List of Figures

List of Appendices

1. Introduction
2. Archaeological Background
3. Aims and Objectives
4. Method
5. Results
6. Artefact Record
7. Environmental Record
8. Discussion
9. Statement of Potential
10. Conclusion

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Authorised for distribution by:

---

ISOQAR ISO 9001:2000

Cert. No. 125/93

© ASWYAS 2006

Archaeological Services WYAS

PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

### Summary

*Archaeological strip and record excavation was undertaken at two locations along the proposed realigned road corridor of Clough Road, North Killingholme. The locations were determined based on the results from geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. The two excavated areas have revealed a limited range of archaeological features, comprising mainly of ditches and gullies with a few discrete features, mainly pits and post-holes. The majority of features encountered appear to be related to a series of field systems although a possible enclosure was identified in Area A. The environmental remains provide some evidence that these field systems were linked to the use of land for arable agriculture, and keeping domestic livestock. It must be noted, however, that the numbers of cereal and agricultural weed grains recovered were very small. Slag recovered from some contexts also indicates low levels of metal working on site, smithing in particular, and the recovery of briquetage from Area A could point to small scale salt production. Evidence from the pottery recovered from both areas suggests that there was activity from the very late Iron Age through to 350 AD peaking in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. However, it is likely that the earliest pottery is residual. Based on the evidence from the pottery, after 350 AD the site appears to have been abandoned until part of Area B was incorporated into a ridge and furrow field system.*

### **List of Figures**

- Fig. 1. Site location.
- Fig. 2. Site location showing position of Areas A and B.
- Fig. 3. Plan of Area A.
- Fig. 4. Plan of Area B.
- Fig. 5. Area A: ditch sections and cremation 1219.
- Fig. 6. Area A: ditch sections continued.
- Fig. 7. Area A: ditch sections continued.
- Fig. 8. Area A: ditch sections continued.
- Fig. 9. Area A: ditch sections continued.
- Fig.10. Area A: ditch sections continued.
- Fig.11. Area B: pit and ditch sections.
- Fig.12. Area B: pit and ditch sections continued.
- Fig.13. Area B: ditch sections continued.
- Fig.14. Area B: pit and ditch sections continued.
- Fig.15. Area B: ditch sections continued.

### **List of Appendices**

- Appendix I Inventory of primary archive
- Appendix II Inventory of contexts
- Appendix III Inventory of artefacts
- Appendix IV Inventory of samples
- Appendix V Inventory of pottery
- Appendix VI Results from the assessment of the carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal
- Appendix VII Summary of the flint assemblage
- Appendix VIII Summary of the daub and briquetage assemblage

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) were commissioned by Enviro Consulting Limited on behalf of their clients North Lincolnshire Council Highways and Transport Service to undertake a scheme of archaeological recording (strip and record) in advance of the proposed realignment of Clough Road, near North Killingholme.
- 1.2 The proposed new road corridor (planning ref: 2004/1520) is approximately 0.8km in length and runs between TA15961884 and TA16251971 (see Fig. 1) to the east of the existing road. The revised alignment is designed to remove a sharp bend on the current route between Rosper Road and Haven Road.
- 1.3 Topographically the route crosses generally flat, fallow, arable farmland below 5m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The solid geology of the area of proposed development area is Upper Cretaceous Burnham Chalk. The drift comprises of Quaternary till across the western half of the route and Tidal flat deposits of clay and silts along the northern section. (British Geological Survey, 1983. Sheet 80 Kingston-upon-Hull, Solid and Drift edition, 1:50,000 series). The soils of the study area consist of 711u Holderness, a typical stagnogley soil, which exists in the western half of the proposed road route. In the northern part of the study area there is 814c Newchurch 2, a pelo-calcareous alluvial gley soil (Soils of England and Wales, 1983, Sheet 1 Northern England, 1:250,000).
- 1.4 The archaeological investigations were undertaken between March 29<sup>th</sup> and May 27<sup>th</sup> 2005.

## **2. Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 Numerous geophysical surveys and archaeological investigations have been carried out in the immediate vicinity of Clough Road over the last decade. This has been as a consequence of a change in land use that has seen the decline of agriculture and a corresponding increase in the level of industrial activity. As a result much of the (reclaimed coastal marsh) farmland north and east of the road realignment has now been fragmented by major industrial infrastructure including the nearby petro-chemical works, power station and port facilities. Further industrial development is likely in the near future.
- 2.2 Geophysical (magnetometer) surveys carried out in the past six years on land just to the east of Clough Road (Weston, 1999; Roseveare, 2003; Donaldson, 2004) have all identified magnetic anomalies indicative of archaeological activity, including possible ring ditches, small enclosures and field divisions. This activity is thought to date to the late Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods with occupation centred on small 'islands' elevated just above the former marsh environment. Other major anomalies common to the previous surveys are considered to have a natural origin probably related to the presence of channels or inlets in the salt marsh. A similar mix of potentially archaeological and naturally caused magnetic anomalies were identified in the survey carried out along the proposed corridor (Noel and Purves, 2004), and in the more recent survey (Webb 2004) undertaken in blocks immediately to the east of the road corridor.

- 2.3 A number of Roman sites have been located during archaeological works undertaken prior to and during the construction of the power station and the oil refinery complex to the north-west and west of Rosper Road. At Chase Hill Farm there was a significant Roman agricultural settlement to the north of the power station. Excavation of parts of this "ladder" settlement demonstrated a good degree of preservation with a range of finds, including coins, and local and imported ceramics. Economic indicators such as animal bone were also found. Evidence for Roman occupation has also been recorded on the site of the refinery. Finds of pottery have been recorded across the wider landscape, although the overall density is low and lessens towards the former coastline.
- 2.4 More recently in 2004 Archaeological Services WYAS undertook an evaluation by trial trenching to the north-east of Rosper Road (Brown 2005). Excavation revealed a sub-rectangular enclosure and a partially exposed probable roundhouse drip gully. Initial assessment suggests domestic activity within the enclosure dated from the Iron Age and extended into the Roman period.
- 2.5 Prior to the current scheme of works Archaeological Services WYAS undertook an evaluation via trial trenching along the route of the proposed road re-alignment. Ditches dated to the Romano-British period were identified at one of the trial trench locations along the corridor (Webb 2005).

### **3. *Aims and Objectives***

- 3.1 On the basis of the results of the trial trenching evaluation and the geophysical surveys Alison Williams of the North Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (NLCCSMR) advised that a scheme of archaeological 'strip and record' excavation should be undertaken at two locations in order to mitigate the effects of the road scheme.
- 3.2 The main aim of the excavation was to establish the character, extent, condition and quality of the archaeological remains. More specific research aims were to recover detailed information that would enhance the understanding of the nature, function of the economy and status of the settlement and to place this within the contemporary topographic and environmental setting.
- 3.3 The excavations were to be focused at two locations; one area around evaluation Trench C where there was definite evidence of Romano-British activity (Fig. 2 – Area A), and the other area, identified by geophysical survey, likely to be of similar date on morphological grounds (Fig. 2 – Area B).

### **4. *Method***

- 4.1 In response to the Brief issued by NLCCSMR a Project Design was produced by Archaeological Services WYAS, and approved by Alison Williams, prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 4.2 In order to meet the primary aims stated above two large areas were stripped using a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The topsoil and subsoil were removed and hand cleaning was undertaken to reveal and define all features uncovered. At the

conclusion of the excavations, both areas were left open at the instruction of the client.

- 4.3 Area A measured approximately 50m by 25m but was restricted to the northern corner by a metallised track and to the south-west corner by the easement for a high pressure gas main. Area B measured 70m by 25m (see Fig. 2).
- 4.4 A written record of archaeological features and finds encountered was maintained according to industry standards. Measured plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50 in Area B and of 1:50 in Area A. Measured sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All sections and plans include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. A photographic record was kept, to illustrate the principle features, both in detail and in their general context.
- *Linear features:* all intersections and termini were excavated and recorded and where required a minimum of 10% of the length of any linear or a length of 0.5m (whichever was greater) was investigated in order to recover artefacts and ecofacts, and to reveal the full profile.
  - *Post-holes:* were fully excavated and the profile drawn and sampled as appropriate.
  - *Pits:* these were half-sectioned, sampled and recorded.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered were retained and removed from the site. Conservation assessment reports were produced for all categories of artefact. Non-modern artefacts were collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil. All artefacts recovered were retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Ferrous objects were X-radiographed according to UKIC guidelines.
- 4.6 A soil-sampling programme was undertaken during the course of the excavation for the recovery of carbonised remains vertebrae remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. All primary fills were routinely sampled (up to 30 litres) as standard excavation practice.
- 4.7 Environmental samples removed from site are 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 2005).
- 4.8 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 $\mu$ m 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

*This section will present the results of the excavations by phase within each area. The phases were determined by a combination of stratigraphic relationships, as observed during excavation, and pottery dating evidence. Where the pottery dates conflict with the stratigraphic evidence it is assumed that the pottery was either residual or intrusive, in these instances the features*



*are phased solely on the stratigraphic evidence. It should be noted that the phases for each area do not correspond.*

## 5.1 Area A

20199

### Summary

Measuring 40m by 25m and orientated north to south, Area A was positioned to further investigate linear features that were identified during the evaluation stage of this project. The removal of topsoil and subsoil revealed fifteen linear features, eight of which were major features, three potential ditch terminals, and a number of post-holes and stake-holes, some contained within the base of ditches.

The fills of all the features in this area were silty clays, ranging in colour from dark greyish brown to light orangey brown. The colour and texture of fills in individual features are only discussed if they vary from this norm.

### 5.1.1 Phase 1

Feature 1260 was a small gully 2.5m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.22m deep. It contained two fills, 1266, the primary fill, which was 0.07m deep, and a secondary fill (1261), 0.22m deep. This feature appeared to be cut by Ditch 200 (see Fig. 5, S.120). However, this relationship was not seen clearly in section due to the similarities of their fills.

Gully 1245, situated at the western end of Ditch 200, had a U-shaped profile, was 0.86m wide, 0.55m deep and appeared to terminate after approximately 3m. The gully contained two fills, with flint recovered from the secondary fill (1248).

Gully 1311, aligned west/east, contained a single fill (1312); bone, daub, snail shells and early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery were recovered from this deposit. The gully was exposed for 12.75m, and was between 0.5m and 0.75m wide, 0.21m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and was cut at its western end by Ditch 204.

### 5.1.2 Phase 2

Ditch 200 was 2m wide and 0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile, and was exposed over a length of 16.5m. It contained up to three fills. This ditch was orientated broadly east to west, turning at a right angle at its eastern end to run north to south for 2.5m before terminating in a square-shaped butt end. At the terminus of the ditch it cut gully 1260. At the point where the ditch was aligned north to south a series of seven stake-holes represented by groups 1264 and 1265 was observed (see Fig. 5, S.118). These stake-holes ran in a line from north to south and appeared to have been truncated by the ditch. In this section of the ditch there was also a cremation (1219), 0.31m in diameter and 0.22m deep, which was cut into the upper fill, 1234 (see Fig. 5, S.119). Approximately 8m along the ditch it was cut by Ditch/Gully 201 (see Fig. 5, S.113), and at its western end Ditch 200 cut gully 1245 (see Fig. 6, S.114). This ditch contained between one and two fills across its length. During the excavation of this feature finds of pottery with a date range from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were made. Animal bone, slag, flint, and oyster shell were also found.

At the northern end of Area A was Ditch 204, which had two termini that formed a small, narrow entrance at the southern end of the feature. The ditch was exposed for 25m, was between 1m and 2m wide and between 0.5m and 0.7m deep. This ditch was cut by Ditch 205 (see Fig. 6, S.127), and Ditch 206 (see Fig. 7, S.129), and cut gully 1311 (see Fig. 7, S.133). The relationship between Ditch 204 and gully 1324 was unclear.

The ditch termini both had discrete features contained within them. A post-hole, 1286, and two stake-holes, 1282 and 1284, cut into the base of the eastern terminal, 1279, (see Fig.7, S.126). While the relationship between the ditch and the discrete features is not entirely clear, it is certain that they co-existed. The western terminus of the ditch, 1269, (see Fig.7, S.123), contained three post-holes, 1271, 1273 and 1275, cut into its primary fill, 1278. The ditch itself contained up to three fills. The primary fill contained pottery, flint, daub and animal bone while the secondary fill included pottery, animal bone, including some burnt bone, shell and daub. Where it was observed, an upper fill also contained pottery. The earliest pottery from the deposits within this ditch dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD with the majority of the pottery dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

### 5.1.3 Phase 3

Orientated north to south and cutting Ditch 200 was Ditch/Gully 201. The gully was 7.75m long, 1m wide and between 0.1m and 0.43m deep. It was a broad U-shape in profile and had a flat base. This gully was filled by up to two deposits and was cut at its southern end by Ditch 202 (see Fig. 8, S.108).

At the point where Gully 201 intersected with the earlier Ditch 200 a post-hole, 1213, 0.65m in diameter, was investigated. It contained two deposits, which included abundant fragments of daub and frequent charcoal flecks, along with finds of pottery with a date range from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.

Ditch/Gully 203 had a U-shaped profile and was aligned south to north before turning at its northern end to run east to west. The stratigraphic relationship between this feature and Ditch 200 could not be determined due to the similarities of their fills (see Fig. 8, S.115). At its northern end the gully was overlain by the upper fill of ditch 1230. Gully 203 was 9m long, between 0.75m and 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep (see Fig. 8, S.122). The gully contained a single fill that contained pottery, animal bone, shell and flint. The pottery from this deposit dated from the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to earlier 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Moving north across Area A, ditch 1230 ran parallel to Ditches 200 and 205, again aligned east to west and was exposed for a total length of 20m. It was 1.23m wide and 0.31m deep. The profile of this ditch was quite irregular; steep sided to the south and stepped to north, with a flat base (see Fig. 9, S.112). This ditch contained two deposits with the secondary fill, 1231, containing pottery, shell and flint. The pottery from this ditch dates from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.

Exposed for 22m and orientated from east to west, Ditch 205 was U-shaped in profile, 1.5m wide and between 0.25m and 0.6m deep. Ditch 205 cut Ditch 204, but its relationship with gully 1301 was not determined due to the very

shallow nature of 1301. The primary fills of Ditch 205 (1300 and 1288), contained pottery and animal bone. The deeper section of this ditch also contained a secondary fill, 1330, that included late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery, animal bone, shell and slag, and an upper fill, 1331, which also contained pottery, animal bone, shell and slag.

Directly next to Ditch 205, and running parallel to it, was Ditch 206. Ditch 206 was U-shaped in profile, was exposed for 21m, and was between 0.75m and 1m wide, and between 0.2m and 0.45m deep. It contained a single fill which held within it pottery, animal bone and shell. The pottery from the deposit within this ditch was dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Ditch 206 cut Ditch 204, and gully 1335, and was cut by Ditch 207. The relationship between Ditches 205 and 206 was unclear due to animal disturbance at the point where they intersected (see Fig. 10, S.142).

Not visible in plan due to being heavily truncated by Ditch 207, 1335 represented a small gully orientated north to south, with a U-shaped profile, measuring 0.31m in width and 0.21m in depth (see Fig. 9, S.141). This gully contained a single fill, 1336, with 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery contained within it.

Ditch 1322 was only revealed in the north-western corner of Area for a length of 1.5m due to later truncation by Ditch 207 but was at least 1.8m wide and 0.2m deep. This feature contained a single fill (1323) but no artefacts.

#### 5.1.4 Phase 4

Ditch 1227 cuts ditch 1230 (see Fig. 9, S.112). These two ditches were of very similar nature. Ditch 1227 was shorter than ditch 1230 with a revealed length of 9.5m. Ditch 1227 was 1.58m wide and 0.38m deep and contained two fills. Pottery from the deposits within this ditch had a manufacture date of around the later 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

At the southern limits of Area A, and running parallel to Ditch 200, was Ditch 202. This ditch had a wide U-shaped profile, was exposed for 13m and was 1.75m wide and between 0.43m and 0.64m deep (see Fig. 9, S.116). It contained a number of fills along its length but never more than two in any one section of the ditch. Animal bone, shell and Dalesware pottery were all found in the fill of this ditch.

Ditch 1326 ran east to west from the western baulk of Area A for 7m before gradually curving round to the south to run north to south for 2.5m. At this point it intersected with Ditch 204. Unfortunately it was not possible to establish the relationship between these two ditches due to the very similar natures of their respective fills. Ditch 1326 also intersected with a very small shallow gully, 1324, which was 1.5m long 0.4m wide and approximately 0.02m deep, and it is due to this shallowness that it was impossible to determine a relationship here either. Gully 1324 had a single fill that contained pottery. At the point where ditch 1326 ran from east west it cut Ditch 205 (see Fig. 10, S.142). Measuring 1.28m in width and 0.2m in depth with a wide, flat-bottomed U-shaped profile, ditch 1326 had a single fill that contained 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery as well as flint, slag, shell, and part of an iron nail.

Ditch 207 represents a crescent shaped linear feature with a U-shaped profile. This ditch was approximately 9m long, 2.5m wide and between 0.4m and 0.81m deep. This feature cut ditches 1335, 1322, 205, and Ditch 206 making it one of the latest features in Area A (see Fig. 10, S.140). Up to two fills were noted within this feature but no artefacts were recovered. A post-hole, 1305, had been cut into the upper fill of Ditch 207, 0.66m in diameter and 0.29m in depth. In the bottom of the post-hole was stake-hole, 1307, 0.1m in diameter and 0.12m deep.

#### 5.1.5 Unphased

Gully 1301, which intersected with Ditch 205 (see section 6.14), was only 2.75m in length, 0.75m wide and 0.06m deep. The single fill of this gully contained no artefacts.

### 5.2 Area B

#### Summary

Measuring 70m by 25m Area B was positioned to investigate an area adjacent to where magnetic anomalies thought to be indicative of an enclosure were identified by geophysical survey (Webb 2004). After the removal of the topsoil and subsoil 23 linear features were revealed, twelve of which were identified as major features. This area also contained twelve discrete features ranging from small post-holes to quite substantial pits (see Fig. 4).

20144

#### 5.2.1 Phase 1

Ditch 216 had a U-shaped profile; it was exposed for a length of 15.5m with an average width of 0.7m and an average depth of 0.13m. This gully was cut at its western end by Ditch 215 (see Fig. 11, S.99) and had an unclear relationship with post-hole 1149. Gully 216 contained a single fill.

Ditch 1090 was only visible in section where it was cut by Ditches 217 and 211 (see Fig. 11, S.54), and for approximately 1.2m. No terminus was found at the point where the ditch was no longer visible. The ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with a flat base, and contained two fills, 1091 and 1092.

#### 5.2.2 Phase 2

Pit 1044 measured 1.55m in diameter and was 0.22m deep with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The pit contained two fills (see Fig. 11, S.38). Fragments of pottery, flint and animal bone were found in the primary fill; the secondary fill also contained fragments of pottery.

Ditch 211 had a U-shaped profile, measured 6m in length and was orientated from north to south. It was 1m wide and on average 0.3m deep and curved slightly to the east at its northern end and was cut by Ditch 217 and Ditch 218 (see Fig. 11, S.69). It also intersected with Ditch 212, although the relationship between these two ditches was unclear due to the shallow nature of Ditch 211 at this point. The single fill contained fragments of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery together with some flint fragments.

Pit 1122 was cut by Ditch 219 on the northern edge of the ditch (see Fig. 11, S.70). This pit was oval shaped, 1.9m long, 1.46m wide and 0.29m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill, 1123, which contained a very large amount of unfired clay and a fragment of Samian pottery.

A short distance to the south-west of pit 1163 was pit 1171. This pit was slightly smaller in size being 1.3m in diameter and 0.25m deep, circular in shape with a wide flat-bottomed U-shaped profile (see Fig.12, S.87). This feature contained two fills, with fragments of animal bone within the secondary fill.

Feature 1013 was a natural feature, most likely to be a tree bole. It was found to contain pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date.

### 5.2.3 Phase 3

Ditch 215 had a U-shaped profile and ran on a north to south alignment for a length of 23m. It was between 0.5m and 1.5m in width and between 0.3m and 0.4m in depth and was cut by Ditch 219 at the southern end (see Fig. 12, S.92). At the northern end it cut Ditch 216 (see Fig. 12, S.99) and was cut by Ditch 221 (see Fig. 12, S. 50) and small gully 1063. Ditch 215 also intersected with gully 1205 and was cut by pit 1203. There was a re-cut, 1169, 7.5m from the southern end of the ditch (see Fig. 12, S.91). This ditch contained up to two fills containing fragments of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery and animal bones. The secondary fill of the re-cut was notable for its high concentration of charcoal.

Gully/Ditch 213 was exposed for 5.5m and was 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. The gully was aligned from north to south, intersecting with Ditch 217 and Ditch 218 (no relationship was established) and Ditch 220 that it was cut by (see Fig. 13, S.60). Fragments of undiagnostic pottery were recovered from the single fill.

Adjacent to the eastern baulk of Area B was gully 1161. This gully was cut by Ditch 220 and was 2.25m long, 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile. The gully contained a single fill.

Intersecting with Ditch 220 was Gully 214. This shallow feature (0.2m deep) contained up to two fills and was 5.5m long and 0.5m wide with a U-shaped profile. It was orientated from north to south and was cut by Ditches 220 and 219 (see Fig. 13, S.102).

Two very short, shallow, U-shaped gullies (one orientated from north to south and the other orientated from east to west), were cut by Ditch 219. The north/south orientated gully, 1096, was 1.6m long, 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep. The east/west orientated gully, 1094, was 0.7m long, 0.35m wide and 0.05m deep. The relationship between these two gullies was uncertain due to their very shallow nature. Both gullies contained a single fill.

### 5.2.4 Phase 4

In the south-western corner of Area B was Ditch 1007. This ditch had a V-shaped profile and a revealed length of 7.75m. It was 0.97m wide and 0.33m deep (see Fig. 13, S.2) and was filled by a single deposit. Fragments of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery were found in the ditch fill.

Ditch 220 was exposed for a length of 19m on an east to west alignment and was 1m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. It intersected and cut ditch/gully features 213, 214, 1141 and 1161 (see Fig. 13, S.47 for the relationship between this ditch and Ditch 214). Fragments of pottery consistent with a 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD date, as well as shell and flint were all found within the single fill.

Gully 1141 was 2.5m long, 0.65m wide and 0.36m deep, with a wide V-shaped profile aligned from north to south. It contained up to two fills. The secondary fill of the gully contained (undatable) fragments of pottery as well as flint and oyster shell.

Stretching from the north-western to the south-eastern baulk of Area B was Ditch 219. The exposed length of this ditch was 35m and it was between 1m and 1.5m wide with an average depth of 0.6m. The profile of the ditch varied from a steep-side flat-based U-shape to a more rounded base with concave sloping sides (see Fig. 13, S.19). Several features were cut by this ditch. Fragments of pottery and shell were found within the (up to three) ditch fills. The dates given by the pottery from these fills suggest a date of no later than the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. One of the secondary fills in this ditch, (1132), was notable because of its high charcoal content.

Ditch 1128 (see Fig. 14, S.72) was aligned from north to south and terminated 2m south from the point where it intersected with Ditch 219. It was 1.2m wide and 0.29m deep with a U-shaped profile. The single fill (1129) contained fragments of 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery as well as shell and flint.

Feature 1138 was a sub-circular pit 1.1m in diameter and 0.33m in depth with a U-shaped profile. The single fill did not contain any artefacts.

At the very eastern end of Ditch 219 it cut an earlier ditch (see Fig. 14, Ditch 1046; S.22). This feature had a wide, flat-bottomed, U-shaped profile and was visible for 7.5m. It was 1.76m wide, 0.33m deep and contained a single fill containing fragments of pottery. A small channel (1028), 0.24m wide and 0.07m deep, was cut through the bottom of Ditch 1046, and was contemporary with it. The channel contained a single fill. It is likely that this ditch represents an earlier alignment of Ditch 219.

Situated in the north-western corner of Area B Ditch 221 had a total exposed length of 20.5m. For approximately half its length it was aligned from east to west before turning at an acute angle to be orientated from north to south. This ditch was on average 0.75m wide and had an average depth of 0.25m with a U-shaped profile. The ditch was sectioned in three places at each location the single fill was found to be distinctly different. Fill 1083 comprised dark grey silty clay with a high charcoal content. Many fragments of pottery were also present. Fill 1319 comprised mid reddish brown silty clay which contained flint and daub fragments. Fill 1179 comprised light orangey brown silty clay. Ditch 221 cut Ditch 215 and was cut by Ditch 222.

Gully 1063 cuts Ditch 215 shortly before Ditch 215 runs into the north-western baulk of Area B. This gully was 1m long, 0.32m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill.

### 5.2.5 Phase 5

Feature 209 was a small U-shaped gully, which extended from the western corner of Area B for 5m on an east to west alignment. The gully was between 0.6m and 1m wide, and between 0.2m and 0.28m deep but was truncated along most of its length by a modern land-drain. It was cut by pit 1030 (see Fig. 14, S.39), and intersected with Gully 210, although the relationship between these two gullies was unclear due to the modern land-drain. The single fill contained Dalesware pottery, daub and flint.

Pit 1030 was ovoid in shape with a flat-based, U-shaped profile. The pit was 1.54m long, 0.86m wide and 0.13m deep and contained a single fill, 1031. Some undiagnostic pottery fragments were found in this deposit.

Aligned from north to south and located to the east of Ditch 211, was a gully, 212. This feature had a flat-bottomed V-shaped profile and measured 8m long by 0.5m wide and was between 0.34m and 0.43m deep. It was cut by Ditch 218 (see Fig. 14, S.79) but the relationship with Ditch 217 was unclear. Gully 212 contained a single fill within which a single crumb of daub was found.

Exposed for a length of 15m and with a wide U-shaped profile and a flat base Ditch 217 was aligned from east to west. This ditch cut Gullies 211, 213 and had an unclear relationship with Gully 212. Towards the eastern end of the ditch there was a re-cut, (1036) (see Fig. 15, S.15), and towards the west it cut Ditch 1090. Ditch 217 was between 1m and 1.5m wide and 0.1m and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill in the main section of the ditch and a single fill in the re-cut. A fragment of flint was found within the fill of this ditch.

Running parallel to Ditch 217 was Ditch 218, which had an exposed length of 16.5m and a U-shaped profile. This ditch was between 0.6m and 1m wide and had an average depth of 0.3m. The relationships between Ditch 218 and the features it intersected with were unclear. It is known that Ditch 218 cut Ditch 211, but the relationship between Ditch 218 and Ditches 212 and 213 could not be proved in section due to both the shallow nature of the ditches and the similarities in their fills. Ditch 218 contained up to two fills. Fragments of shell were found in the fills of this ditch.

Pit 1203 was a very shallow feature with a U-shaped profile that was cut into the top of Ditch 215. It also cut gully 1205. The pit was 1m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.16m. The fill of this pit was notable being filled by brown silt, charcoal rich deposit, 1202, which contained a large number of pottery fragments.

Feature 1205 was not visible in plan, only being discovered during the excavation of pit 1203. From its U-shaped profile it appeared to be a gully although no terminus was found. This feature was cut by pit 1203 but its relationship with Ditch 215 was not clear as the intersection between these two features had been truncated by pit 1203.

Ditch 222 was a curvilinear feature 12m long, between 0.6m and 1.5m in width and between 0.33m to 0.54m in depth with a profile that changed from a flat-bottomed V-shape at its western end (where it had a well defined square shaped terminus) to a U-shape at its eastern end. Approximately 0.1m before the terminus there was a depression in the base of the ditch 0.52m long and 0.26m deep. The fill of this oval shaped feature is the same as the ditch itself and could be a post-hole. At the north-eastern end of the ditch there was a

small channel, 1191, cut into its base. This channel was 0.23m wide, 0.06m deep and was visible for a length of 1.4m.

The ditch contained up to three fills. The secondary fill, 1109, at the western end of the ditch comprised red clayey silt but also contained high levels of charcoal (see Fig. 15, S.64). The bulk of this deposit appeared to be made up of burnt clay suggesting it may be a dump of burnt material that has been put into the top of the ditch (222) in a single event. Fragments of pottery were also found in this deposit. Pottery found in deposits throughout the ditch indicated that the ditch was open through the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

#### 5.2.6 Phase 6

Extending 1.6m from the north-western baulk of Area B was a small gully (1009) that was 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single deposit, 1010, within which a single fragment of post medieval pottery was found.

Pit 1026 had a wide, flat-based, U-shaped profile, and was 1.61m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill 1027. This pit is one of three features cut into a possible furrow that ran across Area B approximately 13m from the south-western baulk (identified by parallel dotted lines - see Fig. 4).

Also cut into the possible medieval furrow were gullies 1022 and 1011, (see Fig. 15, S.9). The former feature was 4.4m long, 0.91m wide and 0.2m deep and the latter 3.8m long, 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep. Both features had U-shaped profiles and a single fill. The fill of 1011 contained fragments of flint.

#### 5.2.7 Unphased

Pit 1088 was located just to the south of the western end of Ditch 220. Sub-circular in shape and with a wide U-shaped profile this feature was 0.8m in diameter and 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill, 1087.

Pit 1086, 1.51m in diameter, 0.21m deep and with a U-shaped profile contained two fills. Fragments of un-dated pottery and flint were found in the secondary fill.

Gully 208 was aligned east to west, it was 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep and extended from the north-western baulk of area B for 2.5m, and had a U-shaped profile. The gully contained a single fill but no artefacts.

Pit 1057 was very shallow small and oval shaped, with a wide U-shaped profile. It was 0.78m long, 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill.

Post-hole 1149 was another small feature. It was circular in shape and had a wide V-shaped profile. It intersected with the eastern end of Ditch 216, but due to the very shallow nature of Ditch 216 at this point it was impossible to discern any relationship. It is likely that this feature is a post-hole because of its profile and due to the fact that it had a number of stones that could be interpreted as packing stones at its base. Above the stones the post-hole contained a single fill with no finds.

Pit 1163 was 2.04m in diameter and 0.48m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The pit was situated just to the east of Ditch 222. Fragments of pottery were found in the primary, secondary and tertiary fills (1164, 1165 and 1166). Animal bone was also found in deposit 1164.



Gully 210 was orientated from north to south and extended from the north-western baulk of Area B for 6m. The gully was U-shaped in profile and was between 0.4m and 0.65m wide, between 0.05m and 0.16m deep and contained a single fill.

In the south-western corner of Area B was Pit 1042. The feature was 0.4m in diameter, 0.11m deep with a single fill and a U-shaped profile.

Feature 1018 was a small gully orientated from east to west. Measuring 0.29m wide and 0.22m deep this gully was visible for 5.55m and was heavily truncated by a modern land-drain. The gully was U-shaped in profile with a flat base and contained a single fill.

Gully 1067 was short and shallow with an east to west alignment extending for 3.4m across Area B. It was 0.94m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill, 1068, but no artefacts. The gully was truncated on its southern edge by a modern land drain.

## **6. Artefact Record**

### **6.1 Pottery Assessment by Peter Didsbury**

#### *6.1.1 Introduction and methodology*

A total of 1898 sherds of pottery, weighing 27327g and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 14.4g, were recovered from the excavations. There were also 517 fragments of daub and other ceramic building material, weighing 2702g (ASW 5.2g). The vast majority of the material was of Romano-British date, with the chronological emphasis on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century, though both earlier and later Roman wares occur. Up to eighteen sherds from pre-Roman hand-made vessels occur, and there are up to seven sherds of medieval to modern material.

All material was quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to fabric or material category within archaeological context. Data were entered onto a database, which is provided as an integral part of this report and which should be consulted on matters of detail where appropriate (Appendix V). The database now forms the primary archive for this class of material, and has been interrogated in the interests of producing this assessment. Fabric terminologies, with codes employed in the database, are also presented in Appendix V.

#### *6.1.2 Discussion*

The discussion concentrates on the dating of individual features. Vessel parallels and detailed description are largely, but not entirely, confined to the database.

#### **Area A**

Gully 1260 contained a single body sherd of greyware (10 g) in secondary fill 1261. It is essentially undatable, but on general fabric grounds is more likely to be of 2<sup>nd</sup> or earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century date than later.

A ceramic assemblage amounting to 36 sherds of pottery (ASW 16.0g) and five pieces of daub (ASW 2.8g) came from six fills of four different ditch sections along the length of Ditch 200. This ditch appears to cut gully 1260. A sherd of rusticated ware from fill 1242 in Ditch 200 suggests either that this part of the feature was open during the period *c.*AD 70-130/150 or that the material was residual in the ground when the feature was first dug. Diagnostic greywares from all sections, as well as general fabric characteristics, suggest a later 2<sup>nd</sup> to earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century date for most of the material. This is most obvious in the case of the wide-mouthed bowl forms in fill 1242 in Ditch 200, which find parallels in assemblages from Dragonby Horizons IIIc/IV (May 1996). That fill 1242 was probably open into the earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century is shown by the presence of Dalesware jars in both of its constituent fills. Dalesware is held to appear shortly before *c.* AD 200 at Winterton Villa (Rigby and Stead 1976). The production period of this type lasts until *c.* AD 350, but the likelihood is that these examples are broadly contemporary with the greywares from the ditch. A closing date in the Severan period may therefore be proposed for deposition into this ditch. The presence of a scrap sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery in fill 1234 should be noted.

Ditch 200 was cut by Gully 201. The only ceramic material from this gully came from secondary fill 1224, and consisted of a crumb of daub (1g) and two body sherds of greyware (19g), both chronologically undiagnostic.

Post-hole 1213 cut Ditch 200 and was in turn cut by Gully 201. Its two fills, 1214 and 1225, contained a ceramic assemblage composed of four sherds of pottery (ASW 14.5g) and 30 fragments of daub (223g). All the daub came from fill 1214. The most diagnostic pottery was a greyware wide-mouthed bowl from 1214, perhaps to be compared with a vessel such as May 1996, no. 1176, from a later 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century context at Dragonby; and a sherd of Dalesware from context 1225.

Ditch 202, which runs parallel to Ditch 200 for part of its course, produced tiny amounts of ceramic from two deposits. Primary fill 1210 contained two crumbs of daub (2g) and secondary fill 1209 produced two flakes of Dalesware (ASW 2.0g).

Gully 203 produced a large assemblage of pottery from fill 1267 at the northern end of the feature. This amounted to 46 sherds, with the high ASW value of 37.0g. The diagnostic forms among the greyware include Antonine to Severan forms, *e.g.* a worn lid-seated jar rim, *cf.* Roxby Form A (Rigby and Stead 1976) and bowls with triangular bead rims similar to those from Severan groups at Winterton Villa (Rigby and Stead 1976, no.118 etc.), but there are also simple-rim bowls of types which could take the deposit into the earlier 4<sup>th</sup> century. Large base and body sherds of an unknown number of Dalesware jars are present, and the 'complete' base of an off-white mortarium originally equipped with dense black angular trituration. Dating and sourcing of this vessel will depend on specialist opinion, but it seems likely that it could belong to the latter part of the Dalesware production period, *i.e.* the later 3<sup>rd</sup> or earlier 4<sup>th</sup> century. The contents of this feature must therefore be considered as potentially later than those of the features already discussed.

Ditch 1230 runs parallel to Ditch 200 and Gully 201. Ceramic was recovered from secondary fill 1231, amounting to eleven sherds of pottery (ASW 22.1g) and a single fragment of daub (1g). The greywares were all in fabrics of 2<sup>nd</sup> or

earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century appearance, and included a rim and bodies from a jar cf. Roxby Form A (Antonine, Rigby and Stead 1976). A worn flake of samian with completely abraded surfaces appears to be in Central Gaulish fabric. Specialist opinion would be needed to confirm this, and might also refine the dating of the feature.

Ditch 1227 cut ditch 1230 and was of very similar nature. A pottery assemblage from secondary fill 1228 of ditch 1227 amounted to eight sherds (ASW 21.3g). A single sherd from a small globular jar with outbent rim, in a Roman shell-tempered fabric, is of uncertain date, and requires further literature search. The remainder of the material was greyware, and included a large body sherd from a wide-mouthed bowl. Although the rim is not extant, the profile of this vessel suggests a later 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century date of manufacture, cf. those made, amongst several other locations, at Thealby (Rigby and Stead 1976).

The possible enclosure Ditch 204 yielded a large assemblage of ceramic from eight fills of six different sections along its length. This comprised 682 sherds of pottery (ASW 15.5g) and 100 fragments of daub and other possible ceramic building material (total 600g). This is equivalent to 35.9 – 38.8% of the entire pottery assemblage from the site, according to the measure of quantification adopted. Locations of the ceramic assemblages were as follows:

- Eastern terminus 1279                      primary fill 1281, secondary fill 1280
- Western terminus 1269                    upper fill 1277
- Cut 1293                                      secondary fill 1291
- Cut 1296                                      secondary fill 1298
- Cut 1308                                      primary fill 1310, secondary fill 1309
- Cut 1293                                      upper fill 1290

Primary fills 1310 and 1281 of Ditch 204 both yielded small ceramic assemblages. From 1310 came only seven fragments of daub (81g). From 1281 came 28 sherds of pottery (ASW 11.8g). These sherds formed a large proportion of a single vessel, a small jar with broad, deeply incised lattice, burnished both above and below the decorated zone. The jar finds very close parallels in May 1996, nos. 859, 860, from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Horizon IIIb at Dragonby. The vessel could represent the use of this part of the ditch for primary or secondary rubbish disposal. A further sherd from this vessel might also be present in secondary fill 1280.

The four secondary fills of Ditch 204 provided the majority of the material from the ditch, particularly large assemblages coming from fills 1298 and 1309. The material presents an overwhelmingly 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Antonine) appearance, in the range of grey and 'silky' black fabrics present as well as in the formal range. Full details, with cited parallels, are given in the database, and only an indicative summary is presented here. Fill 1291 included large parts of a carinated bowl, cf. Petch 1962, Fig. 7, no. 23, from a largely second-century group from the Colonia Rampart at the Bishop's Palace, Lincoln. Fill 1298 contained large parts of a loop-handled jar having similarities to vessels from Dragonby Kiln 3 and to Roxby Form G (May 1996, Rigby and Stead 1976), though not identical to either. Context 1309 contained at least 33 vessels represented by rim sherds, comprising jars, wide-mouthed jars/bowls, lids and a cheese-press. Greyware vessels similar to Roxby Forms A, H, C, M

and L are all represented, along with wide-mouthed forms similar to those found in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century Horizon IIIc at Dragonby (May 1996). A lid-seated shell-tempered jar finds a very close parallel in a vessel from an Antonine context at Winterton (Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 81, no. 45). A small whiteware flagon bears close similarity to a type made at South Carlton, c. AD 140-180.

The earliest vessel present in Ditch 204 appears to be somewhat earlier than the majority of the assemblage, and may date to the peri-Conquest period in the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. It is a handmade jar/bowl in a 'native' fabric tradition, the tempering including greensand, other non-soluble stone inclusions, and probably grog and shell. It has a rounded club rim, thickened both internally and externally, and bears deeply incised decoration, consisting of an 'criss-cross' element, with curvilinear swags consisting of closely set stab marks below. The vessel is clearly to be linked with Late Iron Age and Early Roman vessels in use at Dragonby, Old Sleaford, and other Lincolnshire sites, though a close parallel can not at present be cited in advance of further literature search.

The latest material would appear to belong to the later 2<sup>nd</sup> century, perhaps the last quarter. There is no sign of Dalesware, the only shell-tempered forms being those which are well-known in pre-Dalesware Antonine contexts at Winterton Villa, cf. Rigby and Stead 1976, nos. 6-8, 45.

The upper fills of Ditch 204, 1277 and 1290, contained small amounts of material of little evidential value. A dish/bowl rim from fill 1290 needs further literature search, but is of general 2<sup>nd</sup> or earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century appearance. A base sherd from a second-century jar in 1277 joins to a sherd from the same vessel in 1280. The presence in 1277 of three fragments of apparently modern material, perhaps drainage tile, should also be noted.

Cut into the primary fill of the western ditch terminus 1269 was post-hole 1271, fill 1272 of which contained three sherds (ASW 11.0g). These were non-diagnostic sherds of greyware and a whiteware flagon, the latter presumably of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date.

Ditch 205 cut Ditch 204. It produced 126 sherds of pottery (ASW 5.8g) and 16 fragments of daub (total 79g). Primary fill 1288 contained daub and undated grey and shelly wares, together with a small fragment (1g) of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Secondary fill 1330 contained daub, late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century greywares, and sherds from a Dalesware jar. Upper fill 1331 contained daub, greywares with a 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century date-range (some worn), and part of a small bag-shaped beaker in colour-coated ware, probably Nene Valley and of late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century date. The vessel may be compared in form terms to Monaghan 1997, no. 3888, from York, though the latter is a Cologne product. The general type is Gillam Type 86, dated c. AD 180-230. A *terminus post quem* for deposition into this feature must probably be placed in the first third of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Ditch 206 produced pottery from fills 1295 and 1338, which were single fills in different parts of its length. The assemblage amounted to 27 sherds of pottery (ASW 15.8g) and six fragments of daub (59g). The most diagnostic material is body sherds of Dalesware. A sherd of samian might be from a form 18/31, in which case it would pre-date the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but specialist opinion needs to be sought in this regard.

Gully 1311 produced a ceramic assemblage, from single fill 1312. It consisted of 152 sherds of pottery (ASW 9.4 g) and eleven fragments of daub (total 34g). The principal contents were large parts of a greyware segmental bowl, cf. May 1996, nos. 1459 and 1460, from waster pit F 2567 at Dragonby; coarse grey jars, probably Antonine, some with stabbed or curvilinear decoration after the style of some Roxby types and Dragonby 'barrel jars'; and several sherds from a whiteware flagon with pronounced top ring and vestigial lower ones, a typical 2<sup>nd</sup> century type. Swan's discussion of the date of the above-mentioned segmental bowl form (May, Gregory and Swan 1996, 579) suggests a late 1<sup>st</sup> to earlier 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Flavian to Trajanic) distribution of this form in the Humber region. An early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century date could certainly be sustained by the assemblage under discussion.

Ditch 1326, fill 1327, produced an assemblage consisting of 49 sherds of pottery (AS 11.9g) and eleven fragments of daub (28g). Dalesware is probably the latest material present. The greywares component, noticeably rather worn, includes '2<sup>nd</sup> century' carinated jars, and there are also non-Dalesware shell-tempered wares.

Gully 1335, fill 1336, contained a single jar rim (15g) in a 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century fabric.

Ditch 207 produced a large ceramic assemblage consisting of 103 sherds of pottery (ASW 15.5g) and twelve fragments of daub and ceramic building material, including shell-tempered tile (total 89g). The material came from four primary fills in different sections of the ditch. Much of the material is of 2<sup>nd</sup> century appearance, though it is noticeable that this component is rather abraded. It includes sherds of a late 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century colour-coated decorated scroll beaker, and a white mortarium rim of bead-and-flange type. Specialist opinion would be needed to date this sherd more closely. The database may be consulted for further details of this component. The latest material is a greyware bowl of late 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century type, particularly reminiscent of those produced at Barnetby Top (Samuels 1979). The Dalesware from these fills could therefore be either an early or a late element in the assemblage. The assemblage would seem to bear out the assertion of the excavation narrative that this feature is among the latest in Area A.

Post-hole 1305 contained a single sherd of greyware in its fill, 1304. This was a dark-faced redware, typically, though not exclusively, Antonine-Severan in the region.

#### **Area B**

Gully 209 contained a ceramic assemblage of three sherds of pottery (ASW10.7g) and over 40 fragments of daub. These came from fills 1015 and 1033, both the single fill of the gully at the point where they occur. The only chronological observation that may be made is that the assemblage contains Dalesware.

Pit 1030 intersected with ditch 209. Its fill, 1031, contained a single greyware body sherd, of no chronologically diagnostic value.

Ditch 1007 contained four sherds of greyware (ASW 45.5g). These included a club-rimmed bowl in a coarse gritty fabric. This is of some interest in that it is probably a product of the South Yorkshire industries; cf. Hc-Hd at the Blaxton

production site. The Blaxton Quarry kilns are held to have been in operation c. AD 160-250 (Buckland and Dolby 1980).

Pit 1044 produced fifteen sherds of pottery (ASW 4.0g). Twelve sherds of greyware in primary fill 1051 all came from the same '2<sup>nd</sup> century' carinated jar. It should be noted that this material was much abraded. The remaining material came from secondary fill 1045, and consisted of scrap greyware and shell-tempered sherds of no chronologically diagnostic value.

Fill 1010 of gully 1009, contained a small flake (2g) of post-medieval pottery, a brown-glazed red earthenware.

Pit 1026, containing fill 1027, produced four sherds of ceramic (ASW 1.8g). One was a sherd of Roman greyware, the rest of the material being unclassified softy ceramic, which might be either hand-made (Bronze Age?) pottery, or daub/fired clay. The pit is cut into what appears to be a medieval furrow, and the material is all therefore residual.

Feature 1013, probably a tree bole, contained six sherds of greyware, from two different vessels. The fabrics are of 2<sup>nd</sup> century appearance

Ditch 211 produced two fragments of daub (8g) from fill 1101; and a single sherd of greyware (185g). The latter is a jar base in a coarse sandy fabric, with turned underside. It is unlikely to be of later than 2<sup>nd</sup> century date.

Gully 212 produced a single crumb of daub (<1g) from fill 1156.

Ditch 217 produced three minute crumbs of ceramic (daub?) weighing less than 1g. These came from fill 1037.

Ditch 218 contained pottery in fill 1052. This amounted to seven sherds (ASW 19.4 g) from a single greyware vessel, a wide-mouthed bowl of later 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century type, cf. those made at Barnetby Top, Rookery Lane (Lincoln), and other regional production centres (Samuels 1979, Webster 1960). It may be noted that the material is rather worn.

Gully 213 produced pottery from fills 1054 and 1106. The whole assemblage amounted to three body sherds of chronologically undiagnostic greyware (ASW 13.7g) from two different vessels.

Ditch 220 produced a small unimpressive ceramic assemblage consisting of nine sherds of greyware (ASW 7.8g) and a fragment (2g) of possible daub. Material came from fills 1075, 1077 and 1100. All that may be observed is that the blue-grey fabric of some of the material would be consistent with a 2<sup>nd</sup> or earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century date.

Gully 1141 had pottery in secondary fill 1143 and upper fill 1142, amounting to 22 sherds (ASW 17.8g). The majority of the material is unburnished blue-grey ware from the secondary fill, including a large part of a simple-rim platter with upright wall. The vessel is essentially undatable, though the author has seen a similar vessel from an early 3<sup>rd</sup> century context at Malmo Road, Hull. The remainder of the material is undiagnostic scrap from the upper fill, in shell-tempered, grey and oxidised fabrics. All that may be observed is that the shelly wares include fragments of *possible* Dalesware.

Ditch 219 produced a ceramic assemblage of five pieces of daub (11g) and 93 sherds of pottery (ASW 9.1g). The material came from ten different fills along the ditch's length. The assemblage is of general 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century appearance, some of the Antonine material very abraded. An open form of

probable Severan date, along with Dalesware, appears in upper fill 1133, and further Dalesware in upper fill 1175. For details of the only sherd of samian present, see the database entry for fill 1132. Nothing in this assemblage need be later than of Severan date.

Ditch 1128 produced pottery from fill 1129, comprising four sherds (ASW 5.5g). The greyware included an Antonine or Severan lipped dish, cf. Rigby and Stead 1976, nos 12 and 126, from Winterton Villa, and a sherd of Dalesware. An early 3<sup>rd</sup> century date seems probable for this material.

Pit 1122 produced a single sherd of samian (10g) and 130 fragments of daub (872g). The samian may be from a form 31, which would make it post mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but specialist opinion is needed. The daub is all of similar appearance and would appear to derive from the same 'build'.

Ditch 1046 contained a single body sherd (8g) of chronologically undiagnostic pottery in fill 1047.

Ditch 215 produced ceramic from six fills along its length, amounting to 74 sherds of pottery (ASW 13.1g) and twelve fragments of daub (180g). The assemblages are of not of high evidential value, and contain a range of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century material. Probable Severan material occurs in fill 1188 and a 3<sup>rd</sup> century bowl in fill 1170, the fill of a possible recut. Dalesware occurs in fill 1193, a deposit that also produced a greyware simple-rim dish with a suggestion of a basal chamfer. Very similar vessels were produced in the 4<sup>th</sup> century; cf. Swanpool Form E4, Messingham no. 48, though an earlier date cannot be ruled out. The database may be consulted for full details of these assemblages.

Pit 1203 contained ceramic in its single fill, 1202, consisting of 88 sherds of pottery (ASW 5.9g), and two fragments of daub (19g). Most of the pottery was Dalesware, rim and body sherds of at least two jars, but there was also the turned base of a small greyware jar. An early 3<sup>rd</sup> century *terminus post quem* would be appropriate for deposition in this context.

Pit 1086 contained a small amount of pottery in its secondary fill, 1084. This consisted of seven scrap bodies and flakes (ASW 2.7g) of greyware and vesicular shelly wares. No close dating is possible.

Ditch 221 produced pottery from the fills of three different sections along its length (fills 1083, 1319 and 1179). This amounted to two fragments of daub (12g) and fourteen sherds of pottery (ASW 9.3g). The most diagnostic contents were the rims of two Dalesware jars from (1083), and a body sherd with acute-angled lattice in a black sandy fabric of 2<sup>nd</sup> century appearance.

Ditch 222 produced ceramic from six fills along its length. This amounted to 94 fragments of daub and a possible brick fragment (211g), and 167 sherds of pottery (ASW 16.8g). Primary fill 1108, on the west has at least a 3<sup>rd</sup> century *terminus post quem*, since it contains Dalesware and fragments of an indented colour-coated beaker, probably a Nene Valley product. Primary fill 1189, on the east, is probably of similar date, containing Dalesware and a possibly 3<sup>rd</sup> century wide-mouthed bowl or jar. Evidence from other fills indicates that the feature remained open into the later 3<sup>rd</sup> or earlier 4<sup>th</sup> century. This is most clearly shown by the presence in fill 1182 of late, non-beaker, colour-coated ware and late greyware forms. The latter includes a straight-sided flanged bowl; a deep wide-mouthed bowl cf. Barnetby Top Form A, late 3<sup>rd</sup> to mid 4<sup>th</sup>

century (Samuels 1979); a lid-seated narrow-mouthed jar or flagon, cf. Didsbury forthcoming, nos. 242, 243, from Glebe Farm, Barton on Humber, not well stratified but possibly 4<sup>th</sup> century; Field and Hurst 1983, Fig. 20, no. 113, from Horncastle; Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 89, no. 115 from Winterton Villa; Webster 1960, Fig. 3, no. 15, from Rookery Lane, Lincoln. Dalesware jars continue to occur in these groups, and the absence of later lid-seated types suggests that deposition into the feature ceased before c. AD 350.

Pit 1163 had ceramic in secondary fill 1165 and upper fill 1166. It consisted of nine fragments of daub (28 g) and 30 sherds of pottery (ASW 16.8 g). Dalesware jars occur in the lower fill, and the greyware fragments in both fills would be consistent with early 3<sup>rd</sup> century deposition.

Pit 1171 contained pottery in primary fill 1172, consisting of thirteen sherds (ASW 6.9g). Body sherds from a coarse greyware jar and vesicular shelly wares are not closely datable, but may suggest the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

### 6.1.3 *Conclusions and recommendations*

The site assemblage is for the most part typical of those to be expected on northern Lincolnshire rural sites in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. The site's consumers had access to good quality greywares, though they may have entertained few pretensions to a fully Romanised life-style. Tablewares are restricted to a handful of samian vessels, colour-coated beakers, and flagons, and there are only two mortaria.

The earliest pottery present is probably of very late Iron Age or early Roman date, and is most obviously represented by sherds from hand-made vessels in deposits 1003, 1235 and 1309, in all of which it may be residual. Late 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century activity on site is reflected in the presence of rusticated ware (1240) and the segmental bowl discussed above (1312).

The vast majority of the pottery belongs to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, principally the Antonine-Severan period. Close placing of individual assemblages within this period, both absolutely and relatively, is difficult given the long life of many forms within it, and the similarity of Antonine-Severan fabrics. In this regard, the Dalesware jar, which is in use from c. AD 200, can provide a useful horizon event. Unfortunately, it enjoyed a production period of a century and a half, and is therefore just as likely to occur in later 3<sup>rd</sup> and earlier 4<sup>th</sup> century assemblages. A few assemblages of this period are, however, clearly reflected in the record. There is no sign of any of the ceramic markers of the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, and it can be stated with some confidence that ceramic deposition in the excavated area had probably stopped by c. AD 350. The principal groups with good dating evidence are summarised below:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> century: Ditch 204, gully 1311
- Late 2<sup>nd</sup> and/or earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century: Ditches 200, 205, 1316, 1007, 219, 1128; Gully 203; pits 1203, 1163
- Later 3<sup>rd</sup> and/or earlier 4<sup>th</sup> century: Ditches 1227, 207, 218, 215, 222.

Any final publication of this site should include a pottery report. A discursive account, supported by illustrations, could effectively be based upon the material



from enclosure Ditch 204, supported by individual vessels from other deposits. Specialist opinion on the samian and mortaria would be required, in the interests of site dating. Further research into, and full discussion of, the decorated vessel from Ditch 204 would also be essential. Material should be retained in an appropriate material archive. Pottery should be marked with site and context identifications.

## 6.2 Daub and Briquetage Assessment by J. Tibbles

### Summary

A mixed assemblage of daub, briquetage and human remains was recovered from sixteen contexts (seventeen processed samples). Evidence of burning/heat exposure was noted within the daub assemblage suggesting that it may have been incorporated within an oven or hearth. It should also be noted that a number of fragments may have been utilised as wattle and daub walls/partitions or may represent aspects of objects such as loom weights or spindle whorls. The presence of briquetage suggests salt processing within the vicinity.

### 6.2.1 Introduction and Methodology

Assessment of the assemblage was based on a visual scan of all the retained material. The assemblage was examined using an x15 magnification lens and information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric of the material was recorded where applicable. All of the material was subject to basic quantification by count and weight.

The assemblage of material submitted for assessment was recovered from sixteen contexts, as a result of the processing of seventeen samples (see database Appendix VII for details). Two material categories were identified: daub, briquetage and human bone (see Table 1).

Table 1. Catalogue

Material	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)
Daub	3091	568g
Briquetage	2687	645g
<b>Total</b>	<b>5778</b>	<b>1213g</b>

### *The Daub*

The daub assemblage consisted of approximately 3091 fragments with a combined weight of 568g. Information regarding diagnostic features such as rod and sail impressions was recorded and catalogued accordingly (see Appendix VII for details). Original surfaces were also taken into account to aid identification. Non-diagnostic material was determined by the lack of rod and sail impressions and original surfaces (featureless).

The daub was recovered from fifteen deposits (fifteen samples). All the material was of a similar fabric. Moderate fine quartz grains, occasional fine rounded pebbles (1mm x 2mm), mica flecks and black particles. Also included within the fabric were occasional orange/red particles of residue of ferrous appearance, although, they had no magnetic response and could possibly be ironstone.

The majority of the assemblage (99.33%) was featureless and comprised small rounded '*granules*' and amorphous pieces with abraded surfaces. Diagnostic features such as rod or sail impressions were not evident. However, 21 pieces displayed one possible original surface, '*flattish*' in appearance. Three hundred and thirty-four fragments (10.8%) bore discolouration, indicative of heat exposure and/or burning.

Of the assemblage, approximately 2824 fragments were recovered from context (1104) Area B, sample (35), most of which were c. >1mm x 2mm in size. This material was mainly of crisp appearance with angular surfaces. Two of the larger fragments (18mm x 13mm approximately) bore a single hole, 1mm in diameter. This may have occurred during manufacture or the result of the decomposition of organic inclusions. They may also be attributed to an aspect of the original form, though this is tentatively suggested. It is likely that the material from context (1104) originated from the same source, possibly an object.

#### *The Briquetage*

An assemblage of approximately 2687 fragments of 'un-fired clay' was noted from deposit (1214), sample (65). The size of the fragments ranged from 54mm x 32mm to >3mm x >2mm. This material was light in weight, 645g and of vesicular appearance. Seven small rounded pebbles; with a weight of 15g were noted within the bag of residue. The stones may represent inclusions within the fabric that have become dislodged.

Seventy-three fragments displayed one possible flat original surface, suggesting the material may have been part of a container such as the example recovered at Danebury (Poole 1984, fig 7.64, cat no. 22).

#### 6.2.2 *Discussion*

On its own, the Killingholme daub assemblage is of little archaeological significance. The abraded condition of the majority of the fragments and their small size does limit the potential to ascertain use and form.

The heat discolouration/burning noted on 10.8% of the fragments may indicate use within an oven or hearth, although it should be considered that this could have been a result of high temperature destruction such as if the material was part of a wattle and daub structure such as a wall or partition. The assemblage may also represent aspects of objects such as spindle whorls or loom weights.

Some of the fragments may also represent ceramic building material, though again, the nature of the size and condition of the pieces, prevent refined identification at this level of assessment.

Overall, the paucity of evidence such as rod and sail impressions or suspension holes does lead to an ambiguous interpretation of the daub assemblage.

Although salt may have been '*transported in the trays in which it was boiled*' (Vince *forthcoming*), the Killingholme 'briquetage' could represent dumping of waste from small-scale salt working within the vicinity of the evaluation.

### 6.2.3 Recommendations

No further work is deemed necessary on the daub assemblage recovered from the samples, although this material should be considered with any larger assemblage of daub (if recovered from the excavation) should further work be undertaken. The briquetage should be assessed by a specialist to corroborate the identification and form of material assessed here. The assemblage should be deposited within the relevant museum with the remainder of the site archive.

## 6.3 Slag and Hammerscale Assessment by J. Cowgill

### 6.3.1 Recording Methodology

A total of 319g (six pieces) of slag were submitted for recording. The finds were identified solely on morphological grounds by visual examination, sometimes with the aid of an x10 binocular microscope. It was recorded on a *pro forma* recording sheet and this information was entered directly into the catalogue below (Table 2). A note of probable fuel type has been recorded when fragments were incorporated within the slag. The magnetic elements from the sample residues were scanned for the presence of hammerscale, but only two pieces of flake scale were noted.

Table 2. Catalogue of slag.

	Type	Count	Weight	Fuel	Condition	Comments
1240	HB	1	48g	Charcoal	Encrusted	Dense fragment
1241	HAMMS	1	-			Piece of plate scale
1280	SSL	1	18g	Charcoal	Encrusted	Magnetic; mortar attached
1317	HAMMS	1	-			Piece of plate scale
1327	HB	1	180g	Charcoal	Very abraded Context	Dense; complete? But in fragments
1330	HB	1	53g		Very abraded	Dense fragment.
1330	CINDER	1	13g			Reminiscent of IA Grey slag
1331	CINDER	1	7g			Reminiscent of IA Grey slag

HAMMS: Hammerscale; HB: Hearth bottom; IA Grey: Iron Age Grey slag; SSL: Smithing slag lump.

### 6.3.2 Discussion

All of this small assemblage of slag and hammerscale may be a by-product of iron smithing - the manufacture or repair of iron objects or the reuse of an old artefact to produce a new one. The only possible exceptions are the two pieces of cinder, but with these exceptions they are all quite dense and charcoal was the only fuel identified incorporated within them. Two of the pieces of slag are

much abraded, which suggests that they have either been redeposited a number of times or have suffered from weathering on the ground surface before burial. Two other pieces were so encrusted with soil and iron corrosion products that their surfaces were totally masked. As a consequence the condition of these pieces cannot be identified. The two pieces of hammerscale are not deemed to be significant. The piece from deposit 1280 of Ditch 204 has mortar on its surface, suggesting that it had become incorporated within a built structure.

The two pieces of cinder are more problematic as they bear some superficial resemblance to Iron Age Grey slag. However, overall they are too dark, colourful and not glassy enough and have more in common with the Middle Saxon slag from Bloodmoor Hill, Carleton Colville, Suffolk. Pieces from this site are thought to be possible iron-smithing slag despite their peculiar appearance, small size and lack of density (Cowgill in prep).

#### 6.4 Cremated Bone Assessment by Malin Holst

##### 6.4.1 Introduction

The excavation recovered 80.5g of cremated bone from fill 1220 of post-hole 1219, which truncated Ditch 200. Two further small assemblages of cremated bone were recovered, one of which (from fill 1234 of Ditch 200) is also likely to derive from the cremation burial. The third bone assemblage derives from deposit 1309, the secondary fill of Ditch 204.

##### 6.4.2 Aims and Methodology

The assessment aimed to identify whether the cremated bone recovered from the site was human. The skeletal assessment then aimed to determine age and sex, as well as any manifestations of disease from which the individual may have suffered.

##### 6.4.3 Osteology

Preservation was good; the bone exhibited little bone surface erosion and moderate fragmentation. Little cracking or bone warping was observed. Most of the bone was derived from the 10mm sieve (Table 3). The cremated bone from fill 1220 was moderately well burnt, producing a white to dark grey colour, while the bone from fills 1234 and 1309 was completely calcined and white in colour.

Table 3. Summary of cremated bone fragment size.

Fill no.		10mm	5mm	2mm	Residue	Weight (g)
1220	(g)	26.1	25.4	14.7	-	80.5
1220	%	39.4	38.4	22.2	-	-
1234	(g)	1.3	-	-	-	1.3
1234	%	100	-	-	-	-
1309	(g)	18.7	3.2	-	-	21.9
1309	%	85	15	-	-	-

The quantity of cremated bone recovered varied from 1.3g to 80.5g (see Table 3). The amount of bone retrieved from the burials weighed considerably less than that produced by modern crematoria, which tends to range from 1000.5g to 2422.5g with an average of 1625.9g (McKinley 1993).

Despite the fragmentation of bone elements, it was possible to identify skeletal elements (Table 4). Up to 100% of the bone could be identified, the majority of which were long bone fragments.

Table 4: Summary of identifiable elements in the cremation burials

Fill no.		Skull	Axial	UL	LL	UIL	Total ID	Total UID (g)
1220	(g)	1.2	3.5	0	1.7	43.9	50.3	30.2
1220	%	2.5	7	0	3.5	87	62.5	37.5
1234	(g)	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.3	0
1234	%	0	0	0	0	100	100	0
1309	(g)	0	0	0	6.7	15.2	21.9	0
1309	%	0	0	0	31	69	100	0

Key: UL – Upper Limb; LL – Lower Limb; UIL – Long Bone Unidentified as to upper or lower limb; ID – Identifiable Bone; UID – Unidentifiable Bone

Fills 1220 and 1234 contained quantities of charcoal, which was probably deliberately added to the burial.

It was not possible to identify the sex of the individual, but the cremated skeletons probably belonged to an adult, according to the size of the bone fragments. No pathological lesions were noted.

Additional to the cremated bone, a fragment of unburned, but stained human cranium was recovered. This fragment derived from the occipital (back of the head) of an adult. The adult is likely to have young or middle-aged. The staining of the fragment is thought to have been due to the charcoal within this cremation burial. It is very unusual to find unburned human bone in cremation burials from any period. It is possible that this bone represents a symbolic inclusion, and is perhaps a cranial fragment of a deceased relative of the cremated individual.

#### 6.4.4 Conclusion

The cremation burial from Clough Road contained small quantities of cremated bone, which probably represent token interments. The bone from one burial was moderately well calcined and had therefore not lost its organic proportion entirely, while the remaining assemblage was well burnt. The bone was well preserved, with little surface erosion and moderate fragmentation. It probably belonged to an adult of unidentified sex. No pathological lesions were observed.

Notably an unburnt skull fragment had been included in the cremation burial from post-hole 1219. This belonged to an adult and may represent a symbolic memento that was included in this grave.

Further osteological analysis of the assemblage would not reveal any additional information about the burials or cremated individuals.

## **6.5 Flint Artefact Assessment by I.P. Brooks**

### *6.5.1 Introduction*

A total of 25 flint artefacts were recovered during the course of the excavations. These were spread through 34 deposits with no deposit containing more than three artefacts. A further 71 spalls were also found in the samples taken for environmental analysis. Fifty unworked flint fragments were also collected and these, however, give an indication of the type of flint resources available locally.

### *6.5.2 Method*

A visual inspection was carried out on the flint assemblage from the site. The flakes were divided into four groups: primary flakes with completely cortical dorsal surfaces, secondary flakes with partly cortical dorsal surfaces, tertiary flakes with uncorticated dorsal surfaces and broken flakes. Where possible the flint colours are defined using the Geological Society of America's Rock-Colour Chart (Goddard *et al* 1948).

The flint used for the assemblage varied between a highly translucent dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/2) to an opaque banded flint with bands alternating between very pale orange (10YR 8/2) and pale yellowish brown (10 YR 6/2). Where it survives the cortex is worn and pitted suggesting a derived source. The range of raw materials used for the artefacts within this assemblage is similar to the flint types within the till deposits underlying the site. It is, therefore, likely that the raw materials were collected locally.

### *6.5.3 The Assemblage*

The non-spall component of the assemblage consisted of 22 flakes and a small worked lump. None of these were further modified by retouch and no diagnostic tools were recovered. The flakes were four primary flakes, four secondary flakes, four tertiary flakes and nine broken flakes. They exhibited a range of sizes and shapes, although no blades and very few long flakes were recorded. It is likely that these artefacts indicate a low level of prehistoric activity in the area although the date of this activity is uncertain. The lack of blades or bladelets would tend to suggest a period of activity from the late Neolithic, or later.

A total of 74 spalls were also found, largely from the environmental samples. These could be taken as an indication of a level of deliberate knapping being carried out on, or near, the site; however they may also be the result of natural abrasion of flint contained in the ploughsoil and underlying till deposits.

### *6.5.4 Recommendations*

No further work is required on these artefacts.

## **6.6 Copper Alloy Object by K. Barker**

Two fragments of copper alloy were recovered from Ditch 219. They were of poor condition and contained no detail. These two pieces of copper alloy are tentatively interpreted as ring fragments.

No further work is required on these artefacts.

## **7. Environmental Record**

### **7.1 Animal Bone and Shell Assessment by J. Richardson with marine mammal identifications by T. O'Connor**

#### **7.1.1 Introduction**

In total, 631 animal bone fragments and 175 marine shell fragments were recovered from Areas A and B, although far fewer complete bones and shells were represented as many single elements had fragmented into numerous pieces. While all fragments were recorded initially, the minimum number of bone elements and shells was also calculated by noting diagnostic, non-repeatable zones (cf. Tables 5 and 6 to Tables 7 and 8). Given the minimum numbers, it is clear that the assemblage is not statistically significant and although the data are presented by phase and area, only general conclusions are appropriate here. Nevertheless, bone and shell condition was generally good, with few eroded surfaces and scant evidence for bone gnawing. The high levels of fragmentation, however, have reduced the usefulness of this assemblage still further.

#### **7.1.2 The Assemblage**

Cattle and cattle-sized bones clearly dominate the assemblage, with sheep and sheep-sized fragments accounting for the majority of the remaining bones. Horse, pig and dog bones were present in smaller numbers and collectively these five animals represent the range of species most commonly associated with rural sites in Roman Britain (cf Grant 1989, 143-145). Interestingly, marine mammals, a large baleen whale and a small whale (e.g. a pilot whale) were also identified and, with the molluscs, attest to the utilisation of marine/estuarine resources.

Age data (epiphyseal fusion and dental eruption and wear patterns) were sparse given the small size of assemblage. Nevertheless, sub-adult and adult cattle and pigs were identified and this suggests that both meat and breeding animals were present. The presence of adult cattle indicates that they may also have been raised for their secondary products of milk and/or traction. Only sub-adult sheep were noted, indicative of meat production, and interestingly a juvenile horse was present. Such a young animal would not have been broken and may suggest that horses were being raised locally. It is unlikely, although not impossible, that horses were raised for their meat as they offered such a valuable means of transport and traction once schooled.

Butchery marks were limited to two cattle mandibles that both displayed vertical cut marks to the buccal side of the diastema, just in front of the cheek teeth. These marks are likely to reflect the removal of cheek meat, the only significant amount of meat on the head apart from the tongue (Rixson 1989, 56). The only other form of bone modification identified was burning. In total,

5% of bones were burnt, but the majority of these were probably burnt as a result of rubbish disposal rather than cooking.

### 7.1.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

These faunal remains reflect the range of domestic livestock most likely to have been raised in the fields systems identified here. They also indicate a diet dominated by beef and lamb and occasionally pork, and supplemented by oysters and perhaps whale meat when an animal became beached nearby. The horses and dogs were probably kept as working animals. Unfortunately, given the small assemblage, no further conclusions can be reached.

Table 5. Animal bone fragments and marine shells by phase: Area A

Phase	1	2	3	4	Unphased	Total
Cattle	2	49	44	7		102
Horse		1		2		3
Sheep		30	7	4		41
Pig		4		2		6
Dog			4	1		5
Cattle-size	13	38	43	39	11	144
Sheep-size		4	1	3		8
Mouse-size				1		1
Baleen whale			1			1
Small whale			1			1
Common oyster	14	25	57	39		135
Common whelk				1		1
Undiagnostic		38	2	1		41

Table 6. Animal bone fragments and marine shells by phase: Area B

Phase	2	3	4	5	6	Unphased	Total
Cattle	1					92	93
Horse	1	1					2
Sheep						1	1
Pig						4	4
Cattle-size	24		15	5	60	14	118
Sheep-size						51	51
Common oyster	1		29			9	39
Undiagnostic	3				3	3	9

Table 7. Minimum number of animal bones and marine shells by phase: Area A

Phase	1	2	3	4	Total
Cattle	1	6	4	5	16
Horse				2	2
Sheep		5	1	3	8
Pig		1		1	2



<b>Dog</b>			3	1	4
<b>Microfauna</b>				1	1
<b>Baleen whale</b>			1		1
<b>Small whale</b>			1		1
<b>Common oyster</b>	3	9	44	25	81
<b>Common whelk</b>				1	1

Table 8. Minimum number of animal bones and marine shells by phase: Area B

<b>Phase</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Unphased</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	1			4	5
<b>Horse</b>	1	1			2
<b>Common oyster</b>	1		6	2	9

## 7.2 Carbonised Plant Macrofossils Assessment by D. Alldritt

### 7.2.1 Introduction

A total of 61 sample flots from Clough Road, Killingholme, were delivered to the author for identification and assessment of carbonised plant macrofossils including charcoal. Seven small bags of charred fragments collected from the sample residues were also examined.

### 7.2.2 Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots were dried and forwarded to the author for assessment. All samples were examined with the aid of a low powered binocular microscope at magnifications of x4-45. Flot sizes were generally quite small and varied from between <5mls to 10mls of carbonised material and modern root fragments. All identified material was removed from the flots and bagged.

All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. 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).

### 7.2.3 Results and Discussion

All results are presented in Appendix VI and discussed below.

The environmental samples produced very few carbonised plant remains. Indeed only eleven out of the 61 samples produced any carbonised material, and this only in very small amounts. Notable samples include Sample 1 (1008) that contained a single piece of *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) chaff, in this case a glume base, and Sample 34 (1108) that produced the only identifiable cereal grain recovered, again *Triticum spelta* type. Highly degraded indeterminate cereal grain was recovered in trace amounts from Samples 34 (1108) and 96 (1309). Samples 12 (1045), 29 (1087), 53 (1202) and 73 (1238), contained small quantities of weeds associated with arable agriculture or waste/disturbed ground, mostly *Chenopodium album* (fat hen) and *Stellaria media* (chickweed)

macrofossils. This evidence, therefore, provides some indication, albeit scant, of arable agriculture and/or cereal use occurring in the vicinity of the site.

Occasional fragments of charcoal were recovered, with most pieces too small or degraded to identify. *Quercus* (oak) was identified from Samples 17 (1054) and 66 (1220). However, fuel use is the most likely source for this material, particularly as context 1220 represented a cremation fill.

#### 7.2.4 *Summary and Conclusions*

Assessment of the samples from Clough Road has revealed a very low recovery of carbonised plant material, with only trace amounts of cereal grain and weeds of agriculture recovered. Charcoal was equally lacking with only small amounts of oak identifiable. The environmental potential of the site therefore, should be considered low based upon this series of samples. Sample 34 (1108) produced the greatest variety of material in terms of charcoal, cereal grain and weeds, and therefore it may prove useful to target this area of the site in any future work.

## 8. *Discussion*

- 8.1 The two excavated areas have revealed a limited range of archaeological features, comprising mainly of ditches and gullies with a few discrete features, mainly pits and post-holes. The majority of features encountered appear to be related to a series of field systems. The environmental remains provide some evidence that these field systems were linked to the use of land for arable agriculture, and keeping domestic livestock. It must be noted, however, that the numbers of cereal and agricultural weed grains recovered were very small. There is also a possible enclosure present in Area A. Slag recovered from some contexts also indicates low levels of metal working on site, smithing in particular, and the recovery of briquetage from Area A could point to small scale salt production.
- 8.2 Evidence from the pottery recovered from both areas suggests that there was activity from the very late Iron Age through to 350 AD peaking in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. However, it is likely that the earliest pottery is residual. Based on the evidence from the pottery, after 350 AD the site appears to have been abandoned until part of Area B was incorporated into a ridge and furrow field system.

### **Area A**

The pottery evidence combined with the stratigraphic relationships observed during excavation suggests that there are four main phases of activity in Area A with dates ranging from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD through to the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

#### **Phase 1**

The earliest human activity in Area A is represented by gullies 1311, 1245 and 1260. Gully 1311 contained pottery of late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. The function of these gullies is unknown.

Gullies 1245 and 1260 were located at opposite ends of a later ditch (200). It could be suggested that there was once a linear feature connecting these two gullies that has been truncated by Ditch 200.

## Phase 2

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Ditch 204, interpreted as an enclosure ditch, was created. The presence of this enclosure could indicate that there was habitation in Area A at this point. Although no direct evidence for habitation was found within the area defined by this ditch it did contain the largest assemblage of pottery on site along with a lump of slag that indicates that smithing was occurring in the vicinity. Slag found in one of the termini of this ditch was also found to have mortar on it indicating that it had once been incorporated into a built structure. It is possible that any internal features that may have provided evidence of habitation have been truncated away by later activity, as the area enclosed by this ditch is subsequently disturbed by a number of intersecting ditches. A fragment of pottery dating from the very late Iron Age was found in the enclosure ditch, providing the only evidence for any pre-Roman activity in this area. However, stratigraphic relationships observed between Ditch 204 and other features in this area suggest that this pottery must be residual.

Also present in this phase is Ditch 200 interpreted as a possible field boundary and/or drainage ditch.

## Phase 3

The most intense period of activity in this area occurs in the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. During this period the land in this area is divided up by a series of intersecting ditches. These ditches probably represent the development of a network of field systems. However, given the proximity to each other of some of these features it is equally likely that some of these ditches may have been dug to provide drainage than to serve as boundary divisions. Some of the ditches also contained evidence for the continuance of low levels of smithing activity in the area. The discovery of briquetage in a post-hole at the point where one of these ditches cuts Ditch 200 from an earlier phase provides some circumstantial evidence for salt production at this time.

Interestingly some of the ditches that appear in the landscape at this time cut the Phase 2 enclosure ditch crossing the area it once enclosed. This suggests a shift in land use in this area from a period of enclosure and possible habitation to one of more general enclosure with arable agriculture.

## Phase 4

In the later 3<sup>rd</sup> and early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD further ditches are created indicating the continuing development of field systems. A notable feature from this phase is the crescent shaped ditch that deviates from the form and alignment of the other ditches in this area. Unfortunately the contents of this ditch did not support any hypothesis as to its function. Given that it is significantly different from the features that preceded it however, it may represent some other form of land division aside from field systems.

The only human remains to be found during the excavations in this area were a cremation dug into the top of one of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century ditches. The quantity of bone recovered from the cremation indicates that this was a token interment, *i.e.* the entire body was not represented. This cremation does not contain any datable material. The position of the cremation does however suggest that it was placed in the ground after the ditch fell out of use and silted up.

## **Area B**

The pottery evidence combined with the stratigraphic relationships observed during excavation from Area B indicates that there are six main phases of activity in this area with dates ranging from the early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century through to the early to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

### **Phase 1**

The earliest activity in this area is represented by gullies 216 and 1090, both of which were heavily truncated. Neither feature contained any pottery so a definite date cannot be assigned to this phase.

### **Phase 2**

The second phase of activity in this area is represented by Ditch 211, running on the opposite alignment to the earlier gullies. There are no other indications of the function of this ditch.

The dating evidence provided by the pottery can place some of the pits in Area B, including pit 1122 which contained a significant quantity of daub, around this phase of activity as well. Again the function of these features is unclear.

### **Phase 3**

There then follows another phase of activity with more ditches and gullies being added to the landscape. Two of these ditches, 213 and 215 ran across the entire width of Area B with a short gap between the terminus of Ditch 213 and the beginning of Ditch 215 (Fig. 4). It can be argued that these two ditches actually represent a single ditch with an entrance partway along its length. The presence of a small amount of hammerscale in Ditch 215 indicates that some smithing activity took place in this area. It is likely that this took the form of small-scale tool repair or re-conditioning of old tools.

### **Phase 4**

Phase 4 sees the appearance of more ditches some of which are of a similar nature to the features from the earlier phases indicating a continuance of the field systems/drainage ditches already discussed. In this phase, however there is also Ditch 219, one of the most substantial features in Area B. The size of this ditch in relation to the other ditches in this area suggests that it could represent a significant boundary established in this period and superseding any previous boundaries. It is also interesting to note that this ditch appears to relate to an enclosure identified in the geophysical survey carried out in this area (see Fig. 2).

In this phase there is also Ditch 221 located in the north-eastern corner of Area B and runs into the northern baulk. The appearance of this ditch in plan indicates that it may be a small sub-rectangular enclosure, although there are no internal features that could support this interpretation.

### **Phase 5**

Ditch 222, a curvilinear ditch also in the north-eastern corner of the area, has also been placed in this phase. Fills from this feature contained the highest concentration of carbonised cereal grains and agricultural weeds. Charcoal, a dump of burnt clay and a wide variety of different pottery types, suggest that the function of this ditch would have been different to the other ditches and gullies in this area also suggesting higher levels of human activity around this ditch than in the rest of Area B.

Also present in this phase are a number of smaller ditches and gullies similar in nature to the ones present in earlier phases. Because of their proximity to each other it is likely that the function of some of these features was for drainage rather than as boundaries.

#### **Phase 6**

The final phase of activity in this area is defined by a few short gullies and a single pit associated with a furrow towards the western end of Area B. It is not known whether the furrow is medieval or post-medieval in date.

### **9. Statement of potential**

- 9.1 The slag, flint, animal bone and human remains all have been reported in full. All specialist reports state there is no need for further analysis.
- 9.2 Based on the samples processed the environmental potential of the site is low and no further work is required at this time. Should, further investigations be undertaken it is the recommendation of the specialist that samples should be concentrated around Ditch 222 as this feature yielding the greatest quantity variety of botanical remains.
- 9.3 The daub needs no further analysis, but examination of the briquetage by a relevant specialist could provide more information about possible salt production in Area A.
- 9.4 The pottery assemblage provides good dating material for the majority of features, but this dating could be refined by specialist examination of the samian and mortaria. Should this site be brought to publication, any report should allow for a discursive text centred on the assemblage from Ditch 204 and the decorated vessel from this ditch.

### **10. Conclusion**

- 10.1 The excavations at Clough Road, North Killingholme have shown that the primary activity in this area was centred around the division of the land into a series of field systems from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, with a possible earlier enclosure in Area A and indications of more intensive activity in the north-eastern part of Area B towards the latter part of this time period.
- 10.2 Evidence for specific activities is sparse, although it is possible that there was some small-scale salt production taking place in Area A and both areas show evidence of ironworking being carried out, again on a small scale.
- 10.3 The function of the ditches in Area B is not entirely clear. The presence of carbonised cereal grains and carbonised agricultural weed seeds in some of the ditches does, however, point to them being part of a series of field systems, with associated drainage. There are some ditches that obviously do not fit this profile most notably Ditch 222 which offers evidence of a greater intensity of activity than in other sections of Area B. Ditch 219 also appears to be different to the other features in this area. Ditch 219 is much wider and deeper than all the other ditches. Unfortunately however, the excavations did not reveal a large amount of information to indicate its function. The size of the ditch could indicate that it may have acted as some form of boundary marker, and if it is one of the later features on site, as is suggested by the stratigraphic

relationships observed during excavation, then this could represent a change in land use.

## **Bibliography**

- ASWYAS, 2003. West Yorkshire Archaeology Service sit recording manual. West Yorkshire Archaeology Service: Unpublished.
- British Geological Survey 1983. Sheet 80 Kingston-Upon-Hull, Solid and Drift edition, 1:50,000 series.
- Brown, A. 2005 South Killingholme, Grimsby, North Lincolnshire, Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1) Interim Report (forthcoming)
- Buckland, P.C. and Dolby, M.J. 1980. A Roman Pottery Kiln Site at Blaxton Quarry, near Doncaster. *The Archaeology of Doncaster*, 4/1.
- Cowgill, J. in prep. The metal-working debris and crucibles from Carleton Coleville, Suffolk. Publication report being produced for the Cambridge Archaeology Unit.
- Darling, M.J. 1984. Roman Pottery from the Upper Defences. *The Archaeology of Lincoln*. XVI-2.
- Didsbury Unpublished report on the pottery from Glebe Farm, Barton on Humber, prepared for the Humberside Archaeology Unit. Forthcoming.
- Donaldson, K. 2004. Geophysical Survey Report, North Killingholme, Grimsby Lincolnshire. Stratascan Limited. Unpublished, Client report.
- Field, N. and Hurst, H. 1983 Roman Horncastle, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 18, 47-88.
- French, D. H. 1971. An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21, 59-64.
- Gillam, J.P. 1957 Types of Roman coarse pottery vessels in Northern Britain, *Archaeologia Aeliana* (4<sup>th</sup> series) 35, 180-251
- Goddard, E.N., Trask, P.D., De Ford, R.K., Rove, O.N., Singewald, J.T. and Overbeck, R.M. 1948. *Rock-colour Chart*. Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado, USA.

- Grant, A., 1989. 'Animals in Roman Britain', in M. Todd (ed.) *Research on Roman Britain 1960-89*.
- Noel, M.J. and Purves, A. 2004. Geophysical Survey within a proposed road realignment at Clough Lane, North Killingholme. Geoquest Associates. Unpublished. Client Report.
- North Lincolnshire Sites and monuments Records, 2004. Brief For Archaeological Evaluation Clough Road Realignment, North Killingholme.
- May, J. 1996. *Dragonby* (Oxbow Monograph 61).
- May, J. Gregory, A. K. and Swan, V. G 1996 The Pottery Kilns at Dragonby, in J. May, *Dragonby* (Oxbow Monograph 61), 574-582.
- Monaghan, J. 1997. Roman Pottery from York. *The Archaeology of York* 16/8.
- Petch, D.F.1962. 'Excavations at Lincoln, 1955-58', *Archaeological Journal* 117, 40-70.
- Poole, C.1984. 'Briquetage Containers' in B. Cunliffe. *Danebury: An Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire, Volume 2, The Excavations, 1969-1978: The Finds*, 426-430.
- Rigby, V. and Stead, I.M. 1976. 'Coarse Pottery', in I. M. Stead, *Excavations at Winterton Roman Villa and other Roman sites in North Lincolnshire*. (Dept of the Environment Archaeological Report 9), 136-190.
- Rixson, D. 1989. Butchery evidence on animal bones *Circaea* 6 (1), 49-62.
- Roseveare, A. and M. 2003. Land at Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, Caesium Magnetometr survey. Archaeophysia Ltd. Unpublished Client Report.
- Samuels, J. 1979. The Excavation of Two Romano-British Pottery Kilns at Barnetby Top, South Humberside, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 14, 11-19.
- Schweingruber, F. H. 1990 *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.
- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.



Stead, I. M. 1976. *Excavations at Winterton Roman Villa and other Roman sites in North Lincolnshire* (Dept of the Environment Archaeological Report 9).

Soils of England and Wales, 1983 Sheet 1 Northern England, 1:250,000

Thompson, F. H., 1958. 'A Romano-British Pottery Kiln at North Hykeham, Lincolnshire: with an Appendix on the Typology, Dating and Distribution of Rustic' Ware in Great Britain', *The Antiquaries Journal* 38, 15-51.

Vince, A. forthcoming. Assessment of the briquetage from the Conoco Pipeline, North Killingholme (CHP2002) in J. Bradley and T. Brigham, An Archaeological Excavation on Land Between Rosper Road and Conoco Humber Refinery, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire Phase 2, HFA Report.

Webb, A. 2004. Land East of Clough Road North Killingholme North Lincolnshire, Geophysical Survey Report no. 1303.

Webb, A. 2004. Clough Road Realignment, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching. West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

Webb, A. 2005. Clough Road Realignment, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. Archaeological Trial Trenching Unpubl. Client Report.

Webster, G., 1944. 'A Roman Pottery Kiln at South Carlton, Lincs.', *The Antiquaries Journal* 24, 129-143.

Webster, G., 1960. 'A Romano-British Pottery Kiln at Rookery Lane, Lincoln', *The Antiquaries Journal* 40, 214-220.

Webster, G. and Booth, N., 1947. 'A Romano-British Pottery Kiln at Swanpool, near Lincoln', *The Antiquaries Journal* 27, 61-79.

Weston, D. 1999. Geophysical Survey Report 99/144, Southern Energy Corridor III. GSB Prospection. Unpubl Client Report.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition.

*Some of the above may be cited in shortened form, particularly in the pottery database (Appendix V), when quoting vessel parallels, as follows:*

'Barnetby Top'	Samuels 1979
'Bishop's Palace, Lincoln'	Petch 1962
'Dragonby'	May 1996
'Glebe Farm'	Didsbury forthcoming
'Horncastle'	Field and Hurst 1983
'Lincoln Upper Defences'	Darling 1984
'Messingham'	Rigby and Stead 1976
'Rookery Lane'	Webster 1960
'Roxby'	Rigby and Stead 1976
'South Carlton'	Webster 1944
'Swanpool'	Webster and Booth 1947
'Thealby'	Rigby and Stead 1976
'Winterton'	Rigby and Stead 1976

## ***Acknowledgements***

### *Project management*

Alistair Webb BA MIFA

### *Report*

Jennifer Wylie BA MA

### *Graphics/illustrations*

Mark Chisnall BA

### *Fieldwork*

Jennifer Wylie

Edwin Heapy BSc

Andy Walsh BSc

Karen Bolchover BSc

Christine Hopwood BSc

### *Specialists*

Diane Alldritt PhD

Jane Richardson PhD

Terry O'Connor

Peter Didsbury M.Phil

Ian P. Brooks PhD

S. E. Tibbles Dip. Arch; Cert. Arch

Jane Cowgill BA

Malin Holst MSc

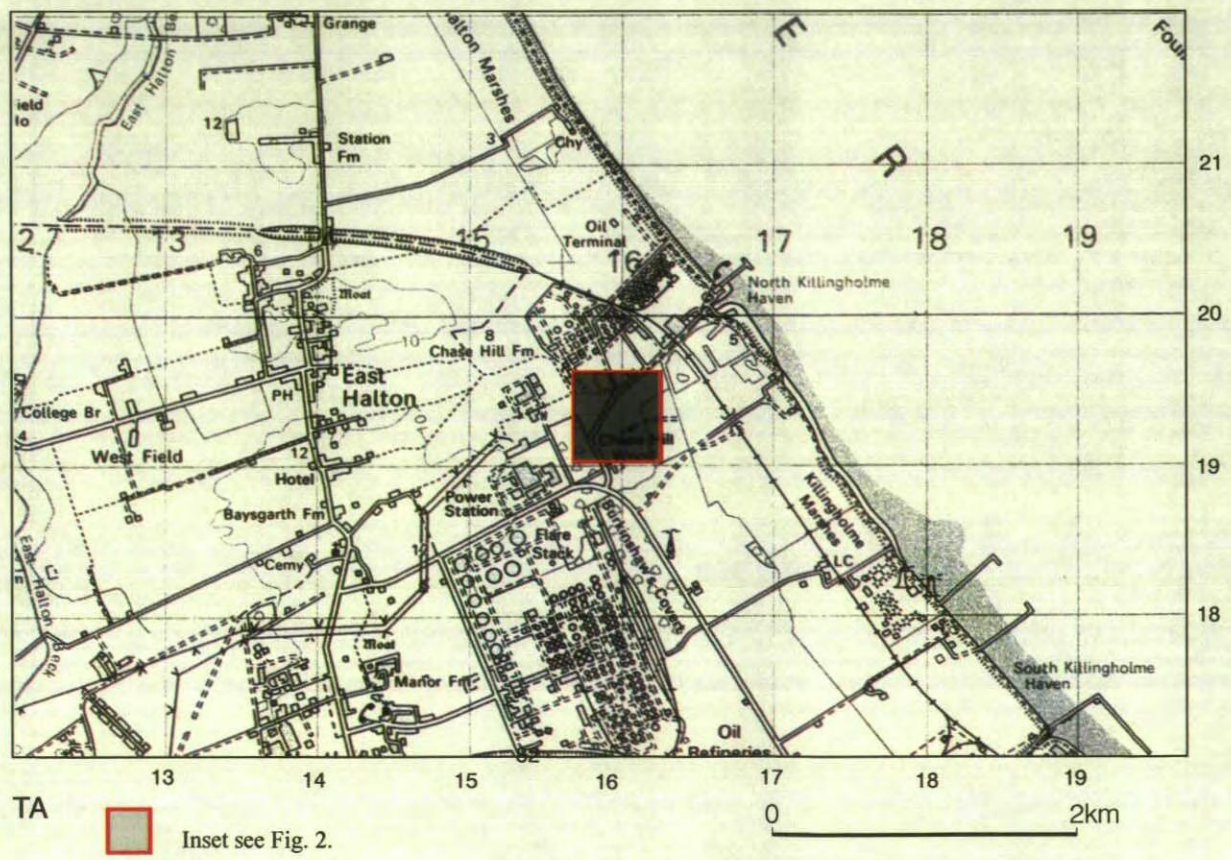
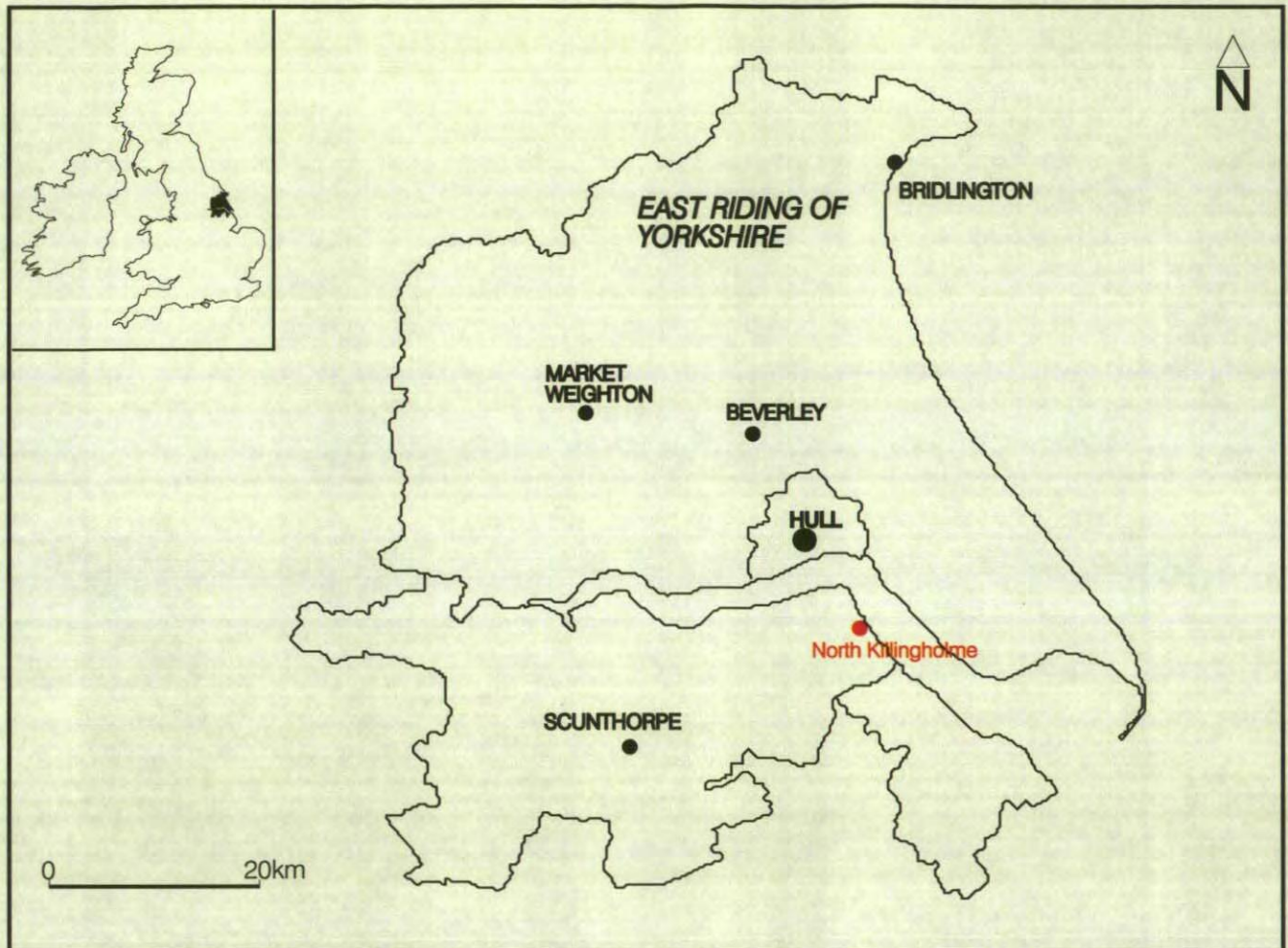


Fig. 1. Site location

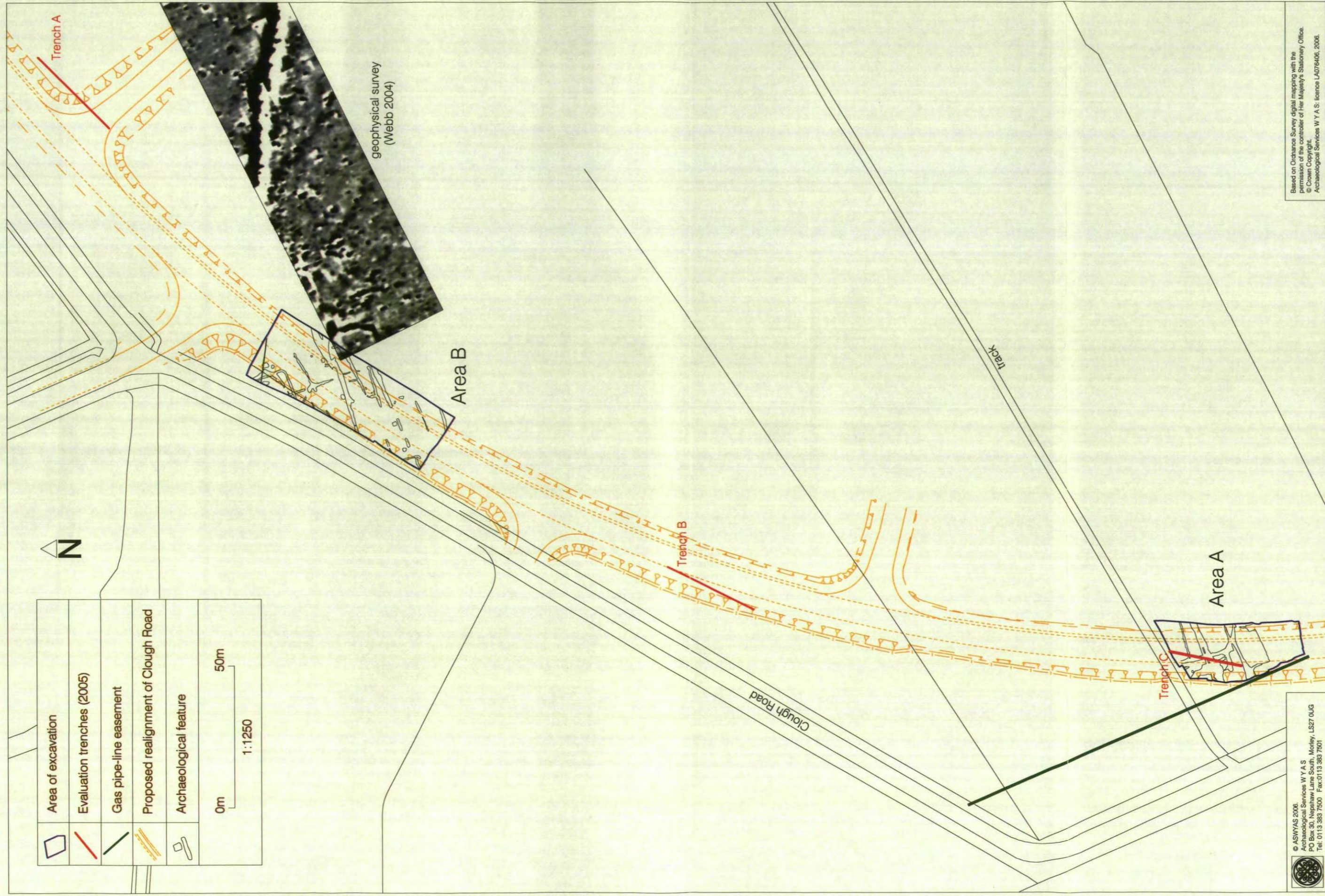


Fig. 2. Site location showing excavated areas and previous archaeological works

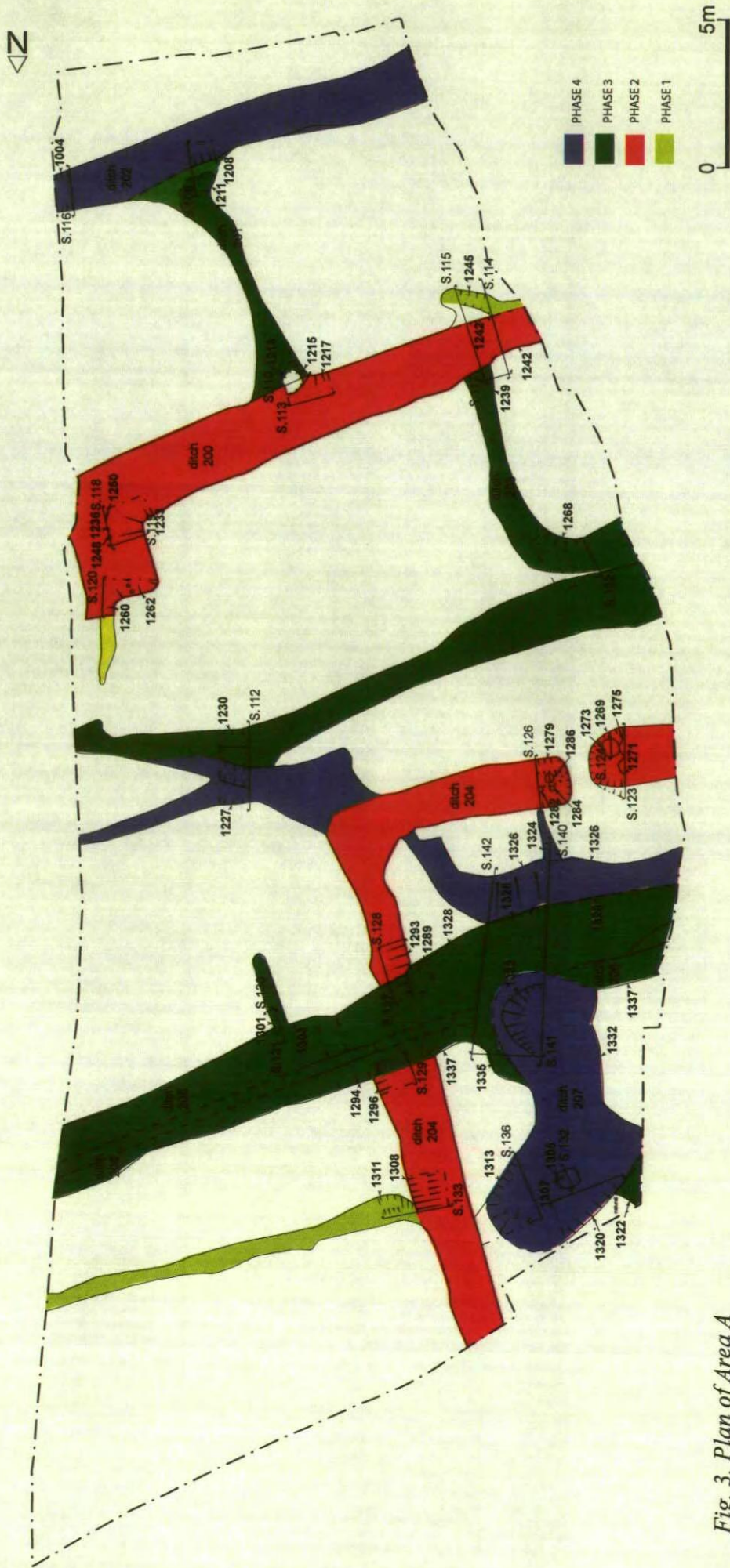


Fig. 3. Plan of Area A

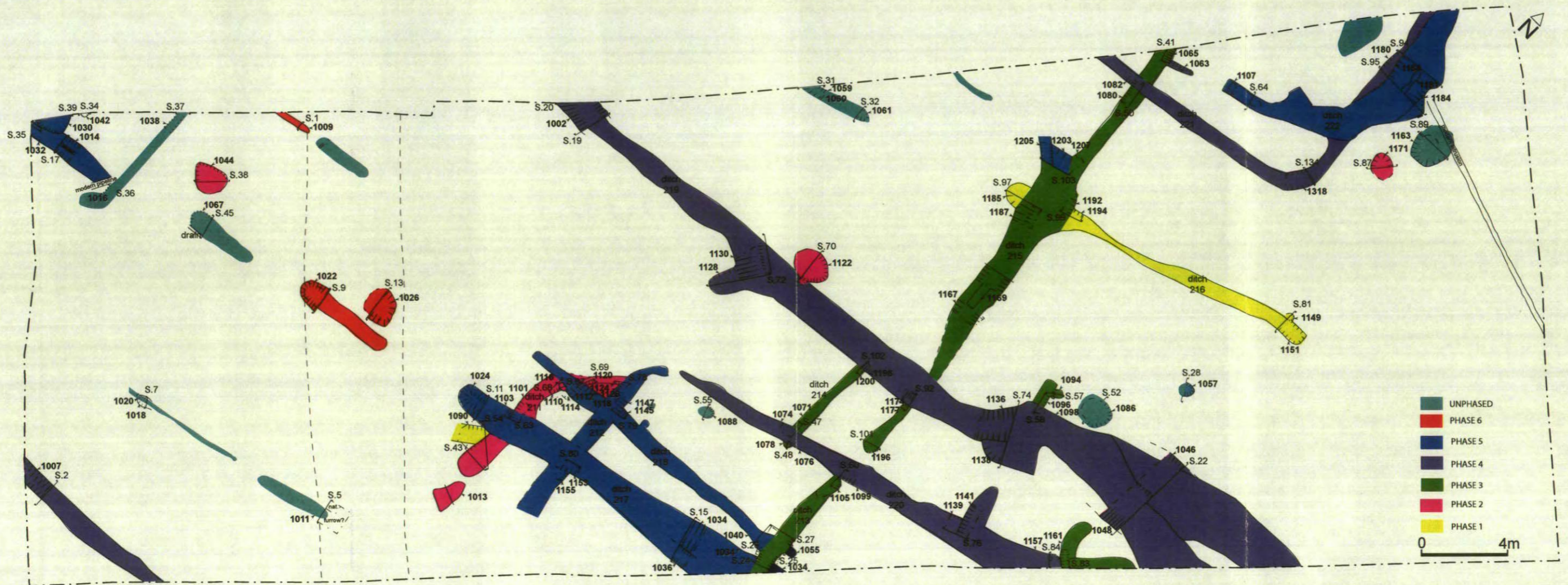


Fig. 4. Plan of Area B

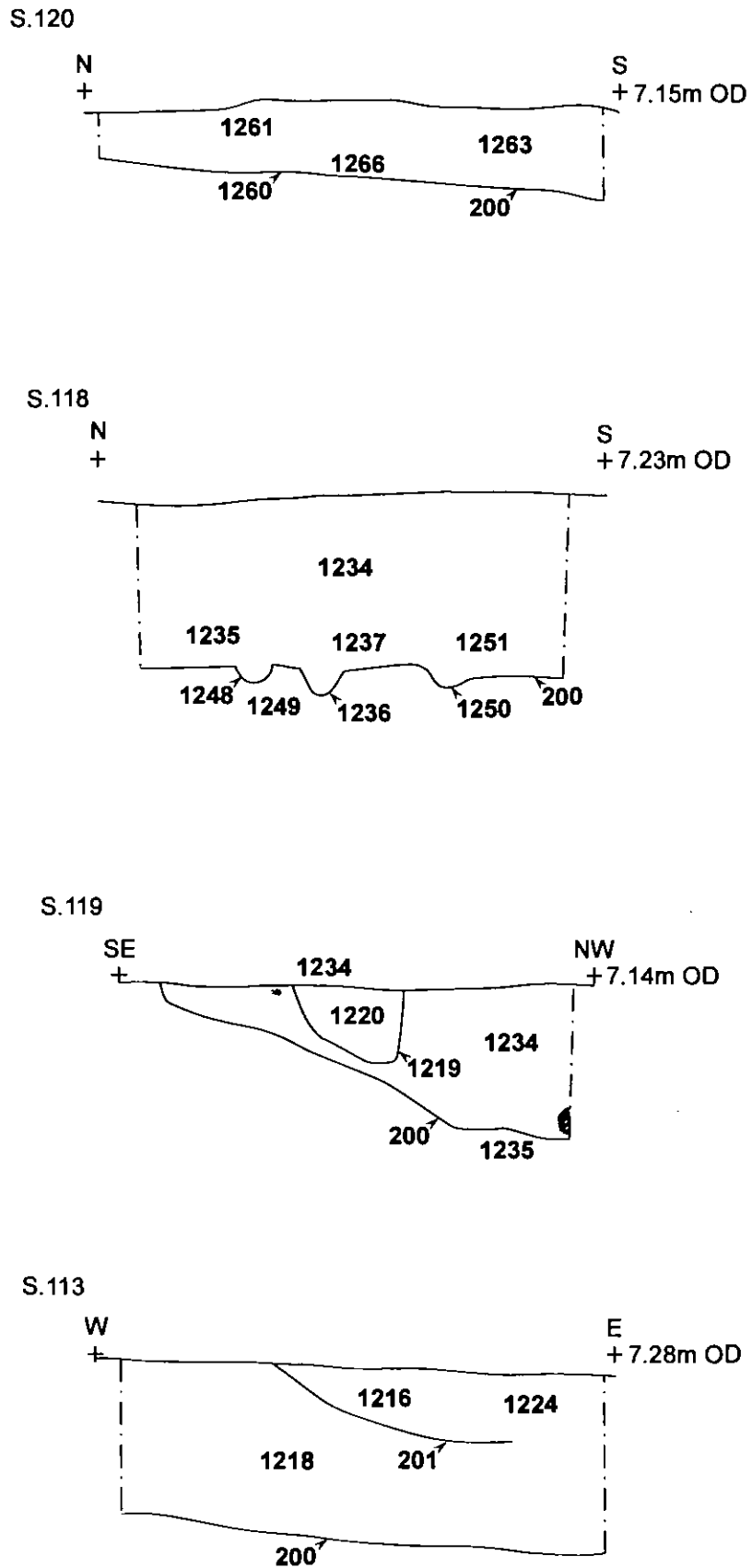


Fig. 5. Area A: ditch sections and cremation 1219





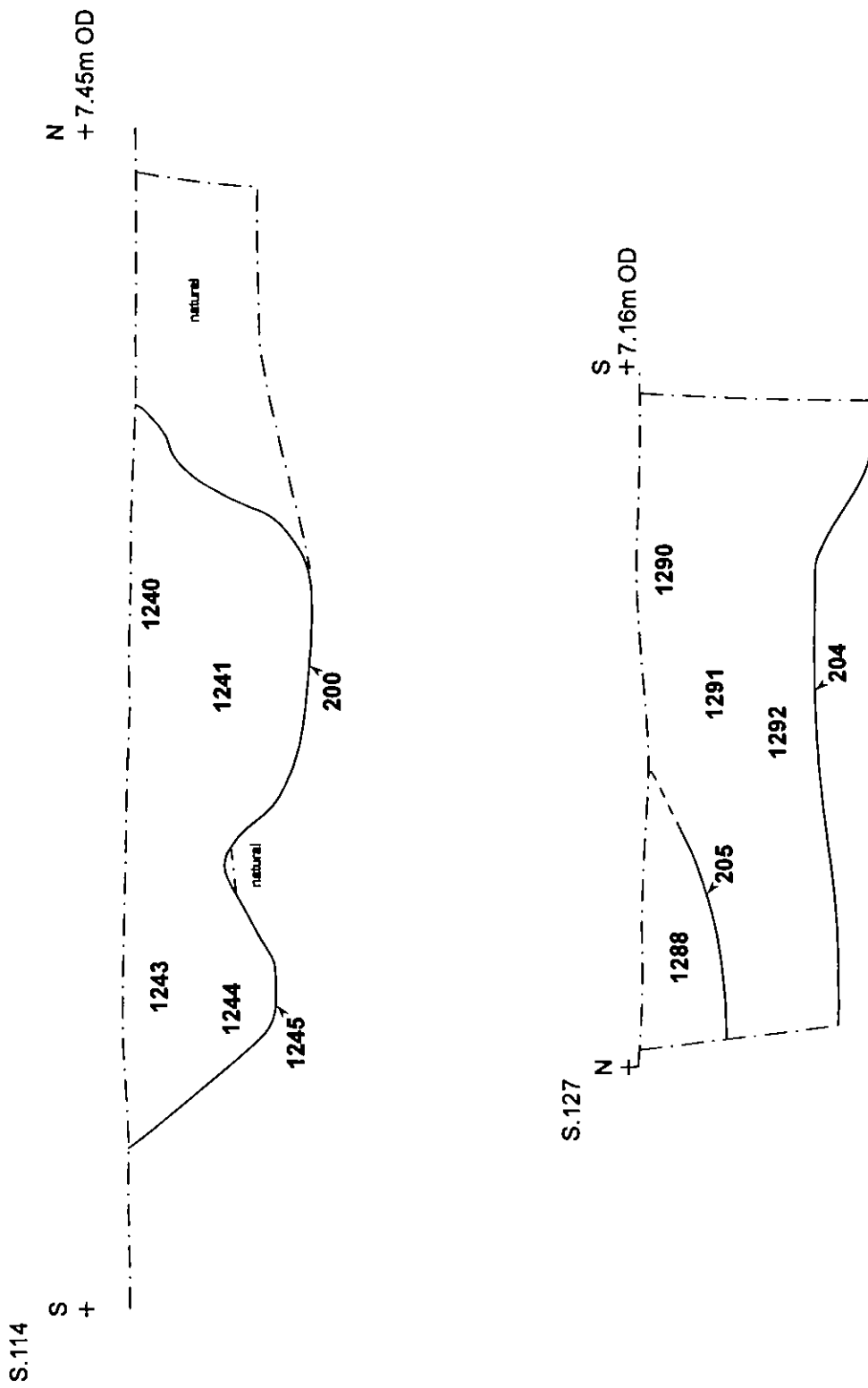


Fig. 6. Area A: ditch sections continued

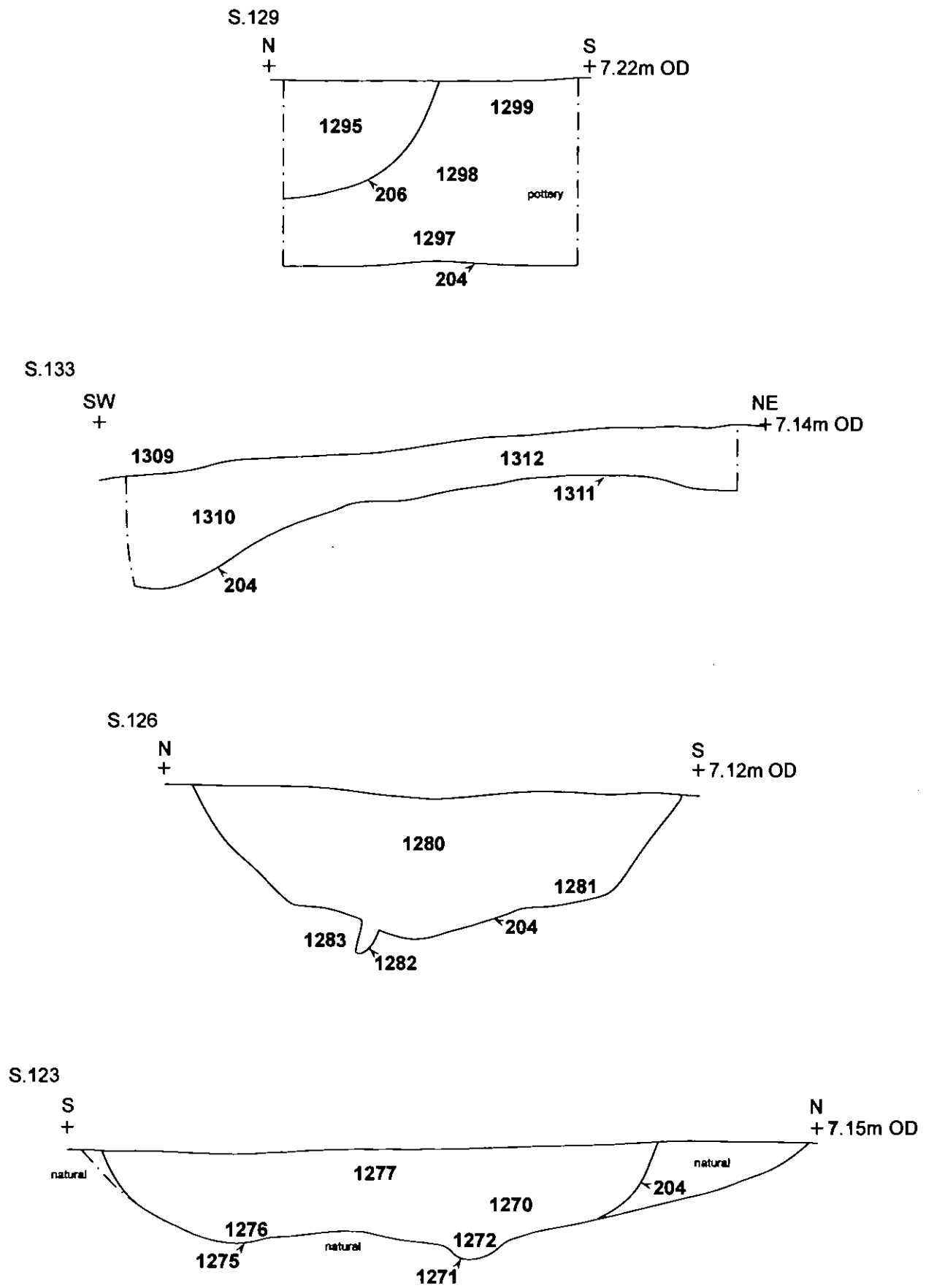


Fig. 7. Area A: ditch sections continued



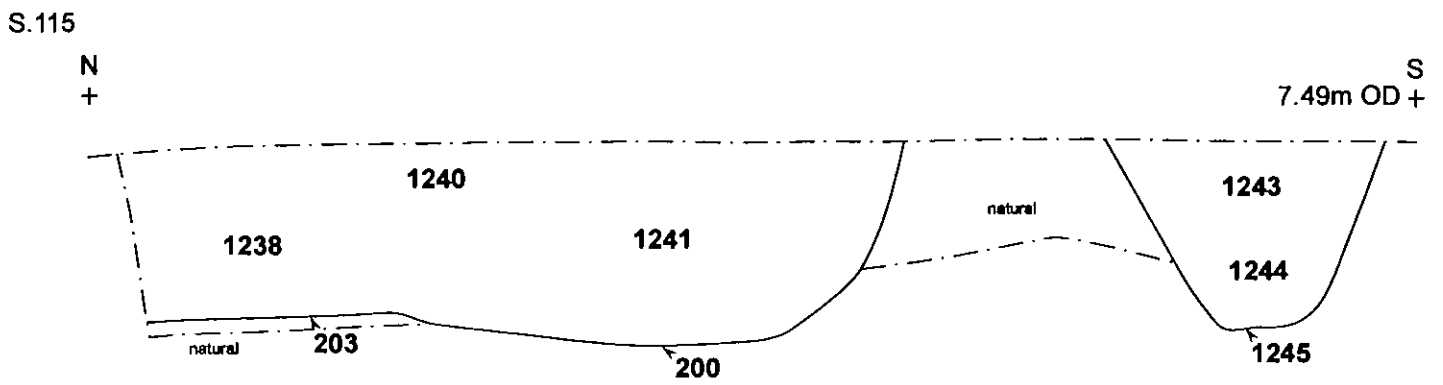
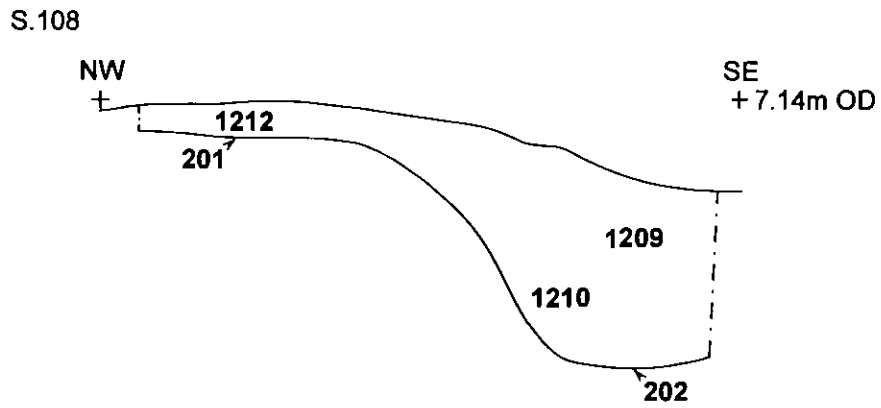


Fig. 8. Area A: ditch sections continued



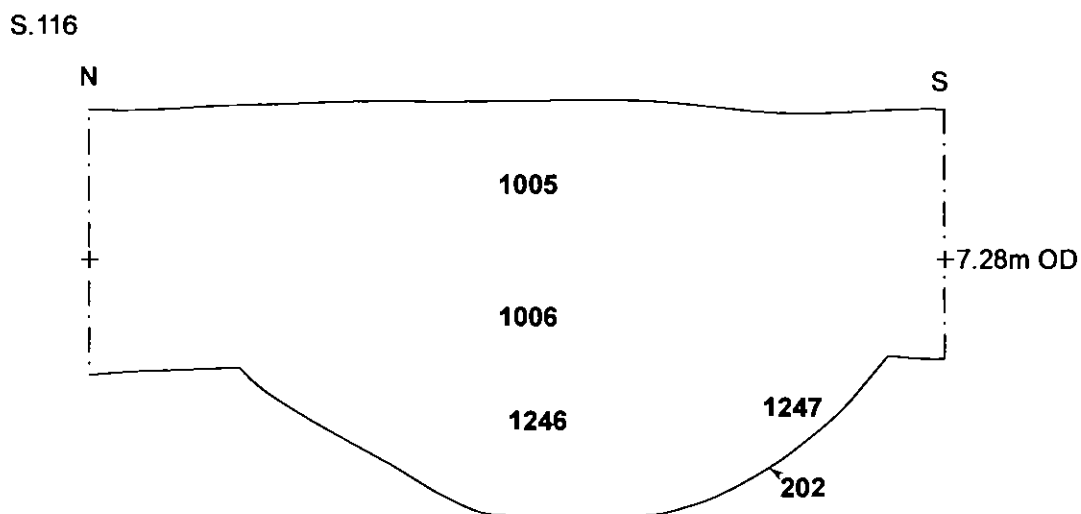
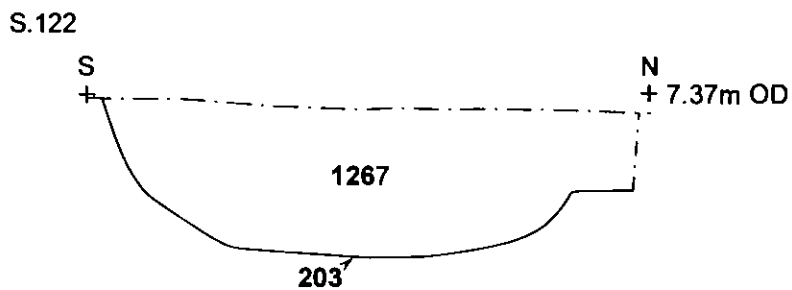
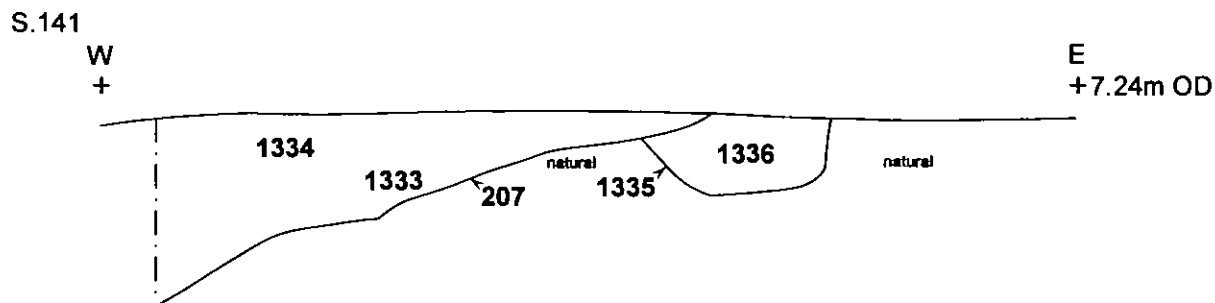
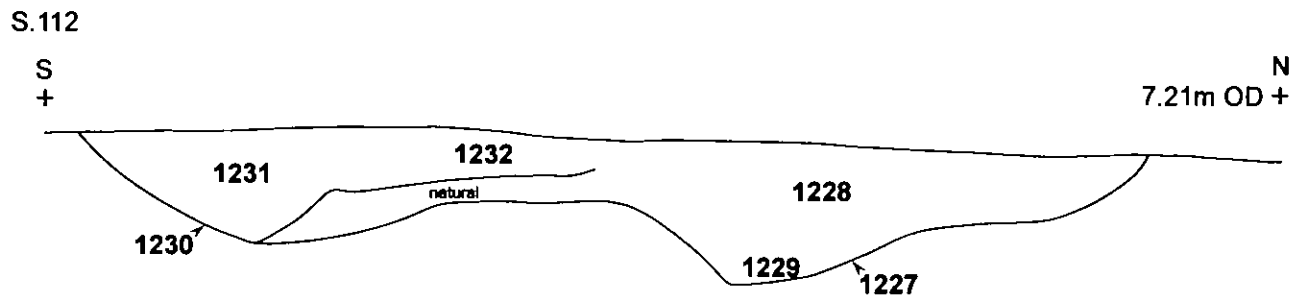
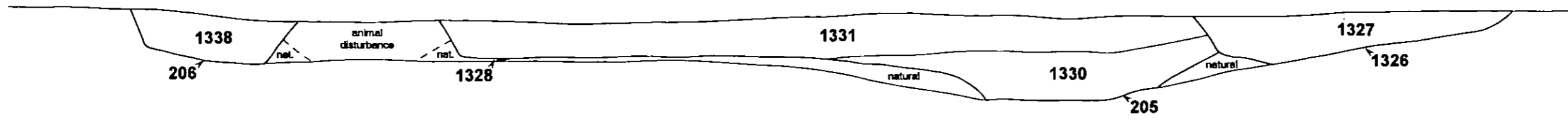


Fig. 9. Area A: ditch sections continued



S.142  
N  
+

S  
+7.25m OD



S.140  
S  
+

N  
7.23m OD+

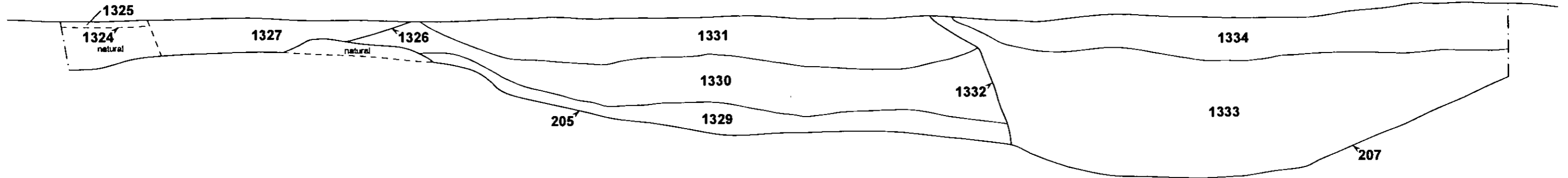


Fig. 10. Area A: ditch sections continued

0 1m

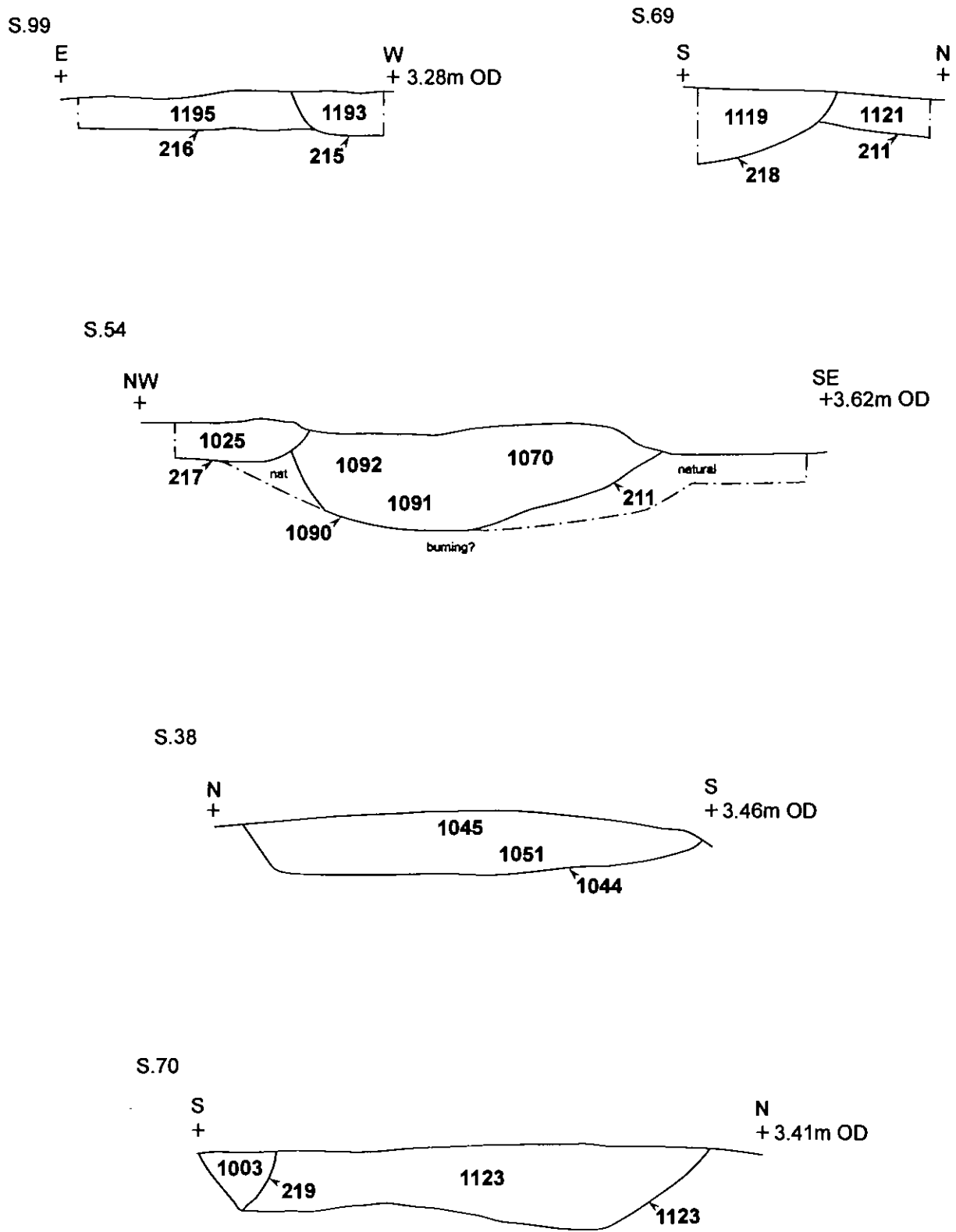


Fig. 11. Area B: pit and ditch sections

0 1m

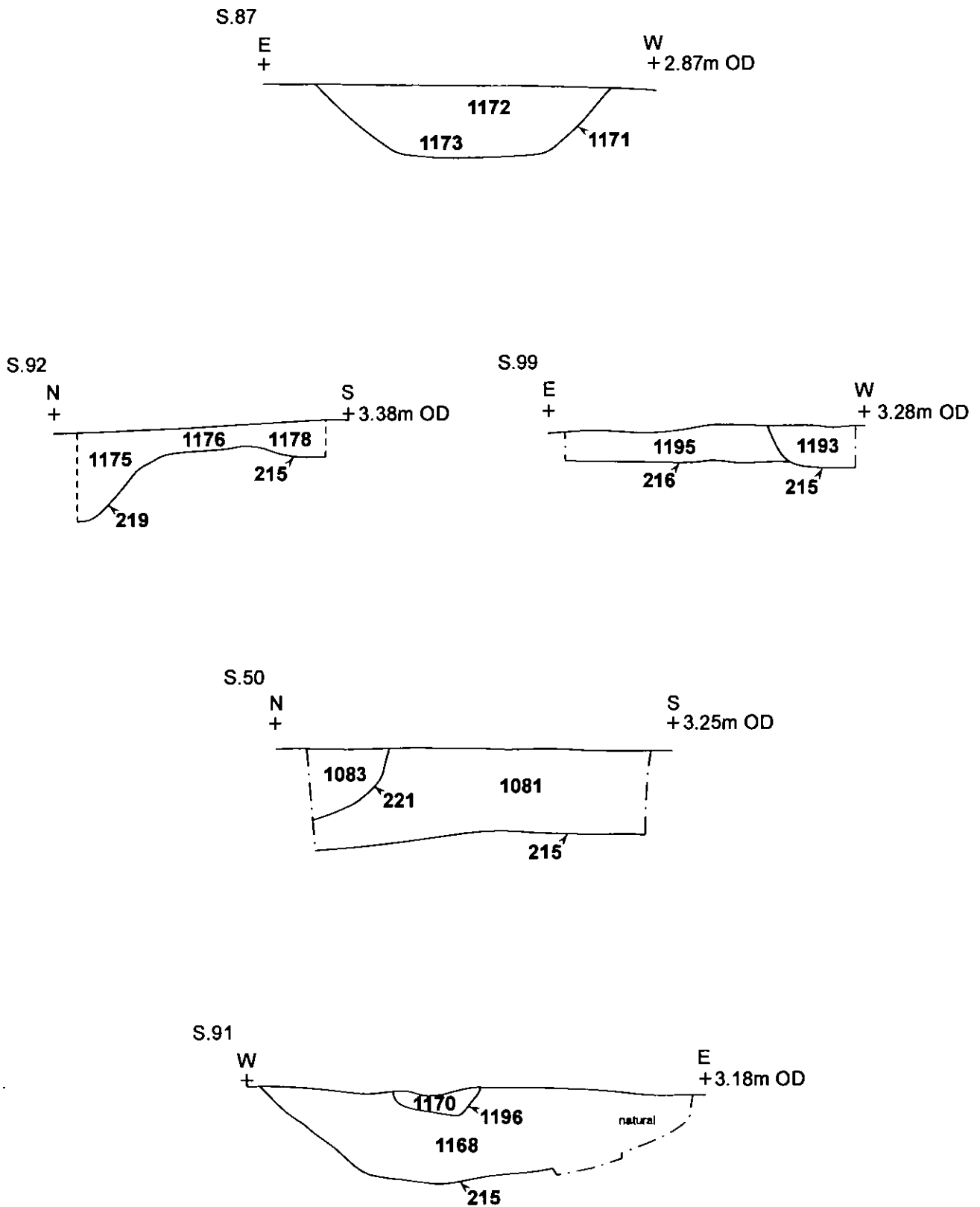


Fig. 12. Area B: pit and ditch sections continued



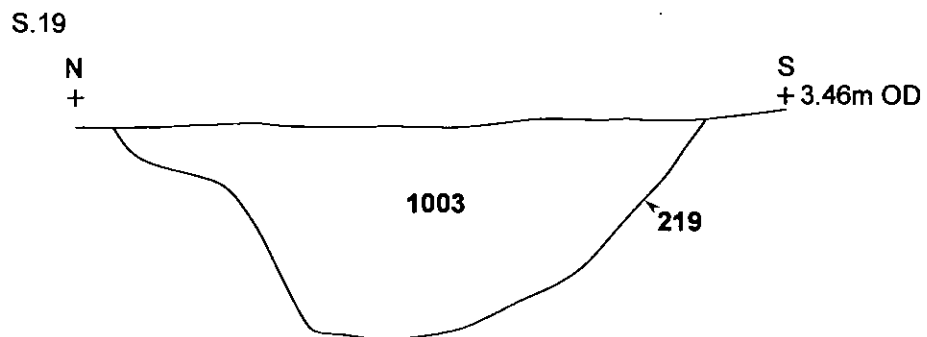
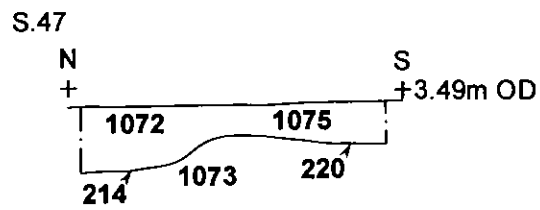
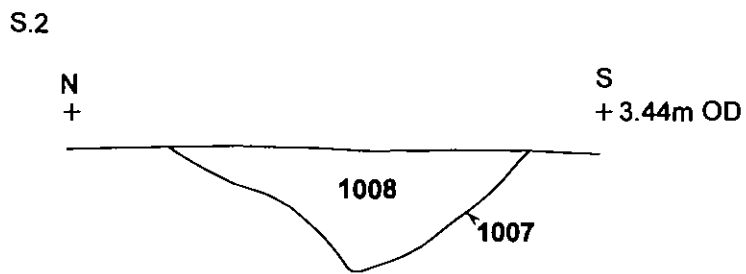
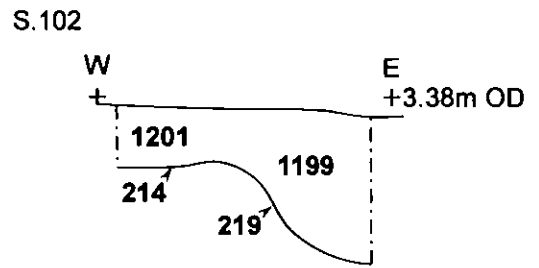
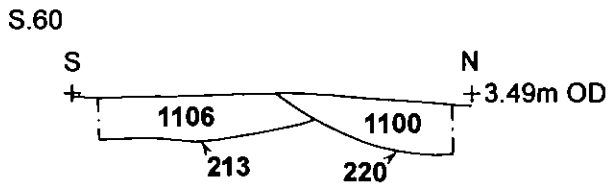


Fig. 13. Area B: ditch sections continued





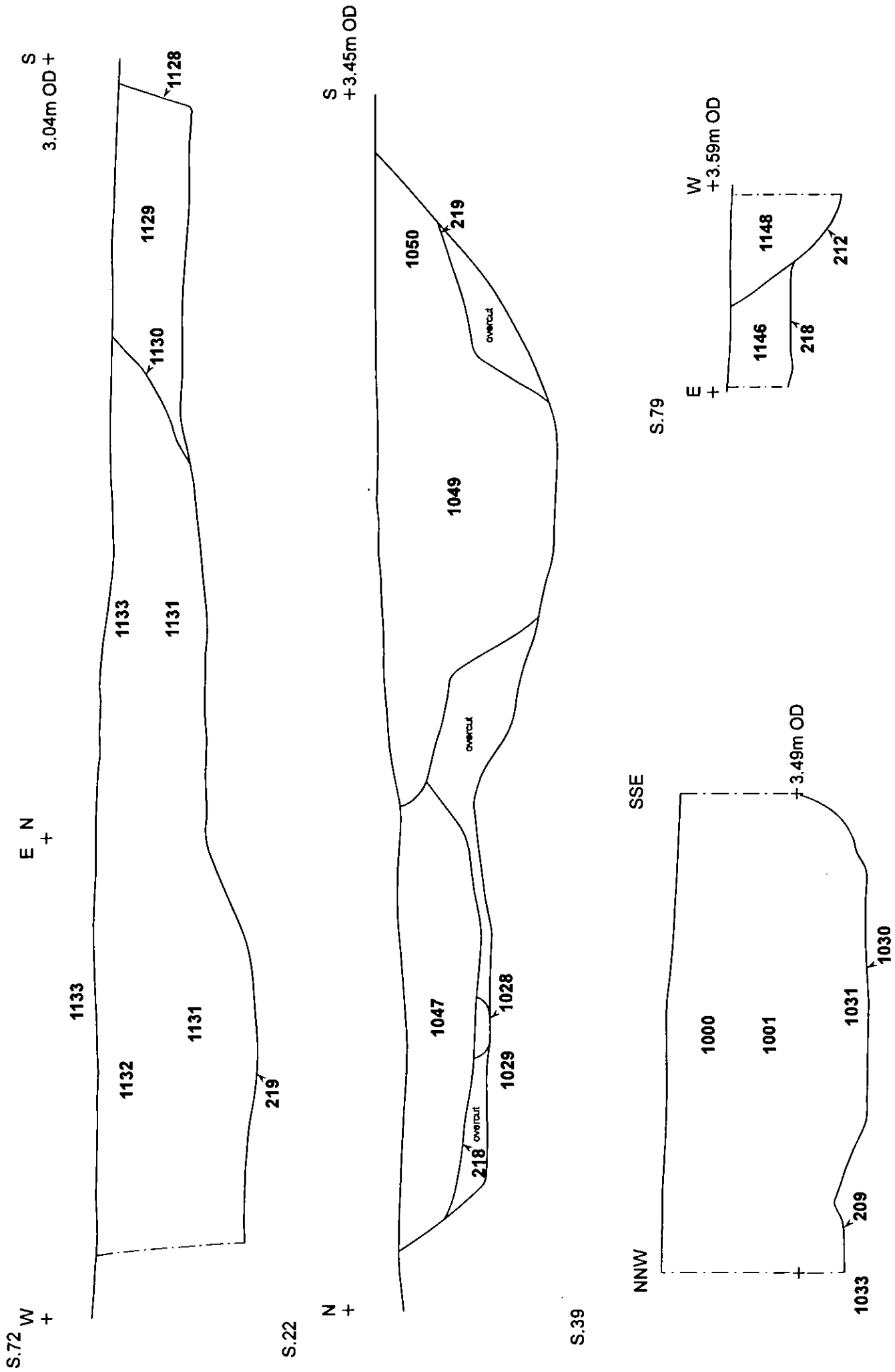


Fig. 14. Area B: pit and ditch sections continued

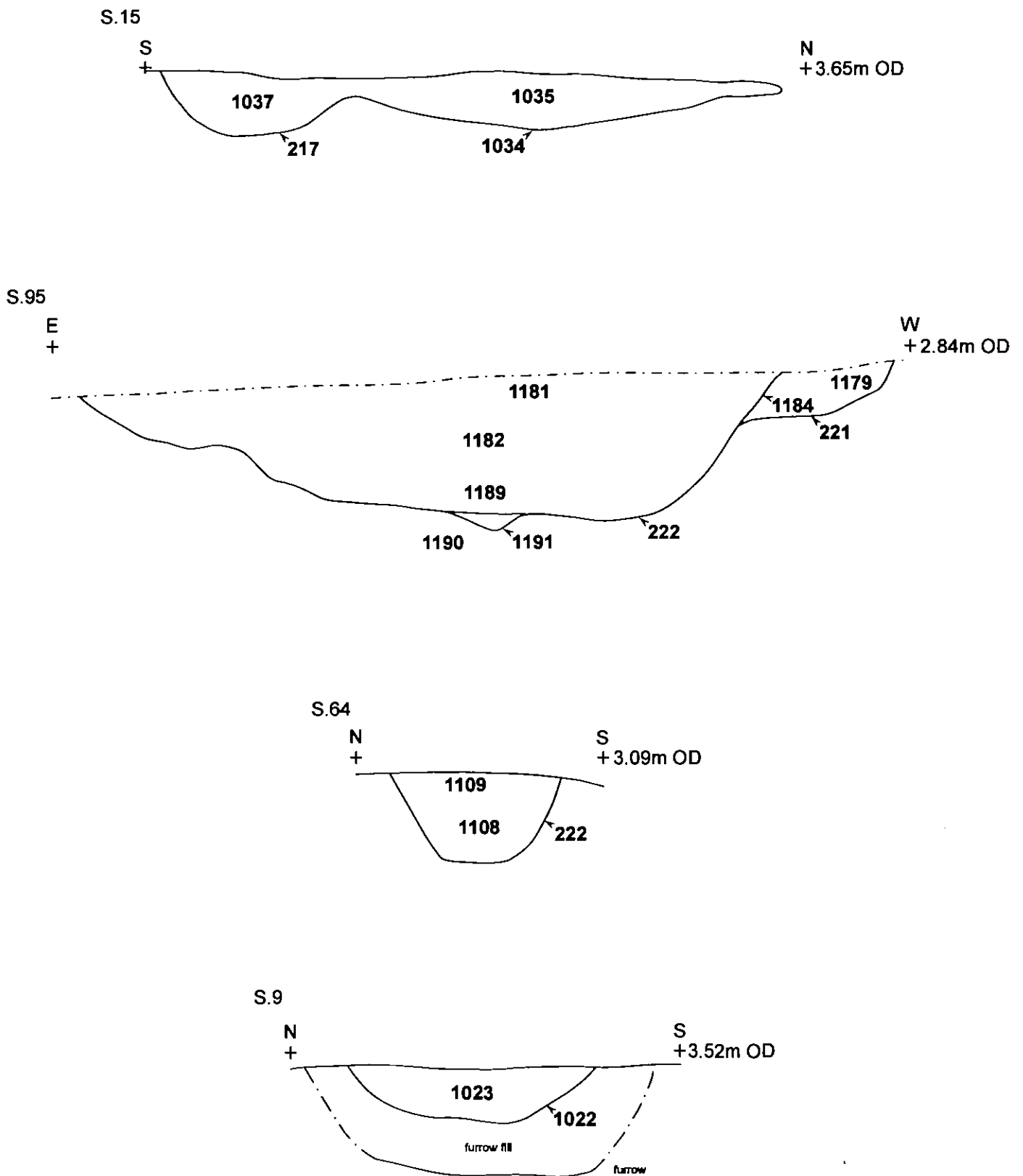


Fig. 15. Area B: ditch sections continued

0  1m

## Appendix I

### Inventory of primary archive

Record	Description	Quantity
WRITTEN RECORD	Site Diary	1
	Site Risk Assessment	1
	Composite plan showing Areas A+B, Geophysics, etc	3
	Photocopy of OS map showing site location	1
	North Lincs Council 1:2000 plan of proposed road corridor	1
	1:2000 plan of proposed road corridor (reduced to A3)	1
	1:250 plan Area A (slots marked)	1
	1:250 plan Area B (slots marked)	1
	1:250 plan Area B with geophysics	3
	1:250 plan Area A with pipeline + evaluation trench	2
	1:500 plan Area B with geophysics	1
	1:250 plan Area A with pipeline + evaluation trench	1
	Context Register	14
	Context Cards	338
	Drawing Register	8
	Permatrace Drawing Sheets (small)	43
	Permatrace Drawing sheets (large)	11
	Sample Register	4
	Small Finds Register	1
	X ray of small finds with accompanying letter	1
	Photo Record Sheet	17
	Levels sheets	37
	Finds and Samples record (form B)	9
	Environmental processing sheets	62
	Report no. 1331. also containing:	1
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief for archaeological recording clough road realignment by Allison Williams NLSMR officer,</li> <li>• Project Design by ASWYAS</li> </ul>
PHOTOGRAPHS	Black and White Contact Sheet (Film no 7336, 7377, 7352, 7364, 7366, 7362)	6
	Black and White Negatives (Film no 7336, 7377, 7352, 7364, 7366, 7362)	6
	Colour Transparency (Film no 7337, 7353, 7351, 7363, 7367,7379)	6

**Appendix II**  
**Inventory of contexts**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1000	Area B	Topsoil
1001	Area B	Subsoil
1002	Area B	Cut of ditch
1003	Area B	Fill of ditch 1002
1004	Area A	Cut of ditch
1005	Area A	Topsoil
1006	Area A	Subsoil
1007	Area B	Cut of ditch
1008	Area B	Fill of ditch 1007
1009	Area B	Cut of ditch
1010	Area B	Fill of ditch 1009
1011	Area B	Cut of ditch
1012	Area B	Fill of ditch 1011
1013	Area B	Tree throw
1014	Area B	Cut of ditch
1015	Area B	Fill of ditch 1014
1016	Area B	Cut of ditch
1017	Area B	Fill of ditch 1016
1018	Area B	Cut of gully
1019	Area B	Fill of gully 1019
1020	Area B	Cut of land drain
1021	Area B	Fill of land drain 1020
1022	Area B	Cut of ditch
1023	Area B	Fill of ditch 1022
1024	Area B	Cut of ditch terminus
1025	Area B	Fill of ditch terminus 1025
1026	Area B	Cut of pit
1027	Area B	Fill of pit 1026
1028	Area B	Cut of Gully within base of 1046
1029	Area B	Fill of gully 1028
1030	Area B	Cut of pit
1031	Area B	Fill of pit 1030
1032	Area B	Cut of ditch
1033	Area B	Fill of ditch 1032
1034	Area B	Cut of linear
1035	Area B	Fill of linear 1034
1036	Area B	Cut of linear

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1037	Area B	Fill of linear 1036
1038	Area B	Cut of linear
1039	Area B	Fill of linear 1038
1040	Area B	Cut of linear
1041	Area B	Fill of linear 1040
1042	Area B	Cut of small pit
1043	Area B	Fill of small pit 1042
1044	Area B	Cut of pit
1045	Area B	Fill of pit 1044
1046	Area B	Cut of ditch
1047	Area B	Fill of ditch 1046
1048	Area B	Cut of ditch
1049	Area B	Fill of ditch 1048
1050	Area B	Fill of ditch 1048
1051	Area B	Fill of pit 1044
1052	Area B	Fill of linear 1040
1053	Area B	Cut of linear
1054	Area B	Fill of linear 1053
1055	Area B	Cut of curvilinear
1056	Area B	Fill of curvilinear 1055
1057	Area B	Cut of small pit
1058	Area B	Fill of small pit 1057
1059	Area B	Cut of gully
1060	Area B	Fill of gully 1059
1061	Area B	Cut of gully
1062	Area B	Fill of gully 1061
1063	Area B	Cut of gully
1064	Area B	Fill of gully 1063
1065	Area B	Cut of ditch
1066	Area B	Fill of ditch 1065
1067	Area B	Cut of ditch
1068	Area B	Fill of ditch 1067
1069	Area B	Cut of ditch
1070	Area B	Fill of ditch 1069
1071	Area B	Cut of gully
1072	Area B	Fill of gully 1071
1073	Area B	Fill of gully 1071
1074	Area B	Cut of ditch
1075	Area B	Fill of ditch 1074
1076	Area B	Cut of ditch
1077	Area B	Fill of ditch 1076

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1078	Area B	Cut of gully terminus
1079	Area B	Fill of gully terminus 1078
1080	Area B	Cut of ditch
1081	Area B	Fill of ditch 1080
1082	Area B	Cut of ditch
1083	Area B	Fill of ditch 1082
1084	Area B	Secondary fill of pit 1086
1085	Area B	Primary fill of pit 1086
1086	Area B	Cut of pit
1087	Area B	Fill of pit 1088
1088	Area B	Cut of pit
1089	N/A	VOID
1090	Area B	Cut of ditch
1091	Area B	Fill of ditch 1090
1092	Area B	Fill of ditch 1090
1093	Area B	Fill of gully 1094
1094	Area B	Cut of very shallow gully
1095	Area B	Fill of gully 1096
1096	Area B	Cut of gully
1097	Area B	Fill of ditch 1098
1098	Area B	Cut of ditch
1099	Area B	Cut of ditch
1100	Area B	Fill of ditch 1099
1101	Area B	Cut of linear
1102	Area B	Fill of linear 1101
1103	Area B	Cut of linear
1104	Area B	Fill of linear 1103
1105	Area B	Cut of gully
1106	Area B	Fill of gully 1105
1107	Area B	Cut of ditch terminus
1108	Area B	Primary fill of ditch terminus 1107
1109	Area B	Fill of ditch terminus 1107
1110	Area B	Cut of linear same as 1101
1111	Area B	Fill of linear 1110
1112	Area B	Cut of linear
1113	Area B	Fill of linear 1112
1114	Area B	Cut of tree throw
1115	Area B	Fill of tree throw 1114

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1116	Area B	Cut of post-hole
1117	Area B	Fill of post-hole 1116
1118	Area B	Cut of linear
1119	Area B	Fill of linear 1118
1120	Area B	Cut of linear
1121	Area B	Fill of linear 1120
1122	Area B	Cut of pit
1123	Area B	Fill of pit 1122
1124	Area B	Cut of linear
1125	Area B	Fill of linear 1124
1126	Area B	Cut of linear same as 1147
1127	Area B	Fill of linear 1126
1128	Area B	Cut of ditch terminus
1129	Area B	Fill of ditch terminus 1128
1130	Area B	Cut of ditch
1131	Area B	Fill of ditch 1130
1132	Area B	Fill of ditch 1130
1133	Area B	Fill of ditch 1130
1134	Area B	Fill of ditch 1136
1135	Area B	Fill of ditch 1136
1136	Area B	Cut of ditch
1137	Area B	Fill of pit 1138
1138	Area B	Cut of pit
1139	Area B	Cut of ditch
1140	Area B	Fill of ditch 1139
1141	Area B	Cut of ditch
1142	Area B	Fill of ditch 1141
1143	Area B	Fill of ditch 1141
1144	Area B	Primary fill of ditch 1141
1145	Area B	Cut of ditch
1146	Area B	Fill of ditch 1145
1147	Area B	Cut of ditch same as 1126
1148	Area B	Fill of ditch 1147

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1149	Area B	Cut of post-hole
1150	Area B	Fill of post-hole 1149
1151	Area B	Cut of ditch
1152	Area B	Fill of ditch 1151
1153	Area B	Cut of linear
1154	Area B	Fill of linear 1153
1155	Area B	Cut of linear
1156	Area B	Fill of linear 1155
1157	Area B	Cut of ditch
1158	Area B	Fill of ditch 1157
1159	Area B	Cut of post-hole
1160	Area B	Fill of post-hole 1159
1161	Area B	Cut of ditch
1162	Area B	Fill of ditch 1161
1163	Area B	Cut of pit
1164	Area B	Fill of pit 1163
1165	Area B	Fill of pit 1163
1166	Area B	Fill of pit 1163
1167	Area B	Cut of linear
1168	Area B	Fill of linear 1167
1169	Area B	Cut of linear
1170	Area B	Fill of linear 1169
1171	Area B	Cut of pit
1172	Area B	Fill of pit 1171
1173	Area B	Fill of pit 1171
1174	Area B	Cut of ditch
1175	Area B	Fill of ditch 1174
1176	Area B	Fill of ditch 1174
1177	Area B	Cut of gully
1178	Area B	Fill of gully 1177
1179	Area B	Fill of gully 1180
1180	Area B	Cut of gully
1181	Area B	Top fill of ditch 1184



Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1182	Area B	Fill of ditch 1184
1183	Area B	Fill of ditch 1184
1184	Area B	Cut of ditch
1185	Area B	Cut of ditch
1186	Area B	Fill of ditch 1185
1187	Area B	Cut of ditch
1188	Area B	Fill of ditch 1187
1189	Area B	Grey clay fill in bottom of ditch 1184
1190	Area B	Fill of 1191
1191	Area B	Cut of small irregular channel in bottom of 1184
1192	Area B	Cut of ditch
1193	Area B	Fill of ditch 1192
1194	Area B	Cut of ditch
1195	Area B	Fill of ditch 1194
1196	Area B	Cut of gully terminus
1197	Area B	Fill of gully terminus 1196
1198	Area B	Cut of ditch
1199	Area B	Fill of ditch 1198
1200	Area B	Cut of ditch
1201	Area B	Fill of ditch 1200
1202	Area B	Fill of pit 1203
1203	Area B	Cut of pit
1204	Area B	Fill of gully 1205
1205	Area B	Cut of gully
1206	Area B	Fill of ditch 1207
1207	Area B	Cut of ditch
1208	Area A	Cut of ditch
1209	Area A	Fill of ditch 1208
1210	Area A	Fill of ditch 1208
1211	Area A	Cut of ditch
1212	Area A	Fill of ditch 1211
1213	Area A	Cut of post-hole
1214	Area A	Fill of post-hole 1213

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1215	Area A	Cut of ditch
1216	Area A	Fill of ditch 1215
1217	Area A	Cut of ditch
1218	Area A	Fill of ditch 1217
1219	Area A	Cut of possible cremation
1220	Area A	Fill of possible cremation 1219
1221	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1222	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1221
1223	N/A	VOID
1224	Area A	Fill of ditch 1215
1225	Area A	Fill of post-hole 1213
1226	N/A	VOID
1227	Area A	Cut of ditch
1228	Area A	Fill of ditch 1227
1229	Area A	Fill of ditch 1227
1230	Area A	Cut of ditch
1231	Area A	Fill of ditch 1230
1232	Area A	Fill of ditch 1230
1233	Area A	Cut of ditch
1234	Area A	Fill of ditch 1233
1235	Area A	Primary fill of ditch 1233
1236	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1237	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1236
1238	Area A	Fill of gully 1239
1239	Area A	Cut of gully
1240	Area A	Fill of ditch 1242
1241	Area A	Fill of ditch 1242
1242	Area A	Cut of ditch
1243	Area A	Fill of gully 1245
1244	Area A	Fill of gully 1245
1245	Area A	Cut of gully
1246	Area A	Fill of ditch 1004
1247	Area A	Fill of ditch 1004

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1248	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1249	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1248
1250	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1251	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1250
1252	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1253	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1252
1254	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1255	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1254
1256	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1257	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1256
1258	Area A	Cut of tree throw
1259	Area A	Fill of tree throw 1258
1260	Area A	Cut of ditch
1261	Area A	Fill of ditch 1260
1262	Area A	Cut of ditch
1263	Area A	Fill of ditch 1262
1264	Area A	Group number for stake-holes 1252, 1254 and 1256
1265	Area A	Group number for stake-holes 1236, 1248 and 1250
1266	Area A	Fill of ditch 1260
1267	Area A	Fill of small ditch 1268
1268	Area A	Cut of small ditch
1269	Area A	Cut of ditch terminus
1270	Area A	Fill of ditch terminus 1269
1271	Area A	Cut of post-hole
1272	Area A	Fill of post-hole 1271
1273	Area A	Cut of post-hole
1274	Area A	Fill of post-hole 1274
1275	Area A	Cut of post-hole
1276	Area A	Fill of post-hole 1275
1277	Area A	Fill of ditch terminus 1269
1278	Area A	Fill of ditch terminus 1269
1279	Area A	Cut of ditch terminus
1280	Area A	Fill of ditch terminus 1279

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1281	Area A	Fill of ditch terminus 1279
1282	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1283	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1282
1284	Area A	Cut of stake-hole
1285	Area A	Fill of stake-hole 1284
1286	Area A	Cut of small post-hole
1287	Area A	Fill of post-hole 1286
1288	Area A	Fill of shallow ditch 1289
1289	Area A	Cut of shallow ditch
1290	Area A	Upper fill of ditch 1293
1291	Area A	Middle fill of ditch 1293
1292	Area A	Primary fill of ditch 1293
1293	Area A	Cut of ditch
1294	Area A	Cut of ditch
1295	Area A	Fill of ditch 1294
1296	Area A	Cut of ditch
1297	Area A	Fill of ditch 1296
1298	Area A	Fill of ditch 1296
1299	Area A	Fill of ditch 1296
1300	Area A	Fill of very shallow gully 1301
1301	Area A	Cut of very shallow gully
1302	Area A	Fill of ditch 1303
1303	Area A	Cut of ditch
1304	Area A	Fill of post-hole 1305
1305	Area A	Cut of post-hole
1306	Area A	Fill of small stake-hole 1307
1307	Area A	Cut of small stake-hole
1308	Area A	Cut of ditch
1309	Area A	Fill of ditch 1308
1310	Area A	Fill of ditch 1308
1311	Area A	Cut of gully
1312	Area A	Fill of gully 1311
1313	Area A	Cut of ditch

Context no.	Site sub-division	Description
1314	Area A	Fill of ditch 1313
1315	Area B	Cut of ditch
1316	Area B	Fill of ditch 1315
1317	Area B	Fill of ditch 1315
1318	Area B	Cut of ditch
1319	Area B	Fill of ditch 1318
1320	Area A	Cut of ditch
1321	Area A	Fill of ditch 1320
1322	Area A	Cut of ditch
1323	Area A	Fill of ditch 1322
1324	Area A	Cut of gully
1325	Area A	Fill of gully 1324
1326	Area A	Cut of ditch
1327	Area A	Fill of ditch 1326
1328	Area A	Cut of ditch
1329	Area A	Fill of ditch 1328
1330	Area A	Fill of ditch 1328
1331	Area A	Fill of ditch 1328
1332	Area A	Cut of ditch
1333	Area A	Fill of ditch 1332
1334	Area A	Fill of ditch 1332
1335	Area A	Cut of gully
1336	Area A	Fill of gully 1335
1337	Area A	Cut of ditch
1338	Area A	Fill of ditch 1337

**Appendix III**  
**Inventory of artefacts**

Fabric	Site sub-division	Context	Quantity	Details
Pottery	A	unstrat	7	
	B	unstrat	18	
	B	1003	30	
	B	1008	4	
	B	1010	1	
	B	1013	7	
	B	1015	2	
	B	1027	4	
	B	1031	1	
	B	1033	1	
	B	1037	3	
	B	1045	3	
	B	1047	1	
	B	1049	4	
	B	1051	12	
	B	1052	7	
	B	1054	1	
	B	1075	1	
	B	1077	6	
	B	1077/ 1079	3	
	B	1083	14	2 bags
	B	1084	6	
	B	1095	2	
	B	1100	3	
	B	1102	2	
	B	1106	2	
	B	1108	57	3 bags
	B	1117	1	
	B	1121	1	
	B	1123	1	
	B	1129	4	
	B	1131	4	
	B	1132	3	
	B	1133	17	
	B	1134	21	
	B	1135	5	
	B	1142	13	
	B	1143	8	
	B	1164	17	
	B	1165	32	
	B	1166	4	

Fabric	Site sub-division	Context	Quantity	Details
	B	1170	15	
	B	1172	13	
	B	1175	25	
	B	1176	1	
	B	1178	3	
	B	1179	4	
	B	1180/1184	9	
	B	1181	19	
	B	1182	23	
	B	1183	25	
	B	1188	10	
	B	1189	12	
	B	1193	40	2 bags
	B	1198	2	
	B	1199	3	
	B	1202	85	
	B	1206	13	
	A	1209	2	
	A	1210	2	
	A	1214	1	
	A	1218	4	2 bags
	A	1220	3	
	A	1224	3	
	A	1225	1	
	A	1228	8	
	A	1230	2	
	A	1231	11	
	A	1234	10	
	A	1235	3	
	A	1237	2	
	A	1240	12	
	A	1241	5	
	A	1261	1	
	A	1263	2	
	A	1267	46	
	A	1272	5	
	A	1277	6	
	A	1280	13	
	A	1281	29	
	A	1288	15	
	A	1290	5	
	A	1291	18	2 bags
	A	1295	18	
	A	1298	73	

Fabric	Site sub-division	Context	Quantity	Details
	A	1304	1	
	A	1309	532	3 bags
	A	1310	25	
	A	1312	150	2 bags
	A	1314	43	
	B	1316	5	
	A	1321	8	
	A	1327	63	
	A	1330	35	
	A	1331	70	
	A	1333	47	
	A	1334	17	
	A	1336	1	
	A	1338	18	
<b>Total</b>			1898	
<b>Daub</b>	B	1033	20+	
	B	1108	20+	
	B	1109	11	
	B	1123	20+	
	B	1156	1	
	B	1165	4	
	A	1209	3	
	A	1210	2	
	A	1214	20+	
	A	1218	5	
	A	1237	2	
	A	1309	48	
	A	1310	7	
	A	1312	9	
	B	1319	2	
<b>Total</b>			174+	
<b>Metal</b>	B	1003	1	SF1 Cu Alloy
	B	Unstrat.	1	SF2 Fe
	B	1327	1	SF 4 Fe
<b>Total</b>			3	
<b>Animal Bone</b>		Unstrat	11	
	Area A	1004	1	
	Area B	1010	1	
	Area B	1023	2	
	Area B	1027	60	
	Area B	1051	5	
	Area B	1054	7	
	Area B	1055	2	
	Area B	1066	12	



Fabric	Site sub-division	Context	Quantity	Details
	Area B	1072	1	
	Area B	1075	7	
	Area B	1077	9	
	Area B	1108	5	
	Area B	1131	3	
	Area B	1134	15	
	Area B	1142	10	
	Area B	1164	108	
	Area B	1165	39	
	Area B	1172	3	
	Area B	1173	21	
	Area B	1206	1	
	Area A	1209	1	
	Area A	1210	2	
	Area A	1214	1	
	Area A	1218	2	
	Area A	1219	21	
	Area A	1224	1	
	Area A	1228	13	
	Area A	1234	1	
	Area A	1235	2	
	Area A	1238	1	
	Area A	1240	4	
	Area A	1241	25	
	Area A	1267	17	
	Area A	1277	4	
	Area A	1280	16	
	Area A	1281	9	
	Area A	1288	7	
	Area A	1291	34	
	Area A	1298	10	
	Area A	1304	5	
	Area A	1309	30	
	Area A	1310	31	
	Area A	1312	29	
	Area A	1314	4	
	Area B	1316	3	
	Area B	1317	3	
	Area A	1327	24	
	Area A	1330	8	
	Area A	1331	120	
	Area A	1333	39	
	Area A	1334	11	
	Area A	1338	3	

Fabric	Site sub-division	Context	Quantity	Details
<b>Total</b>			804	
<b>Flint</b>	Area B	1025	1	
	Area B	1051	3	
	Area B	1102	1	
	Area B	1106	1	
	Area B	1108	1	
	Area B	1142	2	
	Area B	1165	1	
	Area B	1172	1	
	Area B	1198	2	
	Area A	1218	1	
	Area A	1231	1	
	Area A	1234	1	
	Area A	1240	1	
	Area A	1243	1	
	Area A	1267	1	
	Area A	1272	1	
	Area A	1280	1	
	Area A	1283	1	
	Area A	1310	1	
	Area B	1319	1	
	Area B	1327	1	
<b>Total</b>			25	
<b>Slag</b>	Area A	1240	1	
	Area A	1241	1	
	Area A	1280	1	
	Area B	1317	1	
	Area A	1327	1	
	Area A	1330	2	Cinder
	Area A	1331	1	Cinder
<b>Total</b>			8	
<b>Human Bone</b>	Area A	1220	66.2g	Cremation
	Area A	1220	25g	Cremation (skull fragment)
<b>Total</b>			66.2g	

**Appendix IV**  
**Inventory of samples**

Sample Number	Site sub-division	Context number	Type	Description
1	Area B	1008	GBA	Greyish brown silty clay
2	Area B	1010	GBA	Pale yellowish brown slightly silty clay
3	Area B	1023	GBA	Orangey greyish brown silty clay
4	Area B	1025	GBA	Pale pinkish brown silty clay
5	Area B	1027	GBA	Greyish brown silty clay
6	Area B	1029	GBA	Pale grey gravelly clay with very common chalk flecks
7	Area B	1003	GBA	Greyish brown silty clay
8	Area B	1047	GBA	Orangey brown silty clay
9	Area B	1049	GBA	Greyish brown silty clay
10	Area B	1031	GBA	Mid greyish brown silty clay
11	Area B	1043	GBA	Mid blue grey with yellow flecks silty clay
12	Area B	1045	GBA	Mid brownish grey silty clay
13	Area B	1058	GBA	Dark grey silty clay
14	Area B	1060	GBA	Mid brown silty clay
15	Area B	1062	GBA	Mid brown silty clay (same as 1060)
16	Area B	1056	GBA	Mid brownish grey silty clay
17	Area B	1054	GBA	Pale pinkish brown slightly clay
18	Area B	1041	GBA	Pinkish brown with blue grey mottles slightly silty clay
19	Area B	1064	GBA	Mid brown silty clay
20	Area B	1066	GBA	Greyish brown silty clay
21	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID
22	Area B	1081	GBA	Mid greyish brown silty clay
23	Area B	1083	GBA	Dark grey silty clay
24	Area B	1084	GBA	Grey brown clay silt
25	Area B	1085	GBA	Light orangey greyish brown silty clay
26	Area B	1091	GBA	Mid orangey brown, with red mottles, sandy clay
27	Area B	1073	GBA	Mid reddish brown silty clay
28	Area B	1075	GBA	Mid greyish brown silty clay
29	Area B	1087	GBA	Mid to dark reddish brown silty clay
30	Area B	1093	GBA	Light grey brown slightly silty clay
31	Area B	1095	GBA	Mid grey brown clay
32	Area B	1100	GBA	Mid grey brown silty clay
33	Area B	1106	GBA	Mid grey brown silty clay
34	Area B	1108	GBA	Very dark grey with red flecks clay silt
35	Area B	1109	GBA	Red clay silt
36	Area B	1111	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
37	Area B	1113	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
38	Area B	1123	GBA	Mid brownish red silty clay
39	Area B	1129	GBA	Orangey brown silty clay

Sample Number	Site sub-division	Context number	Type	Description
40	Area B	1131	GBA	Orangey brown silty clay
41	Area B	1135	GBA	Light orangey grey brown slightly silty clay
42	Area B	1137	GBA	Mid brown clay silt
43	Area B	1144	GBA	Mid yellow brown silty clay
44	Area B	1142	GBA	Mid grey brown silty clay
45	Area B	1150	GBA	Light grey very silty clay
46	Area B	1165	GBA	Grey silty clay
47	Area B	1162	GBA	Mid grey brown silty clay
48	Area B	1172	GBA	Grey silty clay
49	Area B	1178	GBA	Mid reddish brown silty clay
50	Area B	1182	GBA	Dark grey brown with black patches and red flecks silt
51	Area B	1183	GBA	Grey with some oranges mottles silty clay
52	Area B	1189	GBA	Orangey grey slightly silty clay
53	Area B	1202	GBA	Mid brown silt
54	Area B	1204	GBA	Orangey brown with grey mottles sandy clay
55	Area B	1206	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
56	Area B	1156	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
57	Area B	1170	GBA	Mid brownish grey silty clay
58	Area B	1168	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
58	Area B	1195	GBA	Mid orangey brown silt clay
60	Area B	1125	GBA	Orangey brown silty clay
61	Area B	1154	GBA	Orangey brown silty clay
62	Area A	1209	GBA	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay
63	Area A	1210	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
64	Area A	1212	GBA	Mid reddish brown silty clay
65	Area A	1214	GBA	Mid reddish brown silty clay
66	Area A	1220	GBA	Dark brownish grey silty clay
67	Area A	1225	GBA	Mid brownish orange silty clay
68	Area A	1228	GBA	Mid grey silty clay
69	Area A	1231	GBA	Mid grey silty clay
70	Area A	1218	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
71	Area A	1216	GBA	Light orangey brown silty clay
72	Area A	1224	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
73	Area A	1238	GBA	Light brown with orange mottles silty clay
74	Area A	1240	GBA	Dark brown with red flecks clayey silt
75	Area A	1241	GBA	Light brown with orange mottles silty clay
76	Area A	1243	GBA	Brownish grey slightly silty clay
77	Area A	1234	GBA	Dark grey brown silty clay
78	Area A	1235	GBA	Mid reddish brown silty clay
79	Area A	1261	GBA	Mid greyish brown silty clay
80	Area A	1263	GBA	Mid greyish brown silty clay
81	Area A	1267	GBA	Orangey brown silty clay
82	Area A	1272	GBA	Pale orangey brown slightly sandy silty clay

Sample Number	Site sub-division	Context number	Type	Description
83	Area A	1274	GBA	Pale orangey brown slightly sandy silty clay
84	Area A	1276	GBA	Pale orangey brown silty clay
85	Area A	1270	GBA	Pale brownish orange sandy silty clay
86	Area A	1277	GBA	Mid orangey brown slightly sandy silty clay
87	Area A	1281	GBA	Dark blue grey silty clay
88	Area A	1288	GBA	Light brown clay
89	Area A	1291	GBA	Dark brown grey clay silt
90	Area A	1292	GBA	Red grey brown silty clay
91	Area A	1295	GBA	Mid yellowish brown silty clay
92	Area A	1297	GBA	Mid brownish orange with blue/grey mottles silty clay
93	Area A	1298	GBA	Mid greyish brown silty clay
94	Area A	1299	GBA	Mid yellowish brown silty clay
95	Area A	1304	GBA	Brown grey with orangey brown mottles silty clay
96	Area A	1309	GBA	Dark brownish grey silty clay
97	Area A	1310	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
98	Area A	1312	GBA	Mid yellowish brown silty clay
99	Area A	1314	GBA	Pale orangey brown slightly silty clay
100	Area B	1316	GBA	Mid orangey brown silty clay
101	Area B	1317	GBA	Mid brownish grey silty clay
102	Area A	1327	GBA	Mid brown silty clay
103	Area A	1331	GBA	Dark grey silty clay
104	Area A	1333	GBA	Mid grey with orange mottles silty clay
105	Area A	1336	GBA	Orangey brown silty clay
106	Area A	1338	GBA	Greyish brown silty clay

**Appendix V**  
**Inventory of pottery**

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
150	A		US		DW	1	215	Large part of jar base.
153	A		US		MED	1	26	Late medieval (?) body, thick-walled, pitted greenish glaze, grey with oxidised exterior.
151	A		US		RG	4	53	Includes lipped dish/bowl with downturned rim, Antonine or Severan.
152	A		US		RS	1	23	Form 33? Specialist opinion required.
53	A	CRE.1219	1220		DAUB	2	5	Crumbs.
49	A	D.1208	1209		DW	2	4	Flakes, but fabric typical.
208	A	D.1208	1210		DAUB	2	2	
87	A	D.1208	1210		RG	2	10	Bodies, one with oxidised surfaces. Fabrics look '2nd'.
86	A	D.1215	1224		DAUB	1	1	Crumb. Or CBM?
85	A	D.1215	1224		RG	2	19	Bodies.
209	A	D.1217	1218		DAUB	5	14	
104	A	D.1217	1218		RG	4	46	Everted rim of jar, turned base, plus bodies. Earlier rather than later.
91	A	D.1227	1228		RG	7	159	4 sherds after joins, the largest and freshest of which probably comes from the body of a later 3rd or 4th century WMB of Thealby type profile or similar. No rims present.
92	A	D.1227	1228		RSHEL	1	11	Small globular jar with outbent rim. Manufacture uncertain. A shelly greyware?
65	A	D.1230	1231		DAUB?	1	1	Crumb.
63	A	D.1230	1231		RG	8	77	Rim and bodies cf. Roxby Form A jar, and two fragments from other vessels.
64	A	D.1230	1231		RG	1	160	Large base sherd.
284	A	D.1230	1231		RG	1	5	SAMPLE 69. Body, fairly coarse, verging on H2.
66	A	D.1230	1231		RS	1	1	Scrap, probably Central Gaulish, surfaces completely abraded.
95	A	D.1233	1234		MED	1	1	Flake in fine sandy orangeware with green suspension glaze. Perhaps c. 13th or 14th century.

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
93	A	D.1233	1234		RG	4	87	Includes wide-mouthed jar with outbent rim, later second or third type.
94	A	D.1233	1234		RSHEL	5	27	Includes rim/neck fragment which may have been reworked. Does not appear to be DW. Could be broadly contemporary with the greyware, perhaps a proto-DW type, or a later variety.
44	A	D.1233	1235		H2?	2	10	Possibly just gritty daub.
43	A	D.1233	1235		RG	1	3	Fragment.
80	A	D.1242	1240		DW	7	57	Jar bodies and a rim. More than one vessel.
81	A	D.1242	1240		RG	4	87	Bodies, assorted fabrics, different vessels.
82	A	D.1242	1240		RGR	1	3	Rusticated body.
61	A	D.1242	1241		DW	3	9	Bodies, but fabric typical.
62	A	D.1242	1241		RG	2	223	Rims of different wide-mouthed bowls. Both later 2nd to 3rd-century types, broadly cf. Dragonby nos 1006-1010 and subsequently in Horizons IIIc/IV. One grey, other black with partially oxidised surface.
71	A	D.1260	1261		RG	1	10	Body, coarse sandy. 2nd C. rather than later?
67	A	D.1262	1263		RG	2	14	Bodies, two vessels. Fairly coarse sandy, but undatable.
50	A	D.1268	1267		DW	19	536	Large body/base sherds, jars. No rims present, but certainly DW.
52	A	D.1268	1267		RG	26	957	Mainly grey but a few black-faced. Includes two simple-rimmed dishes (could go into 4th); two plain bowls with triangular bead rims as in Severan groups at Winterton (e.g. no 118 etc); a worn rim fragment of Roxby Form A jar or similar; and a thick gritty rolled rim fragment.
51	A	D.1268	1267		RM	1	208	'Complete' base circuit, off-white fabric. Burned post fracture. Dense trituration, most missing, but one or two fragments extant, angular and black. Needs specialist opinion.

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
110	A	D.1289	1288		DAUB	3	11	Crumbs.
109	A	D.1289	1288		MED	1	1	Fine redware with copper suspension glaze. 13th or 14th C.?
112	A	D.1289	1288		RG	10	118	Most are from a bead rim jar.
111	A	D.1289	1288		RSHEL?	1	5	Body, now vesicular.
257	A	D.1293	1290		RG	5	44	Dish/bowl with 'hammerhead' rim in blue-grey ware. Groove on rim interior. Parallel needed. 2nd or earlier 3rd C.?
217	A	D.1293	1291		DAUB	2	11	
216	A	D.1293	1291		RG	16	240	Large portions and most of profile of carinated bowl cf. Colonia Rampart at Bishop's Palace, Lincoln (Petch) Fig. 7, no. 23, in a largely second-century group. Two fragments possibly from a bead rim jar.
255	A	D.1294	1295		DAUB	5	58	One fragment may be brick.
256	A	D.1294	1295		NONCE R	0	0	Four stones discarded.
254	A	D.1294	1295		RG	9	84	Includes small flagon (?) rim, same vessel in 1314.
225	A	D.1296	1298		DAUB	8	17	
223	A	D.1296	1298		RG	61	1259	Includes lid of 2nd-century form; majority of sherds from a loop-handled jar with scroll between grooves at level of handles, similarities with Dragonby Kiln 3 and Roxby Form G, though rim not identical to either. Antonine, or possibly slightly earlier.
224	A	D.1296	1298		RSHEL	2	551	Large lower body base sherds of thick-walled jar, large shell temper. Not Dalesware. Apparently wheel-formed, and essentially a greyware with heavy shell temper.
242	A	D.1308	1309		CBM	7	95	Separated from daub, and may be other fragments. One fragment is a corner giving an original height dimension, c. 40mm. This piece may later be used as a yardstick for isolating further CBM



ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								from daub.
1	A	D.1308	1309		DAUB	29	153	Light red fragments.
243	A	D.1308	1309		DAUB	41	265	See CBM entry for this context.
35	A	D.1308	1309		H3	7	340	Bodies, one vessel. Same fabric as vessel 32, but thicker walled.
34	A	D.1308	1309	32	H3	8	200	Hand-made jar/bowl with club rim (heavy bead, slightly moulded, externally, with thickening on interior also). Mixed temper, greensand, prob. grog, shell? Deeply incised criss-cross, with curvilinear stab marks below. Black with red inner margin and interior. Sooted. See text.
5	A	D.1308	1309	03	RG	4	124	Necked jar. Four sherds joining to complete rim circuit. Rim diameter c. 90mm. Various forms of necked jar occur in second-century groups at Dragonby.
4	A	D.1308	1309	02	RG	1	22	Rim of dish as Roxby form H.
23	A	D.1308	1309	23	RG	3	61	Rim sherds of wide-mouthed jar with horizontally about rim and shoulder cordon between grooves. Burnished blue-grey fabric. The type is available from the later second-century Phase IIIc at Dragonby, cf. May 1996, illus. nos 1011, 1056, 1170 etc.
18	A	D.1308	1309	15-17	RG	5	107	Rim fragments of jars with horizontally rims, some undercut. See text. Fabric variety with sand among shell.
22	A	D.1308	1309	22	RG	1	18	Simple rim dish, upright profile, flat-topped rim.
15	A	D.1308	1309	13	RG	11	195	Vessel as no. 12.
9	A	D.1308	1309	07-09	RG	7	119	Bodies and rims of estimated tree carinated jars. Fully reduced with pale external margins and 'silky' black surfaces.

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
20	A	D.1308	1309	19-20	RG	4	136	Two dishes with curved sides and flat-topped rims, externally thickened and internally beaded. Similar is Glebe Fm, Barton, no. 411, which is probably to be compared with Roxby Form H.
24	A	D.1308	1309	24	RG	1	19	Everted rim jar. Rim profile not unlike some BB types starting in the later second, e.g. Gillam 143 (AD 180-280). Grey surfaces, black core.
6	A	D.1308	1309	04	RG	6	145	Large part (and complete profile) of small undecorated jar/beaker with short slightly curved everted rim. Height c. 100mm, base diameter c. 35mm. A number of vessels of this basic type occurs in the second at Dragonby, sometimes with lattice. Roxby produced an equivalent (Form M).
7	A	D.1308	1309	05	RG	1	70	Complete profile (external, not base) of cheese press. Broadly cf. Winterton 31, in an Antonine context. Type made at Dragonby Kiln 4, cf. May 1996, no. 1451.
11	A	D.1308	1309	10	RG	6	140	Lipped dish with flat outbent rim. Two sherds after joins. Most of profile, probable beginnings of basal chamfer. Second-century.
14	A	D.1308	1309	12	RG	2	176	Rim and large portion of body of wide-mouthed jar closely similar to Dragonby fig. 20.15. no. 1056, in a late second-century context. Only significant difference is that this vessel has a looped scroll, rather than the simple undulating one of the Dragonby example. Black 'silky' fabric, pale margins.
10	A	D.1308	1309		RG	133	1242	Undecorated bodies, bases. Two turned base

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								fragments with circumferential grooves, from smallish jars (?)
19	A	D.1308	1309	18	RG	1	31	Rim of lid, second-century type, cf. Roxby Form L.
17	A	D.1308	1309	14	RG	5	98	Jar with curved everted rim, well moulded on exterior. Fabric similar to that of vessel 1309.1, though with reduced core.
16	A	D.1308	1309		RG	7	241	Bodies from fairly large jars with acute-angled lattice.
21	A	D.1308	1309	21	RG	6	275	Rim sherds from jar with curved everted rim, undercut, the vertical leading edge has a slight groove at mid point. Identical jar form known from Norfolk, where it had rusticated decoration (Thompson 1958, Fig. 4, no. 20). Held to be 3rd C. but this is clearly local and earlier. Coarse sandy.
29	A	D.1308	1309	29	RG	3	169	Jar with slack barrel profile, curved everted rim slightly undercut (hooked).
32	A	D.1308	1309		RG	38	525	Bodies, several vessels.
33	A	D.1308	1309		RG	39	301	Scrap assorted greywares. May include other categories.
3	A	D.1308	1309		RG	113	1201	Bodies. Small number of base sherds.
31	A	D.1308	1309	31	RG	1	6	Everted rim jar fragment.
30	A	D.1308	1309	30	RG	3	118	Medium-mouthed jar with upright to slightly everted, externally thickened rim. Rim diameter c. 160mm. Coarse sandy fabric including greensand.
28	A	D.1308	1309	28	RG	1	96	Large wide-mouthed jar/bowl, with horizontally outbent rim. Rim diameter c. 300.
2	A	D.1308	1309	01	RG	20	545	One vessel. Rather coarse sandy fabric. As Roxby Form A. but rather more rounded shoulder Incised scroll decoration between two demarcating grooves.
27	A	D.1308	1309	27	RG	1	43	Black throughout. Bowl with moulded 'cornice'

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								type rim and shoulder carination. Glebe Fm, Barton nos 87, 88 are extremely similar vessels, though in a rather calcareous fabric. Phase I at Glebe Fm.
26	A	D.1308	1309	26	RG	2	108	Jar, rim diameter c. 160mm. The rim and shoulder profile is similar to Roxby Form C, no. 14, though the vessel is clearly not of this group.
25	A	D.1308	1309	25	RG	1	75	Fairly large jar/bowl with horizontally outbent rim (rim diameter 300mm). Broadly similar to Dragonby illus. no. 1067 (Horizon IIIc).
285	A	D.1308	1309		RG	5	26	SAMPLE 96. Sandy grey and black fabrics. Includes sherd from black jar with acute-angled lattice and probable sherd from carinated jar.
13	A	D.1308	1309	11	RSHEL	2	50	Everted rim jar, slightly dished interior, handmade. External sooting, and part of interior of rim, indicating use of lid. Cf Winterton nos 6-8, Antonine.
12	A	D.1308	1309		RSHEL	53	527	Bodies and basal angles. Uncertain number of handmade vessels. See vessel 11.
286	A	D.1308	1309	33	RSHEL	18	121	SAMPLE 96. Bodies and rims, mostly one vessel? Jar with upright rim, lid-seated on interior. Carbonised deposits on inner face above lid position. Winterton no. 45, from an Antonine context, is a very close parallel.
8	A	D.1308	1309	06	RW	13	179	Small flagon. Rim diam 80-110mm, base diam. (if same vessel) 43mm. Single pronounced top ring, stump of single handle. Not unlike Darling 1984, fig. 16, no. 104. Probably Antonine. Closely similar types made at South Carlton, c. AD 140-180.

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
261	A	D.1308	1310		DAUB	2	3	Crumbs.
200	A	D.1308	1310		DAUB	7	18	
262	A	D.1308	1310		RG	23	227	Includes flat outbent rim in blackware; jar broadly cf. Dragonby 853 (Hor. IIIa), 886 (IIIb-IIIc); small globular jar/beaker with upright rim.
250	A	D.1313	1314		CBM	2	42	Tabular fragment, shell-tempered tile; brick fragment.
249	A	D.1313	1314		DAUB	9	43	
253	A	D.1313	1314		RG	25	334	Includes: dish/bowl with triangular rim in blue grey ware, second or early 3rd; very battered partial club rim?; small flagon (?) with ledged neck, parallel needed, same vessel in 1295; vessel in same spectrum as Winterton 19 and other horizontal rim jars, though with straight wall, Antonine.
252	A	D.1313	1314		RM	2	64	White, same vessel. 2nd-century bead and flange type. Requires specialist opinion.
248	A	D.1313	1314		RSHEL	1	22	Body.
251	A	D.1313	1314		RSHEL	3	6	Fragments/flakes. Possibly DW, but too small for certainty.
218	A	D.1320	1321		RG	8	330	Large joining sherds of a wide-mouthed bowl of later 3rd/early 4th C type, cf. Barnetby Top etc.
232	A	D.1326	1327		DAUB	11	28	
235	A	D.1326	1327		DW	5	24	Includes jar rim.
233	A	D.1326	1327		RG	39	534	Includes rim and bodies of two different carinated jars. Rather worn.
234	A	D.1326	1327		RO?	1	2	Fragment. Or medieval?
236	A	D.1326	1327		RSHEL	4	23	Bodies.
259	A	D.1328	1330		DAUB	8	29	
258	A	D.1328	1330		DW	2	13	Rim and body (jar).
260	A	D.1328	1330		RG	25	333	Includes lid rim fragment (2nd C. type); carinated jar body; lipped bowl with downbent rim, not unlike Dragonby 930, Horizon IIIc-IV; jar rim cf. Dragonby 1076 (?), Horizon IIIc.
210	A	D.1328	1331		DAUB	5	39	

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
211	A	D.1328	1331		DW	17	238	Includes rim sherds from two different jars.
212	A	D.1328	1331		RCC	1	25	Lower body/base of small beaker, base diam. 22mm. White fabric. Slight traces of reddish colour coat extant on exterior, reddish and dark brown on the interior. From a small bag-shape cf. York 3888 (Monaghan 1997), though latter a Cologne example. Perhaps Nene Valley, L2 or E3. Gillam 86, 180-230.
213	A	D.1328	1331		RG	69	912	Includes: fragment of carinated jar; dish rim with internal bead, c. E2-M3; large portions of body of jar with turned base and double shoulder groove; WMJ poss. cf. Dragonby 850, Horizon IIIa; necked jar; WMB with outbent rim; narrow-mouth heavy bead rim jar; curved barrel jar rim? Much of whole context assemblage quite worn.
238	A	D.1332	1333		DAUB	1	4	
237	A	D.1332	1333		DW	2	25	Bodies, but fabric and colouration typical.
240	A	D.1332	1333		RCC	7	20	Worn. Bodies of decorated scroll beaker, with band of rouletting. Under slip barbotine. Yellowish fabric with dark reddish-brown surfaces. L2 or E3. Very abraded.
241	A	D.1332	1333		RG	36	497	Includes: sml. tankard cf. Lincoln Upper Defences fig. 16, no. 109, or Gillam 170-172 (overall date-range c. AD 130-340); curved outbent rim of 2nd or E3rd WMJ; pedestal base probably from carinated jar; necked jar with curved rim in coarse sandy fabric; curved and everted rim fragments in coarse sandy fabric.
239	A	D.1332	1333		RSHEL?	2	9	
264	A	D.1332	1334		RG	15	274	Includes: WMB cf

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								Dragonby 1060 (Hor. IIIc), though could be a later 3rd type; small everted rim jar, wedge-shaped rim; bead and flange lid (or small curved sided bowl); fine greyware flagon (?) with smooth brown surfaces. Basically 2nd, but needs further research.
263	A	D.1332	1334		RSHEL	2	16	Very possibly DW
221	A	D.1337	1338		DAUB	1	1	Crumb.
220	A	D.1337	1338		DW	6	60	Bodies but certainly DW.
283	A	D.1337	1338		DW	1	3	SAMPLE 106. Body.
222	A	D.1337	1338		RG	10	268	Bodies and a turned base, several vessels, coarse, black and grey fabrics.
219	A	D.1337	1338		RS	1	12	Sherd poss. from 18/31. If so, then pre mid 2nd, but needs specialist assessment.
202	A	DT.1269	1269		DAUB	3	1	
101	A	DT.1269	1277		DAUB/C BM	2	25	Lump and tabular (?) fragment.
103	A	DT.1269	1277		MOD?	3	15	Drainage tile fragments?
102	A	DT.1269	1277		RG	1	17	Base of small jar with turned base and circumferential groove. 2nd-century type fabric, very worn. Joining sherd in 1280.
88	A	DT.1279	1280		DAUB	3	16	Amorphous lumps.
89	A	DT.1279	1280		RG	9	49	Worn and scrappy. Includes fineware footing being a join to the vessel in 1277 (q.v.), and a lattice sherd possibly from the vessel in 1281, or similar.
90	A	DT.1279	1280		RSHEL	1	9	Uncertain if Dalesware.
76	A	DT.1279	1281		RG	28	330	Large portion of small lattice jar, burnished above and below lattice. Broad deeply scored lattice. Very close parallels in Dragonby nos 859, 860 from mid 2nd-century Horizon IIIb. Rebuilding and drawing potential.
96	A	G.1239	1238		DAUB?	1	8	Amorphous lump.
97	A	G.1239	1238		RG	1	5	Body, 2nd- or early 3rd-type fabric.
205	A	G.1311	1312		DAUB	9	31	
268	A	G.1311	1312		DAUB	2	3	Fragments.
277	A	G.1311	1312		H2	3	5	SAMPLE 98. Scrap.

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								Coarse sandy/gritty, probably of RB date.
269	A	G.1311	1312		RG	9	121	Large sherds and large part of profile of segmental bowl in black sandy ware with brownish surfaces (originally margins?), cf. Dragonby 1459, 1460 from the waster pit F 2567 - see Swann's discussion on this form and date of pit contents. Looks like whole assemblage could be earlier rather than later in 2nd?
270	A	G.1311	1312		RG	125	1175	Mainly dark coarse greywares with grit and shell content. Of which the principal vessel is a flat outbent rim jar with rounded profile, cf. Winterton 19, Dragonby 883, but rim shorter. But also jar shoulders with stabbed or curvilinear decoration, cf. Roxby and barrel jar types.
276	A	G.1311	1312		RSHEL	1	28	SAMPLE 98. Body. Not typical of DW, so perhaps second-century pre-DW fabric, cf. range of Antonine everted rim forms at Winterton and Dragonby.
267	A	G.1311	1312		RW	14	91	Small flagon, pronounced top ring, lower ones vestigial, 2nd-century.
266	A	G.1335	1336		RG	1	15	Jar with curved outbent rim in greyware with reddish surfaces, second- or third-century fabric.
227	A	PH.1213	1214		DAUB	30	165	Particularly soft fragments. Numerous crumbs/powder not counted, though included in weight.
105	A	PH.1213	1214		RG	2	38	Body, 2nd-century sandwich type fabric. Heavy rim of WMB. Perhaps from type cf Dragonby 1176, Later 2nd or 3rd.



ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
228	A	PH.1213	1214		RO?	1	13	Body, hard redware, very burned. Polished redware? Dating implications? Greensand temper.
42	A	PH.1213	1225		DW	1	7	Body, but fabric typical.
107	A	PH.1271	1272		RG	1	4	Body. Coarse sandy.
106	A	PH.1271	1272		RW	2	29	Strap handle and joining body, and other fragment, small flagon. Dark grey with pinkish cream surfaces.
215	A	PH.1305	1304		RG	1	3	Body, dark-faced redware, certainly Antonine/Severan, possibly L2-E3.
206	A	SH.1236	1237		DAUB	2	1	
158	B		1013		RG	6	55	Bodies, blue-grey ware with pale margins, and 'silky' black-faced redware. Two vessels.
78	B		1180/1184		DAUB	1	2	Amorphous lump.
41	B		1180/1184		DAUB	3	15	Surface
77	B		1180/1184		DW	3	29	Jar shoulder and bodies, very similar material to the DW from 1183 fill of 1184.
79	B		1180/1184		RG	2	17	Joining freshly fractured bodies.
45	B		1198		DAUB?	2	2	Fragments.
192	B		US		DAUB?	1	2	Crumb.
183	B		US		RG	3	52	("Either 1077 or 1079"). Blue-grey bodies
193	B		US		RG	17	362	Includes lipped bowl, third-century, probably same vessel in 1170. Also small curved rim jar; dish/bowl forms cf. Winterton 117, 132, Severan; rim fragment possibly from a later third-century type of WMB, cf. those at Thealby etc.
195	B	D.1002	1003		DAUB	4	8	
196	B	D.1002	1003		H2	1	5	Amorphous lump of hand-made stone-tempered ceramic.
274	B	D.1002	1003		RG	1	2	SAMPLE 7. Sandy dark grey core with lighter surfaces.
197	B	D.1002	1003		RG	19	154	Includes WMJ with outbent rim, perhaps 3rd; and open forms with rims cf. Winterton 12, 15,

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								Antonine.
194	B	D.1002	1003		RSHEL	7	15	Scrap, some prob. DW.
154	B	D.1007	1008		RG	4	182	Includes club-rimmed bowl, coarse gritty fabric. Probably a South Yorkshire product, cf. Blaxton Form Hc-Hd. Production period of Blaxton Quarry kilns held to be c. AD 160-250.
128	B	D.1009	1010		PMED	1	2	Fragment (flake) with external brown suspension glaze. Probably a post-medieval brown-glazed coarseware. Though just conceivably medieval.
186	B	D.1014	1015		DW	1	9	Body, but certainly DW.
187	B	D.1014	1015		RG	1	4	Body. Soft coarse fabric.
149	B	D.1032	1033		RG	1	19	Thick-walled, coarse.
229	B	D.1032	1033		DAUB	40	59	Soft underfired fragments with small chalk pebble inclusions. Numerous crumbs/powder not counted, though included in weight.
145	B	D.1046	1047		RG	1	8	Body. Rather coarse gritty.
148	B	D.1048	1049		DAUB	1	3	Lump.
147	B	D.1048	1049		RG	3	10	Scrap bodies.
157	B	D.1074	1075		RG	1	2	Body.
174	B	D.1076	1077		RG	6	57	Bodies, same blue-grey ware vessel.
137	B	D.1082	1083		DAUB	3	6	Amorphous lumps.
135	B	D.1082	1083		DW	5	20	Includes rim frags of two different jars.
136	B	D.1082	1083		RG	6	73	Bodies and flakes. Largest is from a black jar with acute-angled lattice.
156	B	D.1099	1100		DAUB?	1	2	Fragment.
155	B	D.1099	1100		RG	2	11	Bodies.
177	B	D.1130	1131		DAUB	1	8	Lump.
176	B	D.1130	1131		RG	3	76	Bases and bodies of two vessels, both bases turned.
122	B	D.1130	1132		RG	2	14	Worn fragment from carinated jar, and body sherd with encircling groove.
121	B	D.1130	1132		RS	1	19	Base of form Central Gaulish 18/31R (?). If correctly identified this would make it first half of second, but needs

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								specialist opinion. If 31R then would be post mid 2nd.
113	B	D.1130	1133		DW	11	103	Jar rim and bodies, one vessel.
114	B	D.1130	1133		RG	6	207	Includes carinated jar rim; triangular rim bowl cf. Winterton 121, Severan; bowl with downbent rim, undercut, probably contemporary.
130	B	D.1136	1135		DW?	4	20	Bodies, though of DW appearance.
129	B	D.1136	1135		RG	1	8	Body, silky black-faced redware. A Severan date would fit this assemblage.
169	B	D.1141	1142		RG	14	368	Includes complete profile and large part of simple rim platter/dish with upright wall. Most of material in blue grey ware, unburnished.
171	B	D.1141	1143		RG	1	6	Body.
170	B	D.1141	1143		RSHEL	6	17	Scrap bodies, some DW?
172	B	D.1141	1143		UNAT	1	1	Scrap of oxidised ceramic.
124	B	D.1174	1175		DW	21	74	Jars, at least two vessels, including two rim sherds from one vessel. Note that several of these 'sherds' are little more than crumbs.
125	B	D.1174	1175		RG	3	28	Bodies, different vessels.
126	B	D.1174	1175		UNAT	1	1	Much < 1 gram. Crumb of oxidised ceramic.
140	B	D.1174	1176		RG	1	9	Body.
48	B	D.1184	1181		DW?	2	5	Bodies. Leached reduced fabric.
47	B	D.1184	1181		RG	3	49	Bodies and flake, probably all one vessel.
46	B	D.1184	1181		RG	14	182	At least three vessels. Includes rim of straight-sided flanged bowl with high flange.
55	B	D.1184	1182		DW	3	35	Jar rim sherds, one vessel.
56	B	D.1184	1182		RCC	4	101	Joining sherd of base/lower body of open form, burned post fracture. White fabric with moderately abundant to common red inclusions. Externally sooted. Presumably a samian replacement form (e.g. forms 31, 36 etc.),

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								post c. AD 240.
57	B	D.1184	1182		RG	15	748	Mainly burnished grey but a few black-faced. Includes straight-sided flanged bowl; deep wide-mouthed bowl as Barnetby Top form A (late third to mid fourth century); rolled outbent rim fragment; lid-seated narrow-mouthed jar, flagon (cf. Glebe Farm 242,243, not well stratified but poss. 4th, cf Horncastle 20/113, Winterton 89/115, Rookery Lane 3/15, Swanpool 3/C.40.
73	B	D.1184	1183		DAUB	3	41	Amorphous lumps, but one rather tabular, possibly CBM or other FC.
72	B	D.1184	1183		DW	10	122	Probably from four jars, two of them represented by rim sherds.
74	B	D.1184	1183		RG	10	705	From six vessels. Everted rim NMJ in dark blue-grey ware with scroll between grooves on shoulder; 2 WMJs with curved outbent rims, later 2nd to 3rd (cf. Dragonby 1177 etc.); large WMB in sandy blackware with undercut rolled rim. Sherd from small beaker in fine dark greyware. Probably later second into third century assemblage.
83	B	D.1184	1189		DW	4	37	Dales jar rims and bodies, one vessel.
84	B	D.1184	1189		RG	8	150	Includes small everted jar rim, possibly from a Dragonby style 'barrel jar', and a WMB or WMJ. Latter 3rd?
68	B	D.1187	1188		RG	7	104	Lipped bowl. Undecorated but rim as Winterton 117, 139 etc. Severan.
69	B	D.1187	1188		RG	3	25	Fine blackware with white margins, well finished surfaces. From base/lower body and rim

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								of small globular jar/beaker with high shoulder and wedge rim, cf. Dragonby 813, 1135, which are similar in differing degrees. Small beakers of various forms common in the second century. Glebe Farm 213, very close, came from a Phase 1/2/3 context
59	B	D.1192	1193		DAUB	9	172	Amorphous lumps.
58	B	D.1192	1193		DW	20	201	Jar rims, bodies, bases. About 8 scrap crumbs and flakes (2 g) not included.
60	B	D.1192	1193		RG	12	237	Includes simple rim dish, Suggestion of basal chamfer, cf. Swanpool E4, Messingham 48, so 4th?
70	B	D.1198	1199		RG	3	85	Turned base (RgB) and two bodies/scrap, different vessels. One of the bodies is a fineware similar to that of the small beaker in 1188. Probably also a second- or early third-century group.
100	B	D.1207	1206		RG	2	11	Coarse sandy body. Fine thin-walled shoulder of small globular jar. Parisian Ware type fabric.
99	B	D.1207	1206		RS	1	10	Body, burnt.
98	B	D.1207	1206		RSHEL	10	30	Scrap, one vessel. Black, as is some definite DW in these assemblages, but also fairly fine and thin-walled.
231	B	D.1315	1316		DAUB	1	6	
230	B	D.1315	1316		RG	3	60	Bodies and a base, blue-grey wares.
207	B	D.1318	1319		DAUB	2	12	
117	B	DT.1107	1108		CBM?	1	36	Brick lump?
245	B	DT.1107	1108		DAUB	80	98	Plus crumbs and powder which have been included in the weight but not counted.
118	B	DT.1107	1108		DAUB?	1	7	Fragment.
115	B	DT.1107	1108		DW	51	405	Jar rims and bodies, probably two vessels.
273	B	DT.1107	1108		DW?	7	8	SAMPLE 34. Crumbs.
116	B	DT.1107	1108		RCC	3	14	Beaker fragments, probably two vessels.

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								One a folded beaker, probably NVCC.
119	B	DT.1107	1108		RG	19	207	Includes simple rim dish, complete profile, flat-topped rim; dish with neat triangular bead in smoothed black fabric. Probably later 2nd.
271	B	DT.1107	1108		RG	1	3	SAMPLE 34. Body.
246	B	DT.1107	1108		RSHEL?	10	32	Fragments, vesicular, extracted from daub.
272	B	DT.1107	1108		UNAT	1	1	SAMPLE 34. Chip, must less than one gram.
203	B	DT.1107	1109		DAUB	10	29	
204	B	DT.1107	1109		RSHEL	1	4	Now vesicular.
184	B	DT.1128	1129		DW	1	11	Body, but undoubtedly DW.
185	B	DT.1128	1129		RG	3	11	Includes rim of small lipped dish, cf. Winterton 12, 126, Antonine or Severan.
179	B	G.1080	1179		RG	1	35	Body, sandy black-faced greyware.
178	B	G.1080	1179		RSHEL?	3	2	Slightly vesicular scrap.
139	B	G.1096	1095		RG	2	14	Bodies.
146	B	G.1105	1106		RG	2	33	Bodies, same vessel.
168	B	G.1177	1178		DAUB	2	2	Crumbs.
167	B	G.1177	1178		RSHEL?	1	3	Body, now vesicular.
138	B	LIN.103 4	1035		UNAT	1	1	Fragment of oxidised ceramic.
175	B	LIN.103 6	1037		DAUB?	3	1	< 1 gram. Minute ceramic crumbs.
190	B	LIN.104 0	1052		RG	7	136	Rim and bodies, same vessel, rather worn. Wide-mouthed bowl, later third- or early fourth-century type, cf. those at Barnetby Top, Rookery Lane etc.
144	B	LIN.105 3	1054		RG	1	8	Body.
165	B	LIN.110 1	1102		DAUB?	2	8	Amorphous lumps.
173	B	LIN.112 0	1121		RG	1	187	Almost complete jar base, turned underside, coarse sandy fabric with dark grey core and surfaces and reddish brown margins.
132	B	LIN.115 3	1154		DW	10	59	Bodies, but indubitably DW.
133	B	LIN.115 3	1154		RG	5	31	Includes outbent rim fragment and body from vessel in black-faced 'silky' redware, possibly a Severan WMJ.

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
131	B	LIN.115 3	1154		RM	3	34	Rim and body sherds, shallow form with upright bead and downturned flange. Grey core, reddish orange surfaces, large black trituration. Broadly early 3rd (c. 230?) to end of third or first quarter of fourth. Needs specialist opinion. Local or South Yorks?
134	B	LIN.115 3	1154		UNAT	2	4	Grey ceramic lump; flake of hand-made (?) pottery with large quartz (?) inclusions.
201	B	LIN.115 5	1156		DAUB	1	1	< 1 gram
191	B	LIN.116 9	1170		RG	15	290	Largest sherd is lipped bowl cf. Dragonby 1253, third-century (sherds from this vessel also probably in Area B US). Remainder mainly from jar with curved everted rim.
281	B	LIN.116 9	1317		H2?	1	1	SAMPLE 101. Crumb, < one gram.
280	B	LIN.116 9	1317		RG	3	31	SAMPLE 101. Bodies, two fairly coarse.
282	B	LIN.116 9	1317		RSHEL	2	13	SAMPLE 101. Bodies, coarser than DW and presumably of second-century date.
159	B	P.1026	1027		RG	1	3	Body.
160	B	P.1026	1027		UNAT	3	4	Freshly fractured joining fragments of fairly soft ceramic with brown exterior and reduced body, incomplete section. Pottery rather than daub? Possibly BA?
143	B	P.1030	1031		RG	1	7	Body.
164	B	P.1044	1045		RG	2	16	Bodies, different vessels.
163	B	P.1044	1045		RSHEL?	1	3	Body, now vesicular.
127	B	P.1044	1051		RG	12	41	Rim and bodies carinated jar. Very worn. In its present condition a yellow buff fabric with dark grey core in places and remains of dark grey surfaces.
141	B	P.1086	1084		RG	5	14	Scrap bodies/flakes.
142	B	P.1086	1084		RSHEL	2	5	Vesicular scrap, slight

ID	Area	Feature	Context	Vessel No.	Fabric	No.	Wgt.	Remarks
								shell extant.
244	B	P.1122	1123		DAUB	130	872	Plus crumbs and powder (weighed but not counted). Fairly uniform soft red material, from one 'build'.
123	B	P.1122	1123		RS	1	10	Form 31 (?). Post mid second, but needs specialist confirmation.
198	B	P.1163	1164		RG	17	362	Shallow simple rim platter/dish with upright wall; jar bodies in very coarse gritty black fabric; large portion and complete profile of bowl with triangular bead rim in fine black ware, cf. Winterton 12, Antonine.
199	B	P.1163	1165		DAUB	4	14	
181	B	P.1163	1165		DAUB?	3	8	
180	B	P.1163	1165		DW	15	147	Two jars, one represented by a jar rim.
182	B	P.1163	1165		RG	13	318	Includes small bead rim dish/ bowl cf. Winterton 126, late second or early third; and lipped bowl, with downbent square-cut lip, undercut, 3rd?
162	B	P.1163	1166		DAUB	2	6	Amorphous lumps.
161	B	P.1163	1166		RG	2	38	Turned base and body. Dark-faced redwares.
189	B	P.1171	1172		RG	10	79	Bodies, one vessel, jar, coarse gritty black fabric.
188	B	P.1171	1172		RSHEL	3	11	Bodies, same vessel, now vesicular.
37	B	P.1203	1202		DAUB	2	19	Amorphous lumps.
39	B	P.1203	1202		DW	79	463	Mainly bodies, bases and scrap, includes three jar rims. At least two vessels.
275	B	P.1203	1202		DW	7	13	SAMPLE 53. Large body (12 g) and 6 crumbs (one gram).
38	B	P.1203	1202		RG	1	33	Turned base with circumferential groove. Small jar.
40	B	P.1203	1202		UNAT	1	1	Thin-walled vesicular light grey fragment, perhaps a leached greyware which had calcareous temper.
166	B	PH.1116	1117		UNAT	1	1	Crumb of fine sandy oxidised ceramic.

*Fabric terminology and codes employed in the database*



The following fabric terminology was employed:

CBM	Ceramic building material (other than daub)
X DAUB	May include other types of fired clay
X DW	Dalesware
X H2	Hand-made material employing non-soluble stone temper
/ H3	Hand-made material employing mixed stone and calcareous temper
MED	Medieval (described in database)
MOD	Modern (described in database)
NONCER	Non-ceramic (noted but not quantified)
PMED	Post-medieval
X RCC	Colour-coated wares
X RG	Romano-British wheel-thrown greywares
RGR	Rusticated ware
RM	Mortaria
RO	Romano-British wheel-thrown oxidised ware
X RS	Samian
X RSHEL	Romano-British shell-tempered wares
/ RW	Romano-British whitewares
UNAT	Unattributed to fabric or period

## Appendix VI

### Results from the assessment of the carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal

Sample	1	12	17	23	29	34	53	66	73	76	96
<b>Context</b>	1008	1045	1054	1083	1087	1108	1202	1220	1238	1243	1309
<b>Total Carbonised Volume</b>	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml
<b>Modern</b>	<5ms	5ml	<5ml	5ml	5ml	10ml	5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	5ml
<b>Carbonised Cereal Grain and Chaff</b>											
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat)						1					
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)						1					1
<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases (Spelt wheat chaff)	1										
Cereal / Poaceae stem (cereal/grass stem)				1						1	
<b>Charcoal</b>											
<i>Quercus</i> (oak)			4					2			
Indeterminate				1		2					
<b>Carbonised Weeds</b>											
<i>Stellaria media</i> (chickweed)		1									
<i>Rumex</i> sp. (docks)						1	1				
<i>Chenopodium album</i> (fat hen)									1		
cf. <i>Chenopodium album</i> (cf. fat hen)					1						
Indeterminate weed	1	1			4		1				

**Negative Samples**

Sample	Context	Total CV	Modern
2	1010	0	10ml
3	1023	<5ml	5ml
4	1025	0	5ml
5	1027	<5ml	<5ml
6	1029	<5ml	<5ml
7	1003	<5ml	5ml
8	1047	0	<5ml
10	1031	0	10ml
11	1043	<5ml	5ml
13	1058	0	5ml
14	1060	<5ml	10ml
26	1091	0	5ml
27	1073	0	5ml
30	1093	0	<5ml
31	1095	0	<5ml
33	1106	0	<5ml
35	1109	5ml	20ml
36	1111	0	5ml
37	1113	0	<5ml
38	1123	0	5ml
39	1129	0	<5ml
42	1137	<5ml	5ml
45	1150	<5ml	0
46	1165	0	<5ml
47	1162	0	5ml
48	1172	0	<5ml
49	1178	<5ml	<5ml
52	1189	<5ml	<5ml
56	1156	0	5ml
57	1170	0	<5ml
59	1195	0	<5ml
63	1210	0	0
64	1212	0	<5ml
65	1214	0	<5ml
68	1228	0	<5ml
69	1231	0	<5ml
71	1216	0	5ml
75	1241	0	<5ml
79	1261	<5ml	5ml
85	1270	<5ml	<5ml
87	1281	<5ml	<5ml
89	1291	<5ml	0
93	1298	<5ml	<5ml
95	1304	<5ml	<5ml
98	1312	>5ml	5ml
102	1327	0	<5ml
104	1333	0	<5ml
105	1336	0	<5ml
106	1338	<5ml	<5ml

## Appendix VII

### Summary of the flint assemblage

Context	Sample	Primary Flakes	Secondary Flakes	Tertiary Flakes	Broken Flakes	Tools	Worked Lumps	Cores	Spalls	Chunks	Burnt	TOTAL
1003	7								14			14
1010	2								5			5
1023	3								10			10
1025			1									1
1025	4								2			2
1045	12								3			3
1051					1				2			3
1102					1							1
1106									1			1
1108		1										1
1111	36								2			2
1142					1		1					2
1165					1							1
1165	46								3			3
1172				1								1
1178	49								8			8
1189	52								1			1
1198					2							2
1216	71								8			8
1218					1							1
1220	66								1			1
1231		1										1
1234		1										1
1240			1									1
1241	75								5			5
1243				1								1
1261	79								2			2
1267			1									1
1270	85								4			4
1272				1								1
1280		1										1
1283				1								1
1304	95								1			1
1310			1									1
1319					1							1
1327					1							1

Context	Sample	Primary Flakes	Secondary Flakes	Tertiary Flakes	Broken Flakes	Tools	Worked Lumps	Cores	Spalls	Chunks	Burnt	TOTAL
1338	106								2			2
<b>TOTAL</b>		4	4	4	9	0	1	0	74	0	0	96

## Appendix VIII

### Database of daub and briquetage

#### Daub

Context No.	Sample No.	No. of frags.	Non-diag.	Non-diag. weight	Diag.	Diag. Weight	Original Surfaces
1003	7	7	7	3g			
1085	25	6	6	4g			
1095	31	19	18	4.5g	1	0.5g	One possible flat original surface
1104	35	2824	2640	420g	4	10g	Two fragments have one possible flat original surface
1108	34	72	59	13g	13	8g	Thirteen fragments have one possible flat original surface
1123	38	21	21	8g			
1165	46	1	1	1g			
1170	57	98	98	15g			
1202	53	3	3	4g			
1220	66	14	13	21g	1	9g	One fragment has one possible flat original surface
1298	93	1			1	3g	One possible flat original surface
1309	96	1	1	10g			
1309	96	11	11	4g			
1317	101	12	10	19g	2	6g	Two fragments have one possible flat original surface
1338	106	1			1	5g	One possible flat original surface

#### Briquetage

Context No.	Sample No.	Material	No. of Fragments	Weight	Comments
1214	65	Briquetage	2687	645	Seventy-three fragments display one possible flat original surface.